THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,154. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
BILLIARDS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
CLOTHING—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
DENTISTRY—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EUROPE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
EXCURSIONS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MATRIMONIAL—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column)
POLITICAL—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Second, third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE, OF FRANKLIN, WANTS TO SEE HER SUNday acquaintance. Answer through Herald office and tell where we will meet.

ARMOND BOULFROY, A FRENCHMAN, LEFT HIS house on the 5th of July last, never returning since; slight figure, brown hair and eyes and a tailor. Any information will be thankfully received by his troubled wife. 429 East Twelfth street.

CAPE MAY, N. J., COLUMBIA AVENUE COTTAGE.—Sorry you were so far from the Stockton. I wish to become acquainted with you. Please send address to newspaper box 211 New York Herald office and wait patiently for answer. Green Waist, this is not for you.

DOT—FATHER AND HARRY DYING. COME QUICK. ADA.

IF MARY S., WHO LEFT THE STEAMER GREAT Western, will apply at 70 South street, she will find a letter for her, and also her trunk.

MARY—COME BACK AND AVOID DISGRACE. Have no fear; all will be satisfactory. FRED.

MISSING—SINCE LAST THURSDAY, A YOUNG WOman; complexion and hair light, blue eyes; dress, black underskirt, light body, straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, long gold neckchain with watch attached; information gratefully asked for. Address Mr. MILLER, 275 West Thirty-eighth street.

MUTE.—EVER ALONE TO THEE, HALLOW'D MY life shall be. Do not disappoint on Wednesday your Bravo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN SIXTH AVENUE CAR, AT VESEY STREET, on Sunday, August 26, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., a small Box, marked Mrs. George Browne, Staten Island. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to GEORGE B. BOWLEND, 160 Fulton street, room 11.

LOST—BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND MURRAY streets, on Sunday morning, a Black and Tan Dog. Whoever will return him to 71 Murray street will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A YOUNG, MEDIUM SIZED, English Coach Dog that answers to the name of Nero. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to 15 West Fiftieth street.

STOLEN—AUGUST 17, HORSE AND WAGON; BAY mare, 15½ hands high, blind one eye; top wagon, square box, deep body, brown stripe, nearly new; thief a tall man, gray suit, with black mustache, dark complexion, gave the name of George Wilson. $100 reward for the return of property.
R. LA PAUGH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD, AND EXPENSES PAID—FOR THE return of part of a gold earring, lost Sunday morning, going from Clinton to Catharine streets. Return to Mrs. HATFIELD, 207 Henry street.

$50 REWARD.—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND the Portemonnaie in front of the sample room 273 Third avenue, at 6¾ o'clock on Saturday, the 24th inst., will return it to the owner, at the above place, he will receive $50 reward and the thanks of the owner and will not be questioned as to the contents of the book.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., on a Second avenue car, a fine hunting case gold American Watch, Waltham make, and two gold and onyx screw Shirt Studs. Deliver at No. 1 Park place, room 27, and get your money.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, PRICES REDUCED.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE POLICIES IN first class companies and on other securities, at 87 Liberty street, up stairs.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY—AT REDUCED PRICES. Kentucky Lottery Drawings on File.
JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room No. 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 503—AUGUST 24, 1872.
2, 32, 18, 3, 26, 10, 56, 9, 43, 71, 5, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 504—AUGUST 24, 1872.
41, 34, 18, 32, 65, 22, 53, 60, 10, 78, 44, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403—AUGUST 24, 1872.
61, 77, 19, 42, 78, 47, 23, 40, 11, 25, 60, 6.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 404—AUGUST 24, 1872.
55, 37, 68, 57, 29, 31, 21, 20, 7, 62, 2, 70.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row; Post office box 4,969.

ALL THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENtucky State Lotteries on file; information given.
GEORGE CLARK, Broker,
No. 1 Astor place, corner Broadway.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE COMPANY.
New and improved self-adjusting, non-friction Brace Truss, Abdominal and Spinal Shoulder Braces and other surgical adjuncts, for sale and applied at 312 Broadway.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, MEDALS, &C.—THE LARGEST assortment and lowest prices; the trade supplied; buy at headquarters. S. WHITE & CO., Manufacturers, 63 Nassau st., New York.

MME. GRAY MAY BE CONSULTED FOR ALL DIScases of the skin, eruptions, moles, freckles, discolorations, &c., and for diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature baldness. Hours 10 to 5 daily. Sole agent for Defarges' celebrated French cosmetics. 31 Lafayette place, New York.

NICKEL PENS, BY DE LA RUE.—DO NOT SCRATCH; suitable for all writers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A. DARIES, OF Havana, the only legalized agent, 585 Broadway, N. Y.

$25.—POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, FROM $25. Free on board ship for any part of America. Inscriptions accurate, and beautiful plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

$589.589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, August 17. Adddress BALEY & CO. (office established thirty years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, 55 CHATHAM STREET, have received, per Bremen steamer Hansa, on 14th, and Main, on 17th inst., two large invoices of first class young German Canaries and other song and fancy Birds, which they offer for sale at the lowest possible prices.

MATCH RACE—FOR $2,000, BETWEEN THE MAUD and Walter F. Davids, will be sailed on Tuesday, August 27. The steamboat NORWALK will leave Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-fourth street at 7:45 and 120th street at 8:15, arriving at New Rochelle in time for the race. Excursion tickets $1.

PIGEON SHOOTING—AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Monday, August 26, and every following Monday. Handicap purse; three prizes. Long Island rules.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
Monmouth Park,
Thursday, August 29,
there will be
Two Great Races.
Four mile Heats, purse $2,500,
and a
Grand National Steeple Chase Handicap, purse $1,000.
Boat leaves pier 28, foot of Murray street, at 6:45, 9:40 and 11 o'clock A. M. on day of races. Pools sold on the track and at West End Hotel, by Underwood & McGowan.
JOHN HOEY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—MONMOUTH PARK.—Thursday, August 29, 1872.—Two great races—four mile heats, and steeple chase.—The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a special trip down and back, leaving New York, pier 28 North River, at 11 A. M.; returning, leave the racecourse at 4:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip, including admittance to the track, $2 50.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
Purse No. 1.—$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; $90 to first, $40 to second and $20 to third.
Purse No. 2.—$100, for horses that have never beaten 2:59; $75 to first and $25 to second.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
Purse No. 3.—$200, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $125 to first, $50 to second and $25 to third.
Purse No. 4.—$150, for double teams; $100 to first and $50 to second.
The above purses will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with four to enter and three to start, except purse No. 4, and governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries close at the office of the association, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, Thursday, August 29, at 9 o'clock P. M. Premiums will be given every Tuesday and Thursday of each week until further notice.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
MONDAY, August 26, 3½ o'clock.
Sweepstakes $150, mile heats, 3 in 5.
M. Rogers names b. g. Abe, in harness.
Owner names br. m. Ida, in harness.
G. Wright names br. g. Dan Bryant.
Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Monday, August 26, at 4 o'clock. Match $200; mile heats; 3 in 5, to wagon.
M. Rogers names br. m. Belle of Vermont.
D. Dunley names g. g. Telegraph.
Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets,
AUCTION SALE,
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS,
THIS DAY (MONDAY),
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Dun Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old; elegant, stylish, free driver; first class roadster; shows a three minute gait on good road; can be driven by a lady; no trick or vice; sound and kind.
Top Buggy, full seat, leather top, perfect order.
Bay Horse, 16½ hands, 8 years; large, strong truck horse.
Express Wagon, Horse and Harness.
Bay Hambletonian Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands; is a beautiful, stylish horse in all harness; has no tricks or vice; pure gaited and free; reliable every way; sound and kind.
Three-quarter seat top Wagon, in good order.
Set fine hand made Harness.
Sorrel Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; a very fair worker and puller in all harness; kind, gentle and true.
One Concord Express Wagon, built to order.
A fine coupe Horse, 16½ hands; stylish driver in all kinds of harness; gentle and true.
One bay Horse, 16 hands; large, fine, stylish; has been to private carriage in city.
One brown Mare, 15¾ hands, 5 years; warranted sound and kind in all harness.
One gray Mare, 15¾ hands; good worker and puller.
One Road Wagon, in good order.
One set fine hand made Express Harness.
One top Buggy.
One open Express Wagon.
One black Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old; good worker and driver in all harness; warranted.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full description at sale.
Sale positive. No postponement for weather.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, NEAR Spring street.

Four seat Phaeton, by Brewster & Co	$250
Coupe Rockaway, in fine condition	400
Round front Coupe, our own make, nearly new	900
Light Barouche	370
Four seat Phaeton, with rumble, our own make	450
Six seat Rockaway, with curtains	450
Six seat Rockaway, glass quarters	750
Four seat Phaeton, Miner & Stevens	400
Top Pony Phaeton, panel body	150

—All in good order for immediate use.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 558 Broadway.

A.—T CART, LITTLE USED; LIGHT COUPE, IN excellent order, at low prices; large variety of new Carriages and Harness, greatly reduced.
HAM'S, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Cupolets, Victorias, Extension Tops, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, Top and Road Wagons, Rockaways, Harness, 20 per cent cheaper than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT PETER DUBOIS' REPOSITORY, 202 GREENE street.—For sale, for half their value, one Pony or Doctor's Top Phaeton, new, own make; one full top, full spring Wagon, new, own make, and one city-made Top Wagon. Also bay Pony, 13¾ hands high; been used by children; five years old.

A GROCERY OR EXPRESS WAGON, SIX-SEAT Rockaway, Top Buggy and Dog Cart, in perfect order, cheap; new and second-hand Carriages, all styles, lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages, of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest; Rockaways, Phaetons, top and Road Buggies.
DAY & SON, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Express, Depot and Business Wagons, both new and second hand, cheap for cash.

A COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR SALE—CONSISTING of dark brown Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sound and kind, free and stylish, a lady can drive him, can trot in 3½; also city built full spring top Wagon, fine Harness, Robe, Sheet and Whip. Call on BOYD, 625 Broadway, for three days. Will be sold separate if desired. A bargain for some one.

A FIRST CLASS LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for Sale—Established 20 years; good business location up town; long lease; low rent; well stocked with horses, harness, Clarences, open coaches, carriages, &c., &c.; most satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars apply to BETTS & YORSTON, Real Estate Agents, 56 West Thirty-second street.

A FINE BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind, for coupe or coach; a good gray Horse, doctor, butcher or grocer; trots in 3:30. 400 West Forty-eighth street.

A WELSH PONY FOR SALE—JET BLACK, SEVEN years old; warranted sound and kind; free from all vice or tricks; is a perfect little pet; can be used by the most timid child; has been selected and imported for its beauty and fine temper; also Phaeton and Harness to match. This is the handsomest little establishment in the United States. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW LIGHT EXPRESS WAGONS, prices from $125 to $150; also two top Jagger Wagons, two square box Road Wagons, two piano box shifting top Buggies; one new light double Harness for $50; one Coupe Set for $50, cost $100; one new single Set for $25; three second hand Sets, very cheap. HOVEY'S stable, Sixteenth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA HANDSOME AND VERY stylish brown Pony, 5 years old; warranted sound and kind and very gentle in all harness and well broke to saddle; any lady or boy can ride or drive him; sold very cheap only for the want of use. 89 King street.

FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—A BEAUTIful pair of bay Hambletonian Horses, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; sound and kind; trot in 2:50; owner going West. Apply at 180 Broadway, office 12.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF FIRST CLASS GRAY Horses, 15¾ hands high. 116 West Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO PONIES, 14 HANDS HIGH; VERY handsome; very gentle. 156 East Twenty-fourth st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CART HORSE, SOUND, PERfect, $225; one gray Mare, $150. To be seen at the coal yard, Twenty-third street, near Eleventh avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK HORSES, 17 HANDS HIGH, weigh 1,400 pounds and sold to close estate. Apply at the livery stable corner Forty-second street and Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TRUCK, IN GOOD RUNning order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 435 West Thirty-eighth street. JAMES McCREADY.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD; also a Cart and Harness. Apply corner Howard and Centre streets.

FOR SALE—STYLISH PONY BUILT BAY MARE, 15¼ hands high, 8 years; fit for any work; sound and kind; price $135. 57 Greenwich avenue (corner store).

FOR SALE, $90—HORSE AND HARNESS; WARranted sound and a good family horse or light work. Apply at FLYNN'S, corner Eighth avenue and Eighty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, VERY fast; also several other very fast Horses. Inquire of Dr. NOSTRAND, 208 East Fortieth street, where horses can be seen and pedigrees furnished.

FOR SALE—BAY EUREKA MARE, 15 HANDS, 5 years old, sound and kind; can be made to trot very fast; lady or children can drive her.
A. HANKINSON, No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-QUARTER TRUCK; IN good order. Apply at 386 West Twelfth street.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—Every description, single and double, new and second hand; lot slightly soiled, at bargains.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble Canadian Mare, in foal, $85; warranted in every respect. 77 New Chambers street.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—IMmense stock of every style Carriages; several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, all at reasonable prices; all styles Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING MANUfactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—A BROWN MARE, 8 YEARS old, 16 hands high; warranted to beat 40 on any track in the country; for sale or trade for Horses or Wagons that will suit livery business in the country. Address SPEED, Herald office.

$55.—BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 10 YEARS OLD and kind and true in all harness.
C. GIRROD, 135 Amity street.

$140—$135.—BAY HORSE AND MARE, 6 YEARS old, 15 hands; sound and kind in single or double harness; must sell. 418 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW J. CONNICK, LATE with T. Tate, Jr., & Co., has entered into copartnership with Amos C. Bell, under the firm name of A. C. Bell & Co., for the purpose of conducting the merchant tailoring business, at 35 Union square, New York, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and customers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $25,000 CAN INVEST this amount in a cash business paying large profits.
AMES & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A.—BILLIARD AND DRINKING SALOON, COMpletely furnished, four tables, on one of the best avenues in the city, for sale; a bargain; owner engaged in other business. BOGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000—TO KEEP THE books and tend to office of established manufacturing business; profits large; will bear close examination.
GEORGE LOREN, 896 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL WORKING PARTNER WANTED—IN the first class bar and liquor store 954 Third avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh street; capital required, about $4,000; terms easy to the right party.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE IN THE country, with Medicine and office Fixtures; 75 miles from New York on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. For particulars apply to Dr. S. G. COOK, 72 Spring street, or Dr. I. M. HUNTING, Bangall, Dutchess county, N. Y.

LAW PARTNERS WANTED.—A LAWYER OF 25 years' experience, with a large practice in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, desires to form a partnership in the city of New York to practice law; the very best references as to ability, industry and integrity. Address box 1,008 Post office, care C. R. Hankins.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to associate himself with some first class life insurance company; has experience and an A1 future list. Address for one week, LIFE INSURANCE, Herald office.

PALMER'S COMBINED SEWING MACHINE ATTACHment is the best selling article in the world; it is highly recommended by the leading houses in this city and Philadelphia; smart men, with some capital, can now secure general agencies. Apply to LANGLEY & CO., 19 University place.

PARTNER, WITH $500 AND SERVICE, TO INCREASE a legitimate business, now paying at the rate of from $3,000 to $4,000; his duty to be financial. Particulars at AMES & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray street, room 23, New York.

RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS IN TROY FOR SALE—Best location; large store; long lease; now netting $4,500 a year over all expenses; best reasons for selling. Address WILLIAM RANSOM, Troy, N. Y.

START AT ONCE ON $25 A MANUFACTURING BUSIness worth fifty dollars a week; first come first served. See PATENTEE, 125 West Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A PARTY TO MANUFACTURE PATENT self-acting horseholders; those having facilities for making carriage hardware preferred. Address ABM. QUINN, 280 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST established liquor stores in the Fourth Ward, now doing a good cash trade; retiring partner has over much business to give it his attention; a rare chance for a man with small capital. Apply at 55 Roosevelt street.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO THE JOIN ADvertiser in a sure paying business; best of reference given and required. Inquire of WM. H. JOHNSON, 267 Broadway, New York.

$3,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 WANTS TO engage in business with fair prospects; give particulars. Address JAMES HENRY, Jr., Hackettstown, N. J.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY DESIRE A NICE Second Floor, unfurnished and suitable for housekeeping, with all the modern improvements, in a private house. Address, stating locality, number of rooms and terms, which must not be over $50 per month, HAMILTON, box 150 Herald office.

A MAN WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN the billiard business, wishes to hire a Billiard Room or to be employed in one, in city or country. Address S. M., Herald office.

PIER WANTED—ON NORTH RIVER; COMMODIOUS and for a term of years. Apply to Superintendent Narragansett Steamship Co., pier 30 North River.

TWO ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, ARE WANTED BY two gentlemen; a French private family preferred; location between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets; references exchanged. Address F., box 2,469 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A RESPECTable private family, a furnished Room, west of Broadway and between Canal and Bleecker streets; terms must be very moderate. Address ROOM, box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE IN FIRST CLASS NEIGHborhood, west side; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address J. H. S., 582 Hudson street.

WANTED—FRENCH FLAT, WITH MODERN CONVEniences, family of two and servant, above Forty-second street, west side; rent not to exceed $50 a month. Address W. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS; LOcation Thirteenth street to Twenty-third street and Sixth to Eighth avenue; rent must be reasonable. Address H. M., West Side Advertising Office, 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A COUPLE WITHOUT children, two or three Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, in a respectable location, with a quiet family; east side of city preferred. Address QUIET, box 113 Herald office, and state particulars.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN OR near Orange, N. J., from the 1st of November; best references. Address, giving full particulars and price, G. S., box 641 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED Room, with a place for fire; without Board; below Fourteenth street; a private house preferred; rent about $15 a month. Address W., box 132 Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages; separate ladies' department, day and evening; Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators; no vacation.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, ANDALUSIA, PA., ON Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 12 miles from Philadelphia.—This school, for boys, will reopen September 11, 1872. Address A. H. FETTEROLF, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMEtic, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is now open, day and evening, for business instruction; applicants before September 1 can secure private desks without extra charge; ladies receive special attention.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, 36 East Thirty-fifth street, New York (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris), will be reopened on Tuesday, September 24. Applications by letter till September 1, when Mlle. Charbonnier will be in New York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ST. MATTHEW'S ACADEMY, CORNER OF BROOME and Elizabeth streets, commences September 2. There are Elementary Grammar and Academic Departments. This Academy offers to the student every desirable adaantage either in the classic or scientific course. The English and German languages are both taught and spoken. Circulars sent on application. Apply at or address as above or 130 Elizabeth street, New York.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES Flushing, N. Y.—Studies will be resumed September 2; Board and Tuition in English and French, $250. For further particulars send for prospectus.

THE URSALINES WILL RECEIVE SCHOLARS, ON the first Monday of September, at their Academy in East Morrisania, the buildings at their recently purchased place at Throgg's Neck not being prepared for the reception of pupils. The beautiful grounds at Throgg's Neck were owned by Mr. Charles Loughran, and are well known as having been the property of the late George Robins.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A GERMAN PRIVATE school; one who speaks German is preferred. 412 East Ninth street.

BILLIARDS.

A.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with the celebrated Combination Cushion, popular size 5x10, walnut, slate bed, complete, with best Cloth, Balls, &c., all warranted, price $350. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, warerooms 738 Broadway, New York.

BILLIALD TABLES—OF A NEW AND HANDSOME design, 5x10, with best quality cloth, balls, &c., $350. GEO. E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, each 80x30, to let—With steam power and every convenience for manufacturing. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR FOURTEENTH street, west side. Apply at 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL; 10 years' Lease; first class location on Broadway; 130 rooms. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, TO LET.—INQUIRE of P. E. GUERIN, 222 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, to let; good light and reliable power. Apply on the premises 639 West Fifty-first street, of LYMAN G. HALL.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS OF EVERY DEscription, to let. Apply to H. W. GREEN, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—APPLY corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, shoe store. Fixtures very cheap.

TO LET—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF THE BEST business locations in the city. Particulars at 192 Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

TO LET—LARGE LIGHT AND ROOMY LOFTS, WITH steam power, suitable for any business. Rent low.
E. T. CHRISTIANSON & CO., 39 Vesey street.

TO LET—11 THIRD AVEFUE, OPPOSITE COOPER Institute, three Floors and Basement; good location for boarding house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 321 FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn, running through to Washington street; location desirable. Apply to SODEN BROS. & ENGLAND, 321 Fulton street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, CELLAR AND Sub-Cellar of 16 Dey street, near Broadway. Apply to VAN WYCK & GREEN, 34½ Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND THOROUGHLY FURnished House; lot 12½x100 feet; rooms full size; possession immediately; lease until May, 1875; $225 per month; undoubted security required. Apply at 110 East Twenty-fourth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FULLY FURnished House to rent, to a private family only; Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue; neighborhood good; rent, $250 per month; will rent for one or three years. Address E., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone House to rent, for one year or longer, to a small private family only, in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, 15 Broad street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER or year. Printed lists will be ready at either office on Monday morning. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

	Per month.
West 21st st., near 6th av., fully furnished, linen, &c.	$300
West 22d st., a medium sized brown stone completely furnished, linen, &c	250
West 22d st., a medium sized brown stone, completely furnished, linen, &c	250
West 23d st., high stoop, brown stone, beautifully furnished, lease to May 1, 1874	275
West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel	250
West 25th st., four story, English basement	133 33
West 28th st., brown stone	150
West 28th st., large, 20 rooms, partially furnished	200

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 32d, 34th, 40th, 42d, 48th, 50th, 59th street and Lexington avenue. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 4½ Lispenard street.

5TH AVENUE.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED RESIdence, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, to let, at $550 per month; possession September 1.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let, 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession now. Apply on premises or at office 37 Crosby street, one o'clock.

TO LET—A SMALL DESIRABLY LOCATED HOUSE, 11 rooms; rent $1,200. Inquire at 88 East Ninth street.

TO LET—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, HOUSE NO. 8 BARrow street. Apply to J. R. SIMON, 86 Ann street.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSES, WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, $1,200, and vacant Lots, new Cottages, West 107th street, near Boulevards, $450.
W. R. MORGAN, 240 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
By JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

Clinton place, a very large House	$2,000
No. 1 Livingstone place, corner Stuyvesant park and 15th st., a very large House	3,000
West 22d st., a new high stoop House	1,600
West 22d st., a splendid four story English basement	1,600
West 24th st., a three story high stoop	1,200
West 28th st., high stoop brown stone	1,500
West 43d st., a three story high stoop brown stone	1,200
West 52d st., a four story high stoop brown stone	1,800
East 49th st., small four story high stoop brown stone	1,200

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO RENT, a four story English Basement, in first class order; will be lease if required; rent $1,650. Keys at 240 East Thirty-second street or JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A CONVENIENT LOCATION.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. No. 104 West Twentieth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED PARLORS WITH SMALLER ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a good location; also an Office for a doctor, at 115 East Thirty-first street. Terms from $3 to $6 per week.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, COMprising two large rooms, nice closets, water, gas and bath. 334 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS—ELEGANTLY FURnished, all new; Brussels Carpets; rent low. No. 752 Sixth avenue, below the depot.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET—TO LET, A PARlor Floor and second story handsomely furnished fine Rooms, en suite, with private table, or without board.

7 WET FOURTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT PARlor Rooms, third and fourth floors, by the season, for gentlemen only.

39 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue.—To let, elegant Rooms, en suite, to first class families and gentlemen; references.

39 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; reference required.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let for one or two gentleman; rent from $25 to $35 per month; private family.

157 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room to rent to gentleman, without board. Reference required.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, large Room on second floor; also one on fourth floor; clean and well furnished; good location. References exchanged.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FAMILY, having more room than required, would dispose of first class accommodations to a small, genteel family; easy of access; table first class.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let, from $2 50 to $4 50 per week. House has all modern improvements. Neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

DESIRABLE FIVE ROOM LARGE PARLOR FLOOR; rent $30, worth $40 per month; location central. Apply between 11 and 1 at private high stoop 355 East Tenth street.

LOWER PART OF THREE STORY HIGH STOOP house—7 rooms; gas, bath and stationary tubs; at reduced rent to suitable tenant. Apply at 430 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—TWO FLATS; EACH THE FIRST FLOOR; one overlooking the Park, of six rooms, $35 per month; one between Third and Lexington avenues, five rooms, $30 per month. Inquire at 918 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, of housekeeper.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, PARLOR Floor and one Bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 7 West Forty-fifth street, next Fifth avenue.

TO LET—IN A FLAT ON FORTY-NINTH STREET, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, First Floor and Basement, containing 10 rooms, all lighted, with modern improvements. Inquire of owner, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS. APPLY AT 122 EAST THIRteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ONLY, Second Floor of private house 227 East Thirty-first street. Can be seen after 10 A. M.

TO RENT.—RESPECTABLE FAMILIES DESIRING TO live near the Eighth avenue entrance to Central Park should examine those beautiful Flats corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue; they are the best in this city, at such moderate rents. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEA OR GROCERY store; must be first class; out of New York city preferred; or would purchase an interest in a wholesale store. Address J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—1,000 TONS OF POWDERED LIMESTONE, to be delivered in New York city, either at railroad depot or wharf. Samples must be furnished. Apply to or address, stating price per ton, NEW YORK PIPE AND PAVING COMPANY, 925 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM NEW YORK.
JAVA.....Wed'day, Aug. 28	PARTHIA..Sat'day, Aug. 31
CHINA....Wed'day, Sept. 4	CALABRIA..Sat'dy, Sept. 7
RUSSIA...Wed'day, Sept. 11	ABYSSINIA.Sat'dy, Sept. 14
CUBA.....Wed'day, Sept. 18	BATAVIA..Sat'dy, Sept. 21
SCOTIA...Wed'day, Sept. 25	ALGERIA..Sat'day, Sept. 28

—And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE,
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, August 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEMESIS, Captain K. Von Emster, will sail on Wednesday, August 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship DONAU, Captain R. Hoffmann, on Saturday, August 31.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, MAJESTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........August 31, at 4 P. M.
OCEANIC..........September 7, at 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........September 14, at 3:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........September 21, at 8:30 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WHITE STAR LINE, NO. 263 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.—REPUBLIC sails 4 o'clock Saturday. Super steerage accommodation, $30; cabin $80. Drafts payable everywhere.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to and from London direct.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, August 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, —..........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Griggs..........Wednesday, August 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson..........Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Price, Jr..........August 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth..........September 4, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
COLUMBIA	August 31	IOWA	August 28
EUROPIA	Sept. 7	BRITANNIA	Sept. 4
ANGLIA	Sept. 14	ASSYRIA	Sept. 11
INDIA	Sept. 21	CALEDONIA	Sept. 18
CALIFORNIA	Sept. 28	OLYMPIA	Sept. 25
AUSTRALIA	October 5	TRINACRIA	October 2

At noon, from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ALEXANDRIA WILL SAIL TUESday, August 27 (cabin, $60; steerage, $28), for Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Derry. For passage apply at 11 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON, Roussau..........Saturday, Oct. 5
Price of passage in gold (including wine), to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
VANDALIA,
Captain N. C. Franzen, will sail on Thursday, August 29, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The SILESIA will sail September 5.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, the day previous.
August 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of August 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco August 31 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, August 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 27 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana,
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Friday, August 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only).. Wed., Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only). Wednesday, Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Thursday, September 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, August 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK,
Captain —,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 28.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis..........August 29
COLUMBIA, Captain M. R. Greene..........September 5
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton..........September 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, August 31.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.
Touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, August 31.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the Houston Direct Navigation Company or by the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 35 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces.
Hall's Band engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.

Summer arrangement, commencing July 25.

The New York Steamboat Company will despatch, from pier 4 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M., the world-renowned steamers
J. B. SCHUYLER, Commander J. B. Edwards,
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday;
ESCORT, Commander John Burbank,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Returning, will leave
Sag Harbor at 4 P. M., Greenport at 5:30 P. M.,
Shelter Island at 5 P. M., Orient at 6:30 P. M.,
as follows:—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; steamer ESCORT, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Sunday's steamer will leave Sag Harbor at 6 P. M. Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave Sag Harbor Mondays at 7 o'clock for New Suffolk and return.
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION CO.
Commencing July 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th street, 109th street, Astoria, Eleventh street and Peck slip.
Way—Landing at 120th street, 109th street, Astoria and Eleventh street—Leave Harlem, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7:15 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and Peck slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 11:30 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Way—Landing at Eleventh street, Astoria, 109th street, 120th street and 130th street—Leave Peck Slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and 130th street, Harlem Leave Peck Slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and the 6:15 P. M. from Peck slip, do not land at 109th street.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and Eleventh street each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7.30 P. M., and Peck slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND EAST RIVER LINE.—STEAMER O. T. OLYPHANT, Captain E. T. Wilson, leaves regularly every day, North Eighth street, Williamsburg, 9:45 A. M.; Eighth street, New York, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Peck slip, 10:30 and 2; Sackett street, Brooklyn, 10:45 and 2:25.

DAILY EXCURSION TO THE CAMP GROUND AT Sea Cliff Grove, stopping at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves pier 24 East River (Peck slip), daily, at 9:15 A. M. for the above landings, returning to the city about 5:30 P. M. The SEAWANHAKA leaves same pier at 4:05 P. M. for above landings.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, HEALTHY and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway beach for miles by the South Side Railroad. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand street ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M., returning in good season.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 3 P. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from pier 4 North River, 5 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and commodious steamer MONITOR, W. R. Carroll, Captain; Captain Jack Simmons, Pilot; Francis Murray, Clerk—will make excursions to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturday not excepted. This boat goes rain or shine. Leaves Eighth street, East River, at 7; Peck slip, East River, at 7½; Christopher street, North River, at 8½, and pier 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets $1; ladies 50c. Good accommodations for families. Music by Schiedel.
OWEN & PATRICK KEENAN, Managers.

TO CHARTER—THE SPLENDID SALOON SIDEwheel steamboat NEVERSINK, for excursions or private parties. Apply to W. H. HAZARD, Jr., 173 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, 50c.; Human Hair, cheapest and best in the market, solid switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third street and near Great Jones, up stairs, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO HAS REmoved to No. 7 West Thirtieth street. The latest styles of Fall Bonnets and Round Hats.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—CABIN SLOOP YACHT FROLIC, 31 FEET long, Yawl, Cannon, Awning, suit of Colors; cabin furnished complete, at club house, foot of West Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—TWO TUGBOATS, 45 AND 55 FEET. INquire of R. C. FORCE, No. 5 Dey street, room 6, on Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Highest Cash Advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 836 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silks, camel's hair shawls, laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, and the same bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYfourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER OF AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Cloths and Silks and all other personal property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

907 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Highest price loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Valuables. Extraordinary prices paid for same. Business confidential.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 907 Broadway.

1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM D, OVER HERALD branch (parlor for ladies); also 418 Sixth avenue.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Single Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; family Rooms $1 and $2 per day; house open all night.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large Suit of handsomely furnished Apartments with private table; also one smaller Suit without, and single Rooms, all freshly decorated.

2D STORY FRONT ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; also single Room for gentleman, $8 per week, with first class Board, at 156 Waverley place.

3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST class Board, for families and single gentlemen; house with all the modern improvements. 47 West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Neatly furnished Rooms, with closets, to rent, with Board; house with all modern conveniences; first class table; convenient neighborhood.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 38, CORNER OF TENTH STREET—Entire Second Floor to let, with or without private table; also Rooms on third and fourth floors.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite; also single Rooms to let, with breakfast if desired; baths on each floor; reference.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING of four large, light, well furnished Rooms; also a Suit on second floor, with private table only; in the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms; families accommodated equally low, at 139 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF spacious Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also third and fourth floor Rooms to rent, with Board.

12TH ST., 223 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms; Table supplied with best and freshest variety market affords; small adult family; to select parties desiring a neat and clean home.

14TH STREET, 308, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Single and double Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen or families.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board; private table if desired; references.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, single and connecting, with full Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references required.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE (357 WEST TWENTY-ninth street).—Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentleman, pleasantly furnished, on reasonable terms; location convenient and neighborhood unexceptionable. Reference.

29TH STREET, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on second, third and fourth floors, with first class table.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Upper Suit, front, southern exposure, with Board; also elegantly furnished spacious Second Floor, with private table and attendance; strictly first class.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Large front Room and back Room, with alcoves; also single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or parties of gentlemen; reference required.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Well furnished Rooms on first and second floors to rent, with Board, en suite or separate; also Rooms up stairs.

44TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—OWNER OF A handsomely furnished house offers superior accommodations to parties desiring board. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

46 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMRLY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; German family. References.

49 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A NICELY FURNISHED second story Room to let, with first class Board; terms moderate.

72 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON the first and second floors; would suit a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without Board.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S place).—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; house and table strictly first class; location pleasant and desirable; terms reasonable; reference.

84 GREENWICH AVENUE, HEAD OF BANK street.—Accommodation for five or six gentlemen; single and double Rooms; first class table; moderate prices; private American family.

104 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—DESIRABLE SUITS and single Rooms to let, with first class table; house in perfect oreer. Can be seen all this week. References exchanged.

111 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—To let, two furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; references.

123 MADISON AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON the parlor and second floor, without board, or with private table.

124 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Superior accommodations for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class; owned by occupant; references exchanged.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR FOURTH.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Front Room on second floor, with hot and cold water, also hall Bedroom, to let, with Board.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, single or en suite, in a private family.

165 WEST TENTH STREET.—A CHOICE OF LARGE, elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

218 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—VERY DESIRable furnished Rooms, in suits and single, to let, with Board, to families and single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE and neatly furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, in a new house.

307 WEST TWELFTH STREET, ABINGDON square.—A pleasant second story front Room, with good Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; possession immediately.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO cheerful Rooms, well furnished, bath attached, with or without full Board for lady, in a family of two; one large Room unfurnished.

A LADY PHYSICIAN, RESIDING IN THE UPPER part of the city, will let two or three Rooms to invalids, with Board and medical attendance. Address PHYSICIAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED, with or without Board, an English basement Parlor Floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, or Rooms separately; very reasonable to gentlemen. 256 West Thirty-fourth street.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house on Murray Hill, would let, with Board (private table if preferred), their second and third Stories, or either of them, to a party who wish to live handsomely and pay liberally. Address HOME, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HARLEM.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, Rooms on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, at 224 East 126th street.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEman and wife, with Board for lady only; rooms nicely furnished and board first class; family small and strictly private; location very genteel. Address C. H., box 126 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, WITH FULL OR partial Board, between 59th and 86th sts., near 5th av., or would not object to accommodations in Ravenswood. Address, with terms, A. W., box 208 Herald office.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIvate family, with a few or no other boarders, 15 minutes from Twenty-first street and Broadway. Address F. B., 920 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE OR FOUR ADULTS, in a private family; first class house and locality; up town, between Fourth and Seventh avenues; references. Address JASON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTY-THIRD AND Forty-eighth streets and Third and Ninth avenues, from September 1, by a gentleman and wife in a private family. Address C. B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED FOR FIVE PERSONS IN A GOOD neighborhood. Address J. B. DORNIAN, Madison Square House, Twenty-first street and Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH A widow or where there are no gentlemen preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, A. B. CARR, Bay Shore, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A REspectable private family, where there are no other boarders; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating terms, box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BROTHERS, A large Room, in a private family, with Breakfast and Tea for one; location down town preferable. Address, stating explicitly terms, &c., M., box 229 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, SECOND house from Beecher's church.—Rooms to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with Board; five minutes from Fulton ferry.

289 CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN; LOCAtion first class; within one block of Fulton Ferry cars; Rooms furnished or unfurnished; quiet family, where there are no other boarders.

HOTELS.

GROOT'S HOTEL AND DINING SALOON, 486 TO 490 Canal street.—Meats 10c. per plate; Lodgings, 30c. to 50c. per night; $1 50 to $2 50 per week. Open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—200 light Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day; $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $5 to $10 a week.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. 4 Washington place.—Large, cool Rooms, $7 per week; Board, with wine, $10; elegantly furnished Parlor, with bedroom, $20.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

HOTELS.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests.
ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-sixth street.—Elegant Rooms on American and European plan; new first class restaurant at down-town prices; lodging $1 to $3.

ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND street and Broadway.—American plan; $3 50 per day; families and transient guests; most central and coolest location in city; rooms all front, elegantly furnished; early application secures splendid Suits for winter.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—TWENTY MINutes by boat from Peck slip; spacious grounds; cool piazzas and first class table; terms reasonable for remainder of season. M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

BOARD AND ROOMS AT A FARM HOUSE, NEAR the mountain, at $6 per week, may be obtained through September. Address L. E. VINCENT, Freehold, Greene county, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE PROPRIETOR, C. E. WHITE, can be seen on Monday, the 26th, at 331 Washington street, New York, from 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—GOOD, large Rooms and excellent table, for single parties or families, at reduced rates for Fall and Winter; 40 minutes from New York, 2 minutes from station; price $7 to $9. Address or apply at the Palisade House as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ADDRESS W. W. RELYEA, Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

E. W. TUTTLE, SPEONK, L. I., HAS HIS DWELling fitted for the reception of city guests; plenty of new milk, fruit, &c.; good boating, fishing, fowling and bathing. Those wishing good Board, with home comforts, can apply to the above or to WILLIAM J. McCALDIN, 115 Wall street.

GLENWOOD, L. I.—A FEW ROOMS CAN BE HAD, with good Board, bathing, fishing, &c., at Mrs. C. CARPENTER'S; access by steamers Arrowsmith and Thomas Collyer. Post office address, Roslyn, L. I.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, can be obtained in a private family at $6 per week. Inquire of JAMES L. HARLEM, 299 Broadway, or DAVID DAVIS, Union Society, Post office, Greene county, N. Y.

THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., opposite the Kill Von Kull River; 30 minutes by boats every hour from foot of Dey street; will remain open for Fall and Winter boarders at the season's most moderate prices; an excellent table kept.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, IMMEDIATELY ON the Sound, one mile from depot; delightful bathing, boating and fishing; pleasant Rooms now vacant. Apply to A. C. PLYMPTON, New Rochelle.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT—STEAMer MATTEAWAN, Barclay street, 4 P. M.—Can accommodate a few more. Reduced prices for pleasant September; $8 to $12. E. R. ESMOND, 263 Broadway.

GRAND AUTUMN RESORT.
Palisade's Mountain House, 11 miles from the City Hall. This new and elegant hotel will remain open during the Fall months under the management of Sylvanus T. Cozzens. The house is reached by steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison street, 4 and 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 4:30 P. M.; or by Northern Railroad of New Jersey to Englewood. Address CHARLES E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This favorite resort will remain open during the month of September.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., via Morris and Essex Railroad (32 trains daily).—A few very desirable Rooms, just vacated, can be had at reasonable terms.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE—YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON.—A few desirable Rooms just vacated will be kept open during the Fall and Winter.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture,
Sewing Machines, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of genteel Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, &c.; Office Furniture, Standing and Sitting Desks, Stools, Office Clock, Oilcloths, Partition, &c.

Also 50 Sewing Machines in perfect order ready for immediate use.

Also about 200 yards English Oilcloth, nearly new.

Also,
75 elegant French plate Pier, Mantel and Chamber Mirrors, in black walnut and gilt frames; two dozen mahogany and walnut Chairs. Samples.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
late Henry H. Leeds & Miner
(established 1847).

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church sts.
PARLOR SUITS AND TABLES.
ON MONDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances and storage, 7 Walnut Parlor Suits, 23 Extension Tables, 7 Centre Tables. Sale positive without further notice.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FIRST CLASS
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By WALDRON & COOKE.
New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets.
LARGE AUCTION SALE.
HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.
THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Horses of all kinds, and a very fine lot, suitable for Carriage, Road, Business and Work Horses. Concord Express Wagon, made to order.
Top Buggies, Rockaways, &c.
Twenty sets first class hand-made Harness. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 27 and 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
important trade sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned and Enamelled Ware,
Plated Ware, Tea Trays, Guns, &c., &c.,
embracing full lines of desirable goods, in lots to suit city and country trade.
Catalogues, with full particulars, on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

AUCTION.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD AUCTIONEER.
Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Bedroom Suits.
OSGOOD & CO.
will sell at their salesrooms,
126 Chambers street, near College place,
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), August 27, at 10½ A. M.,
elegant black walnut Bedroom Suits, enamelled Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, rosewood Centre Tables, Parlor Suits in brocatel, 10 pieces; haircloth Chairs, Mirrors, Feather Beds and Hair Mattresses, cut Glassware, China, Crockery, Vases, Window Shades, rosewood Etagere, Dining Room Chairs. Full description to-morrow. Catalogue morning of sale.

A. J. SPEYER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 9½ O'CLOCK, 158 Wooster street, Stock of Hairdressers, Showcases, Counters, Oilcloths, Mirrors and genteel Furniture. Dealers, rally. Big lots, big chances.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of M. Doughty, deceased; A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer. This day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, elegant new and second hand Furniture of every description, at 79 Nassau street, consisting of Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Lounges, Beds and Bedding, splendid Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, &c.; also richly carved rosewood Pianoforte.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNLESS otherwise disposed of I shall sell at public auction on Tuesday, 3d day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 31 Fulton street, in the city of New York, the personal property and effects of John T. Goodwin (bankrupt), consisting of Ploughs, Plough Castings, Harrows, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, &c., being a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.
G. D. S. TRASK, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

AT RESIDENCE 252 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue, large Household Furniture sale of over $15,000 worth, and over 500 lots, this (Monday) morning, August 26, at 10½ o'clock, by order of W. P. RICHERDS, Esq., consisting of over 700 yards of Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, eight Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, cost $1,100; French plate Pier and Oval Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Bronzes, Paintings, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Etageres, Tables, Library, Dining, Basement and Servants' Furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell the whole complete first-class Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave, &c., at private residence 120 West 23d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogues comprising over 400 lots, namely:—Mirrors, Carpets, Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suits; chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.; Bookcase, 800 books, Etageres, Bronzes, &c.; Dining room Buffet Chairs, ex. Table, Silver and Glassware, &c. Sale positive.

A LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE
This day, at private residence 124 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 300 lots, by catalogue, of elegant Household Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900; rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.
$20,000 worth of
magnificent Household Furniture,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY),
at the elegant residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, property of J. H. Upham, Esq., Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour, Maria Antoinette styles; Etageres, Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Curtains, Paintings, by eminent artists; Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, hair, spring Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard; China, Glass, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, Servants' apartments. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALE—THURSDAY, 29TH, 11 O'CLOCK, at the elegant residence 359 West Twenty-third street, all the superb Household Furniture belonging to Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield, Pianoforte, Paintings, Wilton, velvet Carpets, Silverware, Bronzes, Mirrors, &c.
FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

BEST PAYING HOTEL IN THE SOUTH FOR SALE.
The Yarboro House, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, of all Southern hotels between Baltimore and New Orleans the most favorably known to the travelling public, will be sold on Saturday, 31st August instant, for division between the heirs-at-law of the late Colonel Ed Yarboro. An opportunity for hotel men; long credit; terms liberal.
WILLIAM R. POOL, Executor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.

Adolphus F. Ockershausen, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and Balthasar Kreischer, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, Daniel B. Halstead, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and George Law.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at Public Auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property:—

All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New York, from a point on Bay street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said railroad company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said railroad company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry houses, leases of ferries, ferry boats, including its steam ferry boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said railroad company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows:—

All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New York, from a point on Bay street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said company and its lands, tenements and hereditaments, forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad, or for depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, county and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows:—Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson avenue, twenty-one feet three inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood August 5, 1867, running thence southwesterly along the southerly side of Simonson avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt; thence southeasterly along said last mentioned land thirty-six feet six inches; thence northeasterly and parallel with Simonson avenue ninety-three feet eight inches; thence northeasterly in a direct line about sixty-eight feet to the place of beginning.

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, county and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay street and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat, on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson avenue, on the south and extending easterly out into the Bay of New York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes, east on the south side and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes, east on the north side so as to embrace any grants from the State of New York, which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Bay street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet three inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt avenue seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation one foot seven inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay street eighty-eight feet three inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt avenue seventy-six feet seven inches to the place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, county and State aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant sixty feet southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed, dated October 13, 1860, running northeasterly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Fosbay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence southeasterly along the last mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur forty-four feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Johnson's avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence northwesterly along the easterly side of Totten's road forty-four feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant seventy-five feet therefrom.

Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton ferry dock or landing, situate in the county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front street as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond county, New York, compiled and surveyed by George M. Root, surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front street 106 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal street as laid down on said map would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated January 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county in Liber 12 of Deeds, page 125; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last mentioned land, fifty-seven feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last mentioned line about ninety-five feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

And also all the land under water lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line, as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thomas Finn, dated January 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton dock or landing all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the southeasterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last mentioned land fifty-seven feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor de Launay and W. J. Staples, as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last mentioned line seventy-five feet; thence southerly fifty-seven feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last mentioned line seventy-five feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front street forty-nine feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal street as laid down on said map would strike it prolonged to the easterly line of Front street; thence easterly in continuation of said last mentioned line of Canal street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last mentioned line forty-nine feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Lenting of the second part, dated September 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of Deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county June 30, 1870.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, county and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor de Launay by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond county in Liber No. 30 of Deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,096 feet, five and one half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins avenue, more particularly described as follows:—Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,096 feet five and one half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins avenue; thence south eighty-six degrees east as far out into the bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south four degrees west two chains six links, parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north eighty-six degrees west to the said easterly outerline of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten, and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the southwesterly corner of said Totten's dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 190 feet); thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 41 feet); thence north 41¾ degrees west 195 feet, or thereabouts, to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib of 12 feet square at the southwest corner of the last mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New York Ferry Company to said railroad company, dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county, in Liber 53 of deeds, page 609, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described, as follows:—All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steamboat landing, in the town of Castleton, county of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders and deacons of St. Andrew's church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county, in liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452.

Also all the right, title and interest of said railroad company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the city and county of New York, in liber 1,201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows:—All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall street, in the city of New York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also all the right, title and interest of said railroad company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the Book of Ordinances and Leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows:—All that certain slip or dock, beginning at the easterly line of Front street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith street, in the city of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, known as the Smith street slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island.

Also four locomotives, four tenders, eight passenger cars, six freight cars, and all the tools, machinery, and materials, including two lathes, one planing machine, one drill press, one hydraulic press, one stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road, used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad.

Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows:—"An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry boats," passed March 29, 1853, "An act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "An act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855; "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferryboats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts or under and by virtue of the two leases, of ferries hereinbefore described or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation.

Also all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry houses and their appurtenances connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described.

Also the steam ferry boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including one Steam Pile Driver, Engine and Boiler, Coal Tubs and Cars, and about 1,000 tons of Coal, more or less, in the coal yard at Vanderbilt landing, and generally all the property, real and personal of the Staten Island Railroad Company whatsoever and wheresoever situated.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
120 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, July 10, 1872.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 227 Bowery.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 322 Bowery, the contents of a Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon—Black walnut Counter, Soda Fountain, Patent Ice Box, Candy Jars, Tin Cases, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Oilcloth, Awning, Transparency, Carpets, &c.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on Wednesday, August 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, of every description, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, in reps and black walnut; enamelled Chamber Suits, Hair and other Mattresses, black walnut Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Bedding, French Plate and other Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lounges, Sofas, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, one grand Pianoforte, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Utensils, Paintings, Engravings, Clocks, &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS at 10½ o'clock, at 177 Spring street, corner Thompson, large and choice stock Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, elegant Fixtures, Showcases, Scales, &c. Positively in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 245 Bowery.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 77 Eighth avenue; sells this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, Furniture contained in private residence 414 West Twenty-eighth street, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Bedding, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sale peremptory.
ON TUESDAY,
large assortment of Furniture contained in private residence 300 West Twenty-fifth street, contents 26 rooms. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 172 East Houston street, sell Monday, August 26, at 2 o'clock, Lager Beer Saloon and Garden, situated on Third avenue, between 104th and 105th streets, consisting of Counters, Tables, Chairs, Engravings, Platform, Music Stand, Glassware and Crockery, Stoves, Icehouse, &c. Also the unexpired lease, having two years to run. Will be sold positively.

IMPORTANT TO PROPRIETORS OF STAGE LINES and Livery Stables.—I will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on Thursday, August 29, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my factory, northwest corner of Third avenue and Eighty-seventh street, six Clarence Omnibuses, of entirely new design, appropriate for livery or stage purposes. JACOB DUNN.
S. DINGEE & Co., Auctioneers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
at 11 o'clock, at 152 East 116th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Harlem, Genteel, Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Parlor Suits, in green reps; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Window Curtains, Centre Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Extension Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery and Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I will sell at auction, on this day, a quantity of Liquors, Wines, Gins and Whiskeys, on Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues, at 10 A. M.
C. FARLEY, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine silk and other Dresses, Skirts and Remnants, Bedding, Undergarments, Boots and Shoes; also fine Coats, Pants and Vests. By order of J. Aaron, 197 Grand street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 50 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets and Spreads. By order of Charles Cadilipp, 269 Spring street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, Salesroom 13 Bowery.—Marshal's sale of the Contents of a Lager Beer Saloon and Boarding House, on Monday, August 26, at 10½ o'clock, No. 630 East Fifth street, consisting of the entire Saloon Furniture, viz.:—Chairs, Tables, Bar and Bar Counter, Glasses, Crockery, Engravings, Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Crockery, Chairs, Tables, &c. Sale positive. Dealers and others are invited to the above sale. By order of L. RINDZKOPF, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, &c., on Monday, August 26, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the balance Stock of Liquors from sample room, consisting of 11 packages assorted Liquors, consisting of Gin, Brandies, Bitters, Blackberry Brandies, Apple Jack, Whiskey, &c. Also 15 cases assorted Brandies, Bitters, Gin, Champagne, &c. Also, from a dealer, 15 barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys. Sale positive, in lots. Dealers invited.

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
GALVESTON, Texas, August 14, 1872.
Proposals for Paving Streets.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of October, 1872, to pave Market street or avenue D, from Eighteenth street to Thirty-third street, in the City of Galveston, Texas. The proposals must specify the kind and quality of pavement and the cost per square yard. The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
ALBERT SOMERVILLE, Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,768,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY and County of New York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, September 3, 1872, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,768,000 of stocks of the City and County of New York, to wit:—

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 229, laws of 1870, payable August 1, 1900	$250,000
Additional Croton Water Stock, authorized by chapter 56, amended chapter 324, laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891	100,000
Assessment Fund Stock (county), authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865, payable November 1, 1887	763,000
City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 290, laws of 1871, payable in thirty years	405,000
Water Stock of 1872, authorized by chapter 383, section 6, laws of 1872, payable November 1, 1902	250,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York" and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 23, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for Riprap at West Bank.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT,
NEW YORK, August 13, 1872.
Proposals per cubic yard for about 8,000 cubic yards of Riprap corresponding with that now on the premises, and to be placed as directed, sealed and endorsed as above will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 3d day of September, at which time they will be publicly opened. The Board reserves to itself, under the law, their discretion to reject any bid which it may not deem for the interest of the State to accept.
RICHARD SCHELL, Commissioners
A. N. BELL, of
SAMUEL BARTON, Quarantine.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York.
S. S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CLOTHING.

AT 81 SIXTH AVENUE—A LARGE ORDER RECEIVED for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Carpets, &c. Astonishing prices can be obtained for Pants, $2 to $10; for Coats, $6 to $25; for Dresses, $5 to $75, by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry; for Coats, from $5 to $20; for Pants, from $2 to $8; for Dresses, from $5 to $50. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue.

AT M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENTS—93 and 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourself.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street.—Wanted immediately, 200 pairs cast-off Pants; also 100 Overcoats; can pay for Pants from $1 to $5; Coats from $5 to $20 each, and Dresses from $5 to $60; also Carpets. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. "THE BELLS."
EDWIN BOOTH............Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
the great romantic and psychological play of
"THE BELLS,"
with the popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
in his great creation of
MATHIAS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH............Manager.
A splendid entertainment for this week, commencing
MONDAY, August 26, 1872.
The popular comedian,
T. G. RIGGS,
will appear in his new and novel Drama, written expressly for him by JOHN F. POOLE, entitled SHIN-FANE; or, THE SHAMROCK GREEN, which will be presented with new and original mechanical effects.
T. G. RIGGS sustains five different characters.
Miss ANNA MORTIMER will make her first appearance in this Theatre as MOLLY MOLONY.
All the company in the cast.
Preceded each evening by the glorious Comedy of a
TRIP TO WILLIAMSBURG.
YANKEE LOCKE will shortly appear in his new Drama of TRUMPS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HAYES & COLVILLE.
LAST NIGHTS AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
LAST MATINEES
of the celebrated
MR. AND MRS. W. HORACE LINGARD.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 26 and 27,
A LIFE'S DREAM.
WEDNESDAY, and throughout the week,
DAVID GARRICK.
To terminate each performance with the famed
LINGARD SKETCHES (ALL NEW),
and the wonderful Impersonations of Celebrities, including PRESIDENT GRANT and HORACE GREELEY.
MONDAY, September 2, will be produced, with the well known resources of this theatre, the romantic drama of
THE RED POCKETBOOK,
the Company engaged for which will assemble upon the Stage for rehearsal, on Monday, August 26, at 12 o'clock, instead of 10, as before announced.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
THIS EVENING, AT 8,
the favorite actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his specialty of
OLD PETE,
in the drama of the
OCTOROON;
Or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
TO-DAY, AT 2,
Buckstone's Comedy of
THE
SERIOUS FAMILY,
with the advantage of
a superior cast,
and laughable Farce,
SWISS SWAINS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
VOKES TESTIMONIAL.
Last appearance in America of the
VOKES.
MONDAY EVENING, September 2, 1872,
THE VOKES,
for the first time in America, in
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
VICTORIA VOKES............as............BLACK-EYED SUSAN
ROSINA VOKES............as............DOLLY MAYFLOWER
FRED. VOKES............as............JACOB TWIG
supported by
CHARLES W. THORNE............as............WILLIAM
Walsh Edwards............as............Doggrass
Harry Josephs............as............Knatbrain
Other characters by favorite actors.
To be followed by the great Vokes specialty, the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Secure your seats on and after Thursday, August 29, at box office, Academy of Music, at Ruliman's, 112 Broadway, or at Grand Central, Fifth Avenue or St. Nicholas Hotels.

NELSE SEYMOUR, WASH NORTON, DAVE REED, Harry Norman, Chas. Templeton, Wm. Dwyer, Chas. D'Alberie. DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Opening Night.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30,
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS,
in Shakspeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
supported by FREDERICK ROBINSON, L. R. SHEWELL and a powerful combination.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART............Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
first appearance of
Mr. JOHN WILD, Ethiopian Comedian.
Mr. LARRY TOOLEY, in his Teutonic Warbles.
The new Drama, never before enacted, and written expressly for this house, entitled
BROADWAY
BY DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
And first time of the very laughable Burlesque Pantomime, by the
DE VARDEVILLE TROUPE,
and entitled
A TRIP TO THE SUN;
or,
MAGNESIA IN THE AIR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
St. James Theatre, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
MONDAY, AUGUST 26, and every evening.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First appearance of the great London Balladist,
MR. BEAUMONT REED.
C. Fredericks, Baritone; Joe Norris, Basso; Johnson and Powers, The best Song and Dance Artists in the world. Messrs. Mullaly, Withers, Smidt, T. Mullaly, Leavitt, Blakeny, Percy, Juch, Trigg, Emmett, BILLY BIRCH, D. S. WAMBOLD and CHARLEY BACKUS.
Matinee every Saturday at two o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1872.
GRAND RE-OPENING. SIXTEENTH SEASON OF
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES.
NELSE SEYMOUR, "THE ONLY" LEON,
DAVE REED, EDWIN KELLY,
W. H. BROCKWAY, WASH NORTON,
Chas. D'Alberti, J. H. Savori, Harry Norman, Wm. Dwyer, Chas. Templeton, J. Steele, W. S. Raymond, Morrissy, Emerson,
DAN BRYANT AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TWO HOURS FUN. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
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PAVILION,
688 Broadway, near Fourth street.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
HERR CARL FORMES,
CARL FORMES
and his unrivalled
OPERA TROUPE.
Change of programme every night.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

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Proprietor............J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, August 26, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Rosamunde"............Schubert
2. Waltz, "Vorstadtler"............Lanner
3. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"............Wagner
4. Ballet, "Faust"............Gounod
5. Overture, "Oberon"............Weber
6. Waltz, "Life Let Us Cherish"............Johann Strauss
7. Nocturn, } "Midsummer
8. Scherzo and March, } Nights Dream"............Mendelssohn
9. Overture, "William Tell"............Rossini
10. Amaryllis, "Air de le Roi Louis XIII."
11. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights"............Johann Strauss
12. March, "Greeting"............Reinhold

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The brightest stars of Minstrelsy, in their specialties, at BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Monday Evening, August 26.

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ESTABLISHMENT,
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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
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A GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANOFORTE for sale cheap—One do., grand scale, 7¼ octave, richly carved legs and case, patent agraffe, brilliant tone, seven months in use, cost $825, for $250; also Parlor, Chamber Furniture; a sacrifice. At residence 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av).

A GRAND SQUARE 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, in use seven months, cost $900, for $275; family going to Europe. At private residence 121 West 26th st.

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BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs, overstrung bass; every improvement; sacrifice; $270, instalments; take $50 cash, balance $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 470 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, superior tone and finish, nearly new; fully warranted; must be sold. Call and examine style and price at 497 Pearl street, in store.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

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A RESPECTABLE LADY, BETWEEN 25 AND 35 years of age, with or without means, in any peculiar circumstances whatever, though blue or gray eyes preferred, wishing a speedy marriage with a bachelor at forty summers, will find a kind and good husband. Photographs exchanged, and returned if desired. Address, in confidence, D. B. N., New York Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872,
and
EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented (for the first times in America) the Grand Spectacular Fairy Opera Bouffe, in four acts and twenty tableaux, by Victorien Sardou and Jacques Offenbach, adapted expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled LE
ROI CAROTTE.
The Music under the direction of Mr. A. Predigam.
The Scenery all new, and painted by Mr. George Heister, Mr. Louis Duflocq, Mr. L. W. Seavey, Mr. Minard Lewis, Mr. G. W. Dayton, Mr. G. G. Gariboldi and assistants.
The Costumes, Armors, Furniture and Properties imported directly from Paris, where they were manufactured expressly for the Grand Opera House.
The Dances have been arranged and are conducted by Mr. John Lauri.
The Machinery has been prepared after the newest and latest English and French models, by Mr. Thomas Kelly and Mr. William Smith and assistants.
THE CAST
will include, besides the following names, a Corps d'Accessoir of 40 Chorus, 30 Ballet, 20 Children and 40 auxiliaries.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
(In Krokodyne.)
Fridoline, the Twenty-fourth, the Rightful Prince of Krokodyne............Mr. Robert Craig
King Carrot, Monarch of the Vegetable Race, complexion carrotty, yet decidedly raddish, not to be beet at official cabbaging; his motto, "Lettuce have Peas"............Mr. John Brougham
Robin Luron, a Good Genii, who undertakes to reform the Fast Prince; a tough job, but she Wood do it............Mrs. John Wood
Coloquinte, the Wicked Witch, who invented the Carrot King and protects him............Miss Annie Deland
Rosee Du Soir, the most lovely and interesting Princess seen anywhere out of a fairy story,
Miss Rose Hersee
The Princess Cunnegonde of Krakhausen, the sublimated essence of all the fast, fickle and frolicsome Princesses of Operabouffeland............Miss Emma Howson
Truck, the Faithful............Mr. Stuart Robson
Baron Koffre............Mr. G. F. Ketchum
Pipertrunk, Chief of Police; while the other officials knocks down he takes up............Mr. J. W. Jennings
Count Schopp............Mr. Julian Riggs
General Track............Mr. J. H. Peakes
Mme. Pipertrunk } Wives of the { Miss Roberta Norwood
Mme. Schopp } Cabinet and { Miss Ella Dietz
Mme. Koffre } Leaders of Kro- { Miss Helen Stringe
Mme. Track } kodyne Society { Miss C. Bronte
Psitt!!! the Chamberlain of the Court of Krokodyne,
Mr. J. A. Mackay
Quribbi, the greatest Necromancer ever seen or heard of............Mr. Martin Golden
The Six Ancestors of Prince Fridolin, all in complete armor, dead since several centuries, but resolved to raise their voices.
The Prebendary at the Inn............Mr. F. Chapman
The Landlady............Miss Mary Stuart
Lizzette............Miss Louise Volmer
Corporal Drum............Mr. Henry Lauri
Grand Claude............Mr. Clive Hersee
Mother Waugott, who went to market and began the revolt against high prices and King Carrot............Mrs. Yeamans
Jenny, the Egg seller............Miss Mary Rice
CHARACTERS IN POMPEII IN THE YEAR 76.
Harpax, the Soldier of Jerusalem............Mr. James A. Meade
Corinne, the Pompeiian Beauty............Miss Ella Dietz
Lepida, the Bride............Miss Blanche Hayden
Gurges, the Fop............Mr. Clive
Panza, the Edile............Mr. G. F. Enos
Medulla, a Slave............Miss Volmer
Megadore, a Poet............Mr. Mackay
Circulion, the Bridegroom............Mr. F. Chapman
The King of the Monkeys............Mr. Charles Lauri
The Queen of the Bees............Miss Predigam
Leader of the Farandole............Mme. Lauri
SYNOPSIS.
ACT I.—THE ANCESTRAL ARMORS.
TABLEAU I. (by Duflocq)—Outside the City Gates of Krokodyne.
TABLEAU II. (by Dayton)—Rosee du Soir.
TABLEAU III. (by Seavey)—The Hall of Armors in the Old Palace of Krokodyne.
TABLEAU IV. (by Dayton)—The Back Door of the Palace.
TABLEAU V. (by Dayton)—The Kitchen Garden. The Birth of King Carrot.
TABLEAU VI. (by Duflocq)—The Royal Garden and Terrace of the New Palace.
ACT II.—THE BANISHED PRINCE.
TABLEAU I. (by Heister)—The Court Yard of an Inn on the Borders of Krokodyne.
THE DOLLY VARDEN DANCERS.
TABLEAU II. (by Dayton)—The Roadside.
TABLEAU III. (by Dayton)—The Laboratory of the Magician Quribbi.
TABLEAU IV. (by Heister)—The Ruins of Pompeii, A. D. 1872. The ancient city as it now exists.
TRANSFORMATION.
TABLEAU V. (by Heister)—To the City of Pompeii as it existed in the year 76, prior to the eruption which destroyed it.
ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
ACT III.—THE IRON RING.
TABLEAU I. (by Dayton)—Royal Apartment of the new incumbent.
TABLEAU II. (by Minard Lewis)—The Darksome Forest.
TABLEAU III. (by Lewis)—The Island of Monkeys.
ACT IV.—THE PONDER OF DISCONTENT.
TABLEAU I. (by Seavey)—The Market Place of Krokodyne.
TABLEAU II.—The King's Palace.
TABLEAU III. (by Heister)—The Haunt of the Insects.
TABLEAU IV.—Apotheosis (by Heister).
TABLEAU V.—The New Palace (by Seavey)—Wedding of Fridolin and Rosee!!

FIRST "ROI CAROTTE" MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 31,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

The prices of admission will be at the usual rates of first class theatres, viz.:—

Orchestra chairs and chairs in orchestra circle	$1 50
Special balcony parlor armchairs, each	2 00
Dress circle	1 00
General admission	1 00
Private boxes, seating 6 and 8 persons	$10 and 15 00
Family circle admission (cushioned sofas)	50

The offices are open for the sale of tickets at the Grand Opera House, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.; at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

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SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD!
PLAYING NIGHTLY
to
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
and received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
"Brimful of fun and jollity!"
"The most sparkling thing of the kind!"
"A genuine and deserved success!"
"The most amusing performance ever presented!"
"Beyond all question, the best thing ever produced!"
IN PREPARATION, "IXION."

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Mr. Daly begs to announce that his FOURTH COMEDY SEASON at this elegant theatre
WILL BEGIN
on TUESDAY NIGHT, September 3, 1872, with the production of an original comedy of local interest and contemporaneous effects, by the author of "Saratoga," Mr. BRONSON C. HOWARD, and entitled
DIAMONDS!

*** The sale of seats for the opening night and for the entire first week will commence Thursday morning, August 29, at 8 o'clock, at the box office of the theatre.

TARGET COMPANIES ABOUT TO GIVE BALLS CAN rent one of the best ball rooms in the city on Broadway, above Forty-second street; rent $70 per night for choice of nights. Address JOHN HENRY, station G.

BROCKWAY, MORRISSEY AND FRED EMERSON, with Bryant's Excelsior Minstrel Troupe, at BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Monday Night.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM,
585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHARLES WHITE............Manager.
THIRD WEEK of this FASHIONABLE RESORT.
Endorsed by all as the neatest and most agreeable place of amusement in the metropolis.
EVERYBODY PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.
The entertainment pronounced
GRAND, AMUSING AND SELECT.
Sprightly, first class, free from every objectionable feature.
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
First appearance of Signor LOGRENIA and his wonderful TRAINED CANARY BIRDS AND CAT.
Also MR. HARRY MACARTHY,
in his original characters illustrative of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
MR. J. C. STEWART
in two new and original Burlesque Sketches.
McKEE & RODGERS
in their Sensation Songs and Dances.
SCHOOLCRAFT AND CAMPBELL
will introduce their funny act, entitled,
"MRS. DIDIMUS' PARTY."
WHITE'S MINSTRELS,
as usual, will commence the performance with a splendid collection of Choruses, Songs, Overtures, Jokes, Stories, Wits, &c. The whole forming the most rational and amusing family entertainment in the metropolis.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY ONLY, COMMENCING AT 2:30.

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The managers announce that the building on Third avenue and Sixty-third street is now ready for
THE RECEPTION OF ARTICLES.
Those who have not applied for space should do so at once.
Blanks can be had at the above place and at the office of the Institute, 22 Cooper Building.

DAN BRYANT,
With his EXCELSIOR TROUPE, in new and brilliant programme. Monday Night.

VARIETIES THEATRE, NEW ORLEANS.
LAWRENCE BARRETT............Lessee.
Ladies and gentlemen engaged for the Varieties Theatre (New Orleans) Combination are hereby requested to meet on the stage of the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, Thursday morning, August 29, 1872, at 11 o'clock, for rehearsal. LORAINE ROGERS, Manager.

GUITAR, SINGING, ORGAN, PIANO, VIOLIN, HARMONY; private lessons only; 92 Clinton place (Eighth street.) Established 1854. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

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CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS, 92 Clinton place, established 1854.—Private Lessons only; Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Harmony. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing; also for French, German and English languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

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THE FALL SEASON BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1872.
Early application is necessary to secure a choice of days and hours.
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BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State.

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SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES WILL REOPEN AT Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, September 3, and at Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street, Monday, September 9. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

GENEVA.

Arguments of William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing Before the International Tribunal.

SUMMING UP THE AMERICAN CASE.

Complete and Crushing Reply to the English Counsel.

THE LAW OF NATIONS EXPLAINED.

Violation of the Laws of Neutrality by Great Britain.

Is She Exempt from Liability?

The Duties of Neutrals and the Rights of Belligerents.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON INTERPRETED

Armed Vessels, Manned and Equipped in British Waters, to Make War Upon the United States.

THEIR DEPARTURE CONNIVED AT

How the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia Were Permitted to Prey Upon American Commerce.

RIGHTS OF ASYLUM DEFINED.

Rebel Cruisers Succored and Coaled in Colonial Ports.

MUNICIPAL VS. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Great Britain, Under Pretence of Obeying the Former, Cannot Evade the Violation of the Latter.

HOW THE REBELS WERE COMFORTED

Men, Money and Material of War Liberally Supplied.

"OUR CASE" IN A NUTSHELL

Chief Justice Cockburn Instructed in Geography and Law.

WHAT AMERICA CLAIMS.

What a Neutral is Bound To Do and What England Did Not Do.

WHAT IS "DUE DILIGENCE?"

"Due Diligence" as Defined by the Treaty.

CUSHING RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The "Et Tu Quoque" Plea of England Summarily Answered.

ENGLAND, NOT AMERICA, ON TRIAL.

The following able and eloquent arguments were delivered by Messrs. Evarts and Cushing in reply to the points raised by the British counsel in his explanations to the Court upon certain points in regard to which the arbitrators had desired information. It will be seen that these addresses cover nearly the whole field of the claims, and their perusal enables us to congratulate ourselves upon the impregnable strength of our case. Certainly the prospect of a settlement satisfactory to the United States seems much brighter as we realize the conscientious diligence and indefatigable zeal and sleepless vigilance with which our interests are being defended before that august tribunal at Geneva.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

In the course of the deliberations of the tribunal it has seemed good to the arbitrators, in pursuance of the provision of the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, to intimate that on certain specific points they would desire a further discussion on the part of the counsel of Her Britannic Majesty for the elucidation of those points in the consideration of the tribunal. Under that invitation the eminent counsel for the British government has presented an argument which distributes itself, as it seems to us, while dealing with the three points suggested, over a very general examination of the argument which has already been presented on the part of the United States.

In availing ourselves of the right, under the treaty, of replying to this special argument upon the points named by the tribunal, it has been a matter of some embarrassment to determine exactly how far this discussion on our part might properly go. In one sense, our deliberate judgment is, that this new discussion has really added but little to the views or the argument which had already been presented on behalf of the British government; and that it has not disturbed the positions which had been insisted upon, on the part of the United States, in answer to the previous discussions on the part of the British government, contained in its case, counter case and argument.

But to have treated the matter in this way, and left our previous argument to be itself such an answer as we were satisfied to rely upon to the new developments of contrary views that were presented in this SPECIAL ARGUMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, would have seemed to assume too confidently in favor of our argument, that it was an adequate response in itself, and would have been not altogether respectful to the very able, very comprehensive and very thorough criticism upon the main points of that argument which the eminent counsel of Her Majesty has now presented. Nevertheless, it seems quite foreign from our duty, and quite unnecessary for any great service to the tribunal, to pursue in detail every point and suggestion, however pertinent and however skilfully applied, that is raised in this new argument of the eminent counsel. We shall endeavor, therefore, to present such views as seem to us useful and valuable, and as tend in their general bearing to dispose of the difficulties and counter propositions opposed to our views in the learned counsel's present criticism upon them.

THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT.

The American argument, presented on the 15th of June, as bearing upon these three points now under discussion, had distributed the subject under the general heads of the measure of international duties; of the means which Great Britain possessed for the performance of those duties; of the true scope and meaning of the phrase "due diligence," as used in the treaty; of the particular application of the duties of the treaty to the case of cruisers on their subsequent visits to British ports, and then of the faults, or failures or shortcomings of Great Britain in its actual conduct of the transactions under review in reference to these measures of duty and this exaction of due diligence.

The special topic now raised for discussion, in the MATTER OF "DUE DILIGENCE" generally considered, has been regarded by the counsel of the British government as involving a consideration, not only of the measure of diligence required for the discharge of ascertained duties, but also the discussion of what the measure of those duties was; and, then, of the exaction of due diligence as applicable to the different instances or occasions for the discharge of that duty, which the actual transactions in controversy between the parties disclosed. That treatment of the point is, of course, suitable enough if, in the judgment of the learned counsel, necessary for properly meeting the question specifically under consideration, because all those elements do bear upon the question of "due diligence" as relative to the time and place and circumstances that called for its exercise. Nevertheless, the general question, thus largely construed, is really equivalent to the main controversy submitted to the disposition of this tribunal by the treaty—to wit, whether the required due diligence has been applied in the actual conduct of affairs by Great Britain to the different situations for and in which it was exacted.

The reach and effort of this special argument in behalf of THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT seem to us to aim at the reduction of the duties incumbent on Great Britain, the reduction of the obligation to perform those duties in its source and in its authority and to the calling back of the cause to the position assumed and insisted upon in the previous argument in behalf of the British government, that this was a matter not of international duty, and not of international obligation, and not to be judged of in the court of nations as a duty due by one nation, Great Britain, to another nation, the United States, but only as a question of its duty to itself, in the maintenance of its neutrality, and to its own laws and to its own people, in exerting the means placed at the service of the government by the Foreign Enlistment act for controlling any efforts against the peace and dignity of the nation.

We had supposed, and have so in our argument insisted, that all that long debate was concluded by what had been settled by definitive convention between the two nations as the law of this tribunal, upon which the conduct and duty of Great Britain and the claims and rights of the United States were to be adjudged, and had been distinctly expressed and authoritatively and finally established in the three rules of the treaty.

Before undertaking to meet the more particular inquiries that are to be disposed of in this argument it is proper that, at the outset, we should take notice of an attempt to disparage the efficacy of those rules, the source of their authority and the nature of their obligation upon Great Britain. The first five sections of the special argument are devoted to this consideration. It is said that the only way that these rules come to be important in passing judgment upon the conduct of Great Britain in the matter of THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES is by the consent of Her Majesty that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that, during the course of these transactions, Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules and in them announced. That requires, it is said, as a principal consideration, that the tribunal should determine what the law of nations on these subjects would have been if these rules had not been thus adopted. Then it is argued that, as to the propositions of duty covered by the first rule, the law of nations did not impose them, and that the obligation of Great Britain, therefore, in respect to the performance of the duties assigned in that rule, was not derived from the law of nations, was not, therefore, a duty between it and the United States, nor a duty the breach of which called for the resentments or the indemnities that belong to a violation of the law of nations. Then, it is argued that the whole duty and responsibility and obligation in that regard, on the part of Great Britain, arose under THE PROVISIONS OF ITS DOMESTIC LEGISLATION, under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, under a general obligation by which a nation, having assigned a rule of conduct for itself, is amenable for its proper and equal performance as between and towards the two belligerents. Then, it is argued that this assent of the British government that the tribunal shall regard that government as held to the performance of the duties assigned in those rules, in so far as those rules were not of antecedent obligation in the law of nations, is not a consent that Great Britain shall be held under an international obligation to perform the rules in that regard, but simply as an agreement that they had undertaken to discharge, as a municipal obligation, under the provisions of their Foreign Enlistment act, duties which were equivalent, in their construction of the act, to what is now assigned as an international duty; and this argument thus concludes:—

> When, therefore, Her Majesty's government, by the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington, agreed that the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in the three rules (though declining to assent to them as a statement of principles of international law, which were in force at the time when the claims arose), the effect of that agreement was not to make it the duty of the arbitrators to judge retrospectively of the conduct of Her Majesty's government according to any false hypothesis of law or fact, but to acknowledge, as a rule of judgment for the purposes of the treaty, the undertaking which the British government had actually and repeatedly given to the government of the United States to act upon the construction which they themselves placed upon the prohibitions of their own municipal law, according to which it was coincident in substance with those rules.—*British Special Argument, section 5.*

Now, we may very briefly, as we think, dispose of this suggestion and of all the influences that it is appealed to to exert throughout the course of the discussion in aid of the views insisted upon by the learned counsel. In the first place it is not a correct statement of the treaty to say that the obligation of these rules and the responsibility on the part of Great Britain to have its conduct judged according to those rules arise from the assent of Her Majesty thus expressed. On the contrary, that assent comes in only subsequently to the authoritative statement of the rules, and simply as a qualification attendant upon a reservation on the part of Her Majesty, that the previous declaration shall not be esteemed as an assent ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, that those were in fact the principles of the law of nations at the time the transactions occurred.

The sixth article of the treaty thus determines the authority and obligation of these rules. I read from the very commencement of the article:—

"In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith;" and then the rules are stated.

Now, there had been a debate between the diplomatic representatives of the two governments whether the duties expressed in those rules were wholly of international obligation antecedent to this agreement of the parties. The United States had from the beginning insisted that they were; Great Britain had insisted that, in regard to the outfit and equipment of an unarmed ship from its ports, there was only an obligation of municipal law and not of international law: that its duty concerning such outfit was wholly limited to the execution of its Foreign Enlistment act; that the discharge of that duty and its responsibility for any default therein could not be claimed by the United States as matter of international law, nor upon any judgment otherwise than of the general duty of a neutral to execute its laws, whatever they might be, with impartiality between the belligerents.

To close that debate, and in advance of the submission of any question to this tribunal, the law on that subject was settled by the treaty and settled in terms which, so far as the obligation of the law goes, seem to us to admit of no debate, and to be exposed to not the least uncertainty or doubt. But in order that it might not be an imputation upon the government of Great Britain, that while it presently agreed that the duties of a neutral were as these rules express them, and that these rules were applicable to this case, that a neutral nation was bound to conform to them, and that they should govern this tribunal in its decision—in order that from all this there might not arise an imputation that the conduct of Great Britain, at the time of the transactions (if it should be found in the judgment of this tribunal to have been at variance with these rules), would be subject to the charge of a variance with an acknowledgment of the rules then presently admitted as binding, a reservation was made. What was that reservation?

> Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I. arose, but that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provisions for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

Thus, while this saving clause in respect to the past conduct of Great Britain was allowed on the declaration of Her Majesty, yet that declaration was admitted into the treaty only upon the express proviso that it should have no import of any kind in disparaging the obligation of the rules, their significance, their binding force, or the principles upon which this tribunal should judge concerning them.

Shall it be said that when the whole office of this clause, thus referred to, is of that nature and extent only, and when it ends in the determination that that reservation shall have NO EFFECT UPON YOUR DECISION; shall it, I say, be claimed that this reservation shall have an effect upon the argument? How shall it be pretended, before a tribunal like this, that what is to be assumed in the decision is not to be assumed in the argument!

WHAT DOES THE TREATY MEAN?

But what does this mean? Does it mean that these three rules, in their future application to the conduct of the United States—nay, in their future application to the conduct of Great Britain, mean something different from what they mean in their application to the past? What becomes, then, of the purchasing consideration of these rules for the future—to wit, that, waiving debate, they shall be applied to the past?

We must, therefore, insist that, upon the plain declarations of this treaty, there is nothing whatever in this proposition of the first five sections of the new special argument. If there were anything in it, it would go to the rupture, almost, of the treaty; for the language is plain, the motive is declared, the force in future is not in dispute, and for the consideration of that force in the future the same force is to be applied in the judgment of this tribunal upon the past. Now, it is said that this declaration of the binding authority of these rules is to read in the sense of this very complicated, somewhat unintelligible proposition of the learned counsel. Compare his words with the declaration of the binding authority of these rules as rules of international law actually found in the treaty, and judge for yourselves whether the two forms of expression are equivalent and interchangeable.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO.

Can any one imagine that the United States would have agreed that the construction, in its application to the past, was to be of this modified, uncertain, optional character, while in the future the rules were to be authoritative, binding rules of the law of nations? When the United States had given an assent, by convention, to the law that was to govern this tribunal, was it intended that that law should be construed as to the past differently from what it was to be construed in reference to the future?

I apprehend that this learned tribunal will at once dismiss this consideration, with all its important influence upon the whole subsequent argument of the eminent counsel, which an attentive examination of that argument will disclose.

With this proposition falls the farther proposition, already met in our former argument, that it is material to go into the region of debate as to what the law of nations upon these subjects now under review was or is. So far as it falls within the range covered by these rules of the treaty, their provisions have concluded the controversy. To what purpose, then, pursue an inquiry and a course of argument which, whatever way in the balance of your conclusions it may be determined, cannot affect your judgment or your award? If these rules are found to be conformed to the law of nations in the principles which it held antecedent to their adoption the rules cannot have for that reason any greater force than by their own simple, unconfirmed authority. If they differ from, if they exceed, if they transgress the requirements of the law of nations, as it stood antecedent to the treaty, by so much the greater force does the convention of the parties require that for this trial and for this judgment these rules are to be the law of this tribunal. This argument is hinted at in the counter case of the British Government; it has been the subject of some public discussion in the press of Great Britain. But the most authoritative expression of opinion upon this point from the press of that country has not failed to stigmatize this suggestion as bring the obligation of the rules of this treaty down to "the vanishing point."

At the close of the special argument we find a general presentation of CANONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TREATIES and some general observations as to the light or the controlling reason under which these rules of the treaty should be construed. These suggestions may be briefly dismissed.

It certainly would be a very great reproach to these nations which had deliberately fixed upon three propositions as expressive of the law of nations, in their judgment, for the purposes of this trial, that A RESORT TO GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, for the purpose of interpretation, was necessary. Eleven canons of interpretation, drawn from Vattel, are presented in order, and then several of them, as the case suits, are applied as valuable in elucidating this or that point of the rules. But the learned counsel has omitted to bring to your notice the first and most general rule of Vattel, which, being once understood, would, as we think, dispense with any consideration of these subordinate canons which Vattel has introduced to be used only in case his first general rule does not apply. This first proposition is that "it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation."

Now these rules of the treaty are the deliberate and careful expression of the will of the two nations in establishing the law for THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS TRIBUNAL, which the treaty calls into existence. These rules need no interpretation in any general sense. Undoubtedly there may be phrases which may receive some illustration or elucidation from the history and from the principles of the law of nations, and to that we have no objection. Instances of very proper application to that resort occur in the argument to which I am now replying. But there can be no possible need to resort to any general rules such as those most favored and insisted upon by the learned counsel—viz., the sixth proposition of Vattel, that you never should accept AN INTERPRETATION THAT LEADS TO AN ABSURDITY, or the tenth, that you should never accept an interpretation that leads to a crime. Nor do we need to recur to Vattel for what is certainly a most sensible proposition, that the reason of the treaty—that is to say, the motive which led to the making of it and the object in contemplation at the time—is the most certain clue to lead us to the discovery of its true meaning.

But the inference drawn from that proposition, in its application to this case by the learned counsel, seems very wide from what to us appears natural and sensible. The aid which he seeks under the guidance of this rule is from the abstract propositions of publicists on cognate subjects or the illustrative instances given by legal commentators.

Our view of the matter is, that, as this treaty is applied to the past, as it is applied to an actual situation between the two nations, and as it is applied to settle the doubts and disputes which existed between them as to obligation and to the performance of obligations, these considerations furnish the resort, if any is needed, whereby this tribunal should seek to determine what the true meaning of the high contracting parties is.

THE OFFENDING CRUISERS.

Now, as bearing upon all these three topics of due diligence, of treatment of offending cruisers in their subsequent visits to British ports, and of their supply, as from a base of operations, with the means of continuing the war, these rules are to be treated in reference to the controversy as it had arisen and as it was in progress between the two nations when the treaty was formed. What was that? Here was a nation prosecuting a war against a portion of its population and territory in revolt. Against the sovereign thus prosecuting his war there was raised a maritime warfare. The belligerent itself thus prosecuting this maritime warfare against its sovereign confessedly had no ports and no waters that could serve as the base of its naval operations. It had no ship yards, it had no foundries, it had no means or resources by which it could maintain or keep on foot that war. A project and a purpose of war was all that could have origin from within its territory, and the pecuniary resources by which it could derive its supply from neutral nations was all that it could furnish towards this maritime war.

Now, that war having in fact been kept on foot and having resulted in great injuries to the sovereign belligerent, gave occasion to a controversy between that sovereign and the neutral nation of Great Britain as to whether these actual supplies, these actual bases of maritime war from and in neutral jurisdiction, were CONFORMABLE TO THE LAW OF NATIONS or in violation of its principles. Of course, the mere fact that this war had thus been kept on foot did not, of itself, carry the neutral responsibility. But it did bring into controversy the opposing positions of the two nations. Great Britain contended during the course of the transactions, and after their close, and now here contends, that, however much to be regretted, these transactions did not place any responsibility upon the neutral, because they had been effected only by such communication of the resources of the people of Great Britain as under international law was innocent and protected; that commercial communication and the resort for asylum or hospitality in the ports was the entire measure, comprehension and character of all that had occurred within the neutral jurisdiction of Great Britain. The United States contended to the contrary.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

What then was the solution of the matter which settles amicably this great dispute? Why, first, that the principles of the law of nations should be settled by convention, as they have been, and that they should furnish the guide and the control of your decision; second, that all the facts of the transactions as they occurred should be submitted to your final and satisfactory determination; and, third, that the application of these principles of law settled by convention between the parties to these facts as ascertained by yourselves should be made by yourselves, and should, in the end, close the controversy, and be accepted as satisfactory to both parties.

In this view, we must insist that there is no occasion to go into any very considerable discussion as to the meaning of these rules, unless in the very subordinate sense of the explanation of a phrase, such as "base of operations," or "military supplies," or "recruitment of men," or some similar matter.

I now ask your attention to the part of the discussion which relates to the effect of a "commission," which, though made the subject of the second topic named by the tribunal, and taken in that order by the learned counsel, I propose first to consider.

It is said that the claims of the United States in this behalf, as made in their argument, rest upon an exaggerated construction of the second clause of the first rule. On this point, I have first to say, that the construction which we put upon that clause is not exaggerated; and, in the second place, that these claims in regard to the duty of Great Britain in respect to commissioned cruisers that have had their origin in an illegal outfit in violation of the law of nations as settled in the first rule, do not rest exclusively upon the second clause of the first rule. They, undoubtedly, in one construction of that clause, find an adequate support in its proposition; but if that construction should fail, nevertheless, the duty of Great Britain in dealing with these offending cruisers in their subsequent resort to its ports and waters, would rest upon principles quite independent of this construction of the second clause.

The second clause of that rule is this:—"And also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended TO CRUISE OR CARRY ON WAR as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use."

It is said that this second clause of the first rule manifestly applies only to the original departure of such a vessel from the British jurisdiction, while its purposes of unlawful hostility still remain in intention merely, and have not been evidenced by execution.

A NEUTRAL'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If this means that a vessel that had made its first evasion from a British port, under circumstances which did not inculpate Great Britain for failing to arrest her, and then had come within British ports a second time, and the evidence, as then developed, would have required Great Britain to arrest her, and would have inculpated that nation for failure so to do, is not within the operation of this rule, I am at a loss to understand upon what principle of reason this pretension rests. If the meaning is that this second clause only applies to such offending vessels while they remain in the predicament of not having acquired the protection of a "commission," that pretension is a begging of the question under consideration, to wit, what the effect of a "commission" is under the circumstances proposed.

I do not understand exactly whether these two cases are meant to be covered by this criticism of the learned counsel. But let us look at it. Supposing that THE ESCAPE OF THE FLORIDA from Liverpool, in the first instance, was not under circumstances which made it an injurious violation of neutrality for which Great Britain was responsible to the United States; that is to say, that there was no such fault from inattention to evidence or from delay or inefficiency of action, as made Great Britain responsible for her escape; and supposing when she entered Liverpool again, as the matter then stood in the knowledge of the government, the evidence was clear and the duty was clear, if it were an original case; is it to be said that the duty is not as strong, that it is not as clear, and that a failure to perform it is not as clear a case for inculpation as if in the original outset the same circumstances of failure and of fault had been apparent? Certainly the proposition cannot mean this. Certainly the conduct of Great Britain in regard to THE VESSEL AT NASSAU, a British port, into which she went after her escape from Liverpool, does not conform to this suggestion. But, if the proposition does not come to this then it comes back to the pretension that the commission intervening terminates the obligation, defeats the duty and exposes the suffering belligerent to all the consequence of this naval war, illegal in its origin, illegal in its character, and, on the part of the offending belligerent, an outrage upon the neutral that has suffered it.

THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED.

Now that is the very question to be determined. Unquestionably, we submit that while the first clause of the first rule is, by its terms, limited to an original equipment or outfit of an offending vessel, the second clause was intended to lay down the obligation of detaining in port and of preventing the departure of every such vessel whenever it should come within British jurisdiction. I omit from this present statement, of course, the element of the effect of the "commission," that being the immediate point in dispute.

I start in the debate of that question with this view of the scope and efficacy of the rule itself.

It is said, however, that the second clause of the first rule is to be qualified in its apparent signification and application by the supplying a phrase used in the first clause, which, it is said, must be communicated to the second. That qualifying phrase is "any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended," &c.

Now, this qualification is in the first clause, and it is not in the second. Of course, this element of having "reasonable ground to believe" that the offence which a neutral nation is required to prevent is about to be committed, is an element of the question of due diligence always fairly to be considered, always suitably to be considered in judgment either of the conduct of Great Britain in these matters, or of the conduct of the United States in the past, or of the duty of both nations in the future. As an element of due diligence, it finds its place in the second clause of the first rule, but only as an element of due diligence.

Now, upon what motive does this distinction between the purview of the first clause and of the second clause rest? Why, the duty in regard to these vessels embraced in the first clause applies to the inchoate and progressing enterprise at every stage of fitting out, arming or equipping, and while that enterprise is, or may be, in respect to evidence of its character, involved in obscurity, ambiguity and doubt. It is, therefore, provided that, in regard to that duty, only such vessels are thus subjected to interruption in the progress of construction at the responsibility of the neutral, as the neutral has "reasonable ground to believe" are intended for an unlawful purpose, which purpose the vessel itself does not necessarily disclose either in regard to its own character or of its intended use. But, after the vessel has reached its form and completed its structure, why then it is a sufficient limitation of the obligation and sufficient protection against undue responsibility, that "due diligence to prevent" the assigned offence is alone required. Due diligence to accomplish the required duty is all that is demanded, and accordingly that distinction is preserved. It is made the clear and absolute duty of a nation to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. That is, when a vessel has become ready to take the seas, having its character of warlike adaptation thus determined and thus evidenced, so upon its subsequent visit to the neutral's port, as to such a vessel, the duty to arrest her departure is limited only by the——

AN INTERRUPTION.

Chief Justice COCKBURN—What should you think, Mr. Evarts, of such a case as this? Suppose a vessel had escaped from Great Britain with or without due diligence being observed—take the case of the Florida or the Shenandoah—take either case. She puts into a port belonging to the British Crown. You contend, if I understand your argument, that she ought to be seized. But suppose the authorities at the port into which she puts are not aware of the circumstances under which the vessel originally left the shores of Great Britain. Is there an obligation to seize that vessel?"

Mr. EVARTS—That, like everything else, is left as matter of fact.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE—But suppose the people at the place are perfectly unaware from whence this vessel——

Mr. EVARTS—I understand the question. We are not calling in judgment the authorities at this or that place. We are calling into judgment the British nation, and if the ignorance and want of knowledge in the subordinate officials at such a port can be brought to the fault of the home government in not advising or keeping them informed that is exactly the condition from which the responsibility arises. It is a question of "due diligence" or not, of the nation in all its conduct in providing or not providing for the situation, and in preparing or not preparing its officials to act upon suitable knowledge.

We find nothing of any limitation of this second clause of the first rule that prevents our considering its proper application to the case of a vessel which, for the purpose of the present argument, it must be conceded ought to be arrested under it and detained in port if the "commission" does not interpose an obstacle.

We have laid down at pages from 331 to 333 in our argument what we consider the rules of law in regard to the effect of a "commission" of a sovereign nation, or of a belligerent not recognized as a sovereign, in the circumstances involved in this inquiry. They are very simple. I find nothing in the argument of my learned friend, careful and intelligent as it is, that disturbs these rules as rules of law. The public ship of a nation received into the waters or ports of another nation is, by the practice of nations, as a concession to the sovereign's dignity, exempt from the jurisdiction of the courts and all judicial process of the nation whose waters it visits. This is a CONCESSION, MUTUAL, RECIPROCAL, between nations having this kind of intercourse, and resting upon the best and surest principles of international comity. But there is no concession of extra territoriality to the effect or extent that the sovereign visited is predominated over by the sovereign receiving hospitality to its public vessels. The principle simply is that the treatment of the vessel rests upon considerations between the nations as sovereign and in their political capacities as matter to be dealt with directly between them, under reciprocal responsibility for offence on either side, and under the duty of preserving relations of peace and good will if you please, but, nevertheless, to be controlled by reasons of State.

THE LIABILITY OF NATIONS.

Any construction of the rule that would allow the visiting vessel to impose its own sovereignty upon the sovereign visited, would be to push the rule to an extreme that would defeat its purpose. It is the equality of sovereigns that requires that the process and the jurisdiction of courts should not be extended to public vessels.

But all other qualifications as to how the sovereign visited shall deal with public vessels rest in the discretion of the sovereign. If offence is committed by such vessels, or any duty arises in respect to them, he, at his discretion and under international responsibility, makes it the subject of remonstrance, makes it the subject of resentment, makes it the subject of reprisal, or makes it the subject of an immediate exercise of force if the circumstances seem to exact it.

What, then, is the tenor of the authorities in respect to a public vessel not of a sovereign, but of a belligerent who has not been recognized as a sovereign? The courts of the country, when the question arises as a judicial one, turn to the political authority and ask how that has determined the question of the public character of such vessels; and if that question (which is a political one) has been determined in recognition of the belligerency, then the vessel of the belligerent is treated as exempt from judicial process and from the jurisdiction of the courts. But that vessel remains subject to the control, subject to the dominion of the sovereign whose ports it has visited, and it remains there under the character of a limited recognition, and not in the public character of a representative of recognized sovereignty.

We understand the motives by which belligerency is recognized while sovereignty is refused. They are the motives of humanity; they are the motives of fair play; they are the motives of neutral recognition of the actual features of the strife of violence that is in progress. But it is in vain to RECOGNIZE BELLIGERENCY AND DENY SOVEREIGNTY, if you are going to attract one by one all the traits of sovereignty, in the relation with a Power merely recognized as belligerent and to whom sovereignty has been denied.

HOW CONTRABAND VESSELS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH.

What is the difference of predicament? Why, the neutral nation, when it has occasion to take offence or exercise its rights with reference to a belligerent vessel not representing a sovereign, finds no sovereign behind that vessel to which it can appeal, to which it can remonstrate, by which through diplomacy, by which through reprisals, by which in resentments it can make itself felt, its dominion respected and its authority obeyed. It then deals with these belligerent vessels, not unjustly, not capriciously, for injustice and caprice are wrong toward whomsoever they are exercised; but, nevertheless, upon the responsibility that its dealing must reach the conduct, and that the vessel and its conduct are the only existing power and force to which it can apply itself.

I apprehend that there is no authority from any book that disturbs in the least this proposition, or carries the respect to belligerent vessels beyond the exemption from jurisdiction of courts and judicial process. The rule of law being of this nature the question, then, of how a neutral shall deal with one of these cruisers that owes its existence TO A VIOLATION OF ITS NEUTRAL RIGHTS, and then presents itself for hospitality in a port of the neutral, is a question for the neutral to determine according to its duty to itself in respect to its violated neutrality and its duty to the sovereign belligerent, who will lay to its charge the consequences and the responsibility for this offending belligerent.

THE POWER OF A SOVEREIGN.

Now, I find in the propositions of the eminent counsel a clear recognition of these principles of power on the part of the sovereign, and of right on the part of the sovereign, requiring only that the power should be exercised suitably and under circumstances which will prevent it from working oppression or unnecessary injury. That makes it a question, therefore, as to the dealing of the sovereign, for which the law of nations applies no absolute rule. It then becomes a question for the tribunal whether (under these circumstances of cruisers, that owe their origin, or their power to commit these injuries, to their violation of neutrality), Great Britain is responsible to the injured sovereign, the United States, for this breach of neutrality, for this unlawful birth, for this unlawful support of these offending cruisers. As to what the duty of a neutral nation is in these circumstances and in these relations, when the offending cruiser is again placed within its power, I find really no objection made to the peremptory course we insist upon, except that seizing such a vessel, without previous notice, would be impolite, would be a violation of comity, would be a violation of the decorous practice of nations, and would be so far a wrong.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Well, let us not discuss these questions in the abstract merely; let us apply the inquiry to the actual conduct of Great Britain in the actual circumstances of the career of these cruisers. If Great Britain claimed exemption from liability to the United States by saying that, when these cruisers had, confessedly, in fact escaped in violation of neutrality, and confessedly were on the seas propagating those enormous injuries to the property and commerce of a friendly nation, it had promptly given notice that no one of them should ever after enter its ports, and that if it did enter its ports it would be seized and detained, then this charge that the conduct of Great Britain towards these cruisers in their subsequent visits to its ports was such as to make it responsible for their original escape or for their subsequent career would be met by this palliation or this defence. But no such case arises upon the proofs. You have then, on the one hand, a clear duty towards the offended belligerent, and on the other only the supposed obligation of courtesy or comity towards the offending belligerent. This courtesy, this comity, it is conceded, can be terminated at any time at the will of the neutral sovereign. But this comity or this courtesy has not been withdrawn by any notice or by any act of Great Britain during the entire career of these vessels.

We say then, in the first place, that there is no actual situation which calls for a consideration of this palliative defence, because the circumstances do not raise it for consideration. On the contrary, the facts as recorded show the most absolute INDIFFERENCE ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN to the protracted continuance of the ravages of the Alabama and of the Florida, whose escape is admitted to be a scandal and a reproach to Great Britain, until the very end of the war.

And yet a subtraction of comity, a withdrawal of courtesy was all that was necessary to have determined their careers.

AN ILLEGAL CRUISER NOT ENTITLED TO COURTESY.

But, further, let us look a little carefully at this idea that a cruiser, illegally at sea by violation of the neutrality of the nation which has given it birth, is in a condition, on its first visit to the ports of the offended neutral, after the commission of the offence, to claim the allowance of courtesy or comity. Can it claim courtesy or comity by reason of anything that has proceeded from the neutral nation to encourage that expectation? On the contrary, so far from its being a cruiser that has a right to be upon the sea, and to be a claimant of hospitality, it is a cruiser on the principles of international law (by reason of its guilty origin and of the necessary consequences of this guilt to be visited upon the offended neutral), for whose hostile ravages the British Government is responsible. What courtesy, then, does that government owe to a belligerent cruiser that thus practised fraud and violence upon its neutrality and exposed it to this odious responsibility? Why does the offending cruiser need notice that it will receive the treatment appropriate to its misconduct and to the interests and duty of the offended neutral? It is certainly aware of the defects of its origin, of the injury done to the neutral and of the responsibility entailed upon the neutral for the injury to the other belligerent. We apprehend that this objection of courtesy to the guilty cruiser, that is set up as the only obstacle to the exercise of an admitted power, that this objection which maintains that a power just in itself, if executed without notice, thereby becomes an imposition and a fraud upon the offender, because no denial of hospitality has been previously announced, is an objection which leaves the ravages of such a cruiser entirely at the responsibility of the neutral which has failed to intercept it.

DIRECT CONTROL SHOULD BE EXERCISED.

It is said in the special argument of the learned counsel that no authority can be found for this exercise of direct sovereignty on the part of an offended neutral towards a cruiser of either a recognized or an unrecognized sovereignty. But this, after all, comes only to this, that such an exercise of direct control over a cruiser on the part of an offended neutral, without notice, is not according to the common course of hospitality for public vessels, whether of a recognized sovereign or of a recognized belligerent. As to the right to exercise direct authority on the part of the displeased neutral to secure itself against insult or intrusion on the part of a cruiser that has once offended its neutrality there is no doubt.

The argument that this direct control may be exercised by the displeased neutral, without the intervention of notice, when THE GRAVITY AND NATURE OF THE OFFENCE against neutrality on the part of the belligerent justify this measure of resentment and resistance, needs no instance and no authority for its support. In its nature it is a question wholly dependent upon circumstances.

THE VIOLATED NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Our proposition is that all of these cruisers drew their origin out of the violated neutrality of Great Britain, exposing that nation to accountability to the United States for their hostilities. Now, to say that a nation thus situated is required by any principles of comity to extend a notice before exercising control over the offenders brought within its power seems to us to make justice and right, in the gravest responsibilities, yield to mere ceremonial politeness.

To meet, however, this claim on our part, it is insisted, in this special argument, that the equipment and outfit of a cruiser in a neutral port, if it goes out unarmed, though capable of becoming an instrument of offensive or defensive war by the mere addition of an armament), may be an illegal act as an offence against municipal law, but is not a violation of neutrality in the sense of being a hostile act, and does not place the offending cruiser in the position of having violated neutrality. That is but a recurrence to the subtle doctrine that the obligations of Great Britain in respect to the first rule of the treaty are not, by the terms of the treaty, made international obligations, for the observance of which she is responsible under the law of nations, and for the permissive violation of which she is liable, as having allowed, in the sense of the law of nations, a hostile act to be perpetrated on her territory.

This distinction between a MERELY ILLEGAL ACT AND A HOSTILE ACT, which is a violation of neutrality, is made, of course, and depends wholly upon the distinction of the evasion of an unarmed ship of war being prohibited only by municipal law and not by the law of nations, while the evasion of an armed ship is prohibited by the law of nations. This is a renewal of the debate between the two nations as to what the rule of the law of nations in this respect was. But this debate was finally closed by the treaty. And, confessedly, on every principle of reason, the moment you stamp an act as a violation of neutrality you include it in the list of acts which by the law of nations are deemed hostile acts. There is no act that the law of nations prohibits within the neutral jurisdiction that is not in the nature of a hostile act, that is not in the nature of an act of war, that is not in the nature of an application by the offending belligerent of the neutral territory to the purposes of his war against the other belligerent. The law of nations prohibits it, the law of nations punishes it, the law of nations exacts indemnity for it, only because it is a hostile act.

Now, suppose it were debatable before the tribunal whether the emission of A WAR SHIP WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF HER ARMAMENT was a violation of the law of nations, on the same reason, and only on that reason, it would be debatable whether it were a hostile act. If it were a hostile act it was a violation of the law of nations; if it were not a violation of the law of nations it was not so only because it was not a hostile act. When, therefore, the rules of the treaty settle that debate in favor of the construction claimed by the United States in its antecedent history and conduct, and determine that such an act is a violation of the law of nations, they determine that it is a hostile act. There is no escape from the general proposition that the law of nations condemns nothing done in a neutral territory unless it is done in the nature of a hostile act. And when you debate the question whether any given act within neutral jurisdiction is or is not forbidden by the law of nations, you debate the question whether it is a hostile act or not.

Now, it is said that this outfit without the addition of an armament is not a hostile act under the law of nations antecedent to this treaty. That is immaterial within the premises of the controversy before this tribunal.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN AGAIN.

It is a hostile act against Great Britain which Great Britain——

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Do I understand you, Mr. Evarts, to say that such an act is a hostile act against Great Britain?

Mr. EVARTS—Yes, a hostile violation of the neutrality of Great Britain, which, if not repelled with due diligence, makes Great Britain responsible for it as a hostile act within its territory against the United States.

This argument of the eminent counsel concedes that if an armament is added to a vessel within the neutral territory it is a hostile act within that territory; it is a hostile expedition set forth from that territory. It is, therefore, a violation of the law of nations, and, if due diligence is not used to prevent it, it is an act for which Great Britain is responsible. If due diligence to prevent it be or be not used, it is an offence against the neutral nation by the belligerent which has consummated the act.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN SINNED.

A neutral nation, against the rights of which such an act has been committed—to wit, the illegally fitting out a war ship without armament (condemned by the law of nations as settled by this treaty), is under no obligation whatever of courtesy or comity to that cruiser. If, under such circumstances, Great Britain prefers courtesy and comity to the offending cruiser and its sponsors rather than justice and duty to the United States, she does it upon motives which satisfy her to continue her responsibility for that cruiser rather than terminate it. Great Britain has no authority to exercise comity and courtesy to these cruisers at the expense of the offended belligerent, the United States, whatever her motives may be. Undoubtedly the authorities conducting the rebellion would not have looked with equal favor upon Great Britain if she had terminated the career of these cruisers by seizing them or excluding them from her ports. That is a question between Great Britain and the belligerent that has violated her neutrality. Having the powers, having the right, the question of courtesy in giving notice was to be determined at the cost of Great Britain and not at the expense of the United States. But it ceases to be a question of courtesy when the notice has not been given at all, and when the choice has thus been made that these cruisers shall be permitted to continue their career unchecked.

Now, on this question, whether the building of a vessel of this kind without the addition of armament is proscribed by the law of nations, and proscribed as a hostile act and as a violation of neutral territory (outside of the rules of the treaty) which is so much debated in this special argument, I ask attention to a few citations, most of which have been already referred to in the American case.

Hautefeuille, as cited upon page 170, says:—

> Le fait de construire un bâtiment de guerre pour le compte d'un belligerant ou de l'armer dans les états neutres est une violation du territoire. * * * Il peut egalement réclamer le desarmement du bâtiment illegalement armé sur son territoire et meme le détenir, s'il entre dans quelque lieu soumis à sa souveraineté jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été desarmé.

Ortolan, as quoted on page 182 of the same case, passes upon this situation, which we are now discussing, as follows:—

> Nous nous rattacherons pour résoudre en droit des gens les difficultés que presente cette nouvelle situation, à un principe universellement établi, qui se formule en ce peu de mots "inviolabilité du territoire neutre." Cet inviolabilité est un droit pour l'état neutre, dont le territoire ne doit pas être atteint par les faits de guerre, mais elle impose aussi à ce même état neutre une étroite obligation, celle de ne pas permettre, celle d'empêcher, activement au besoin, l'emploi de ce territoire par une des parties ou au profit de l'une des parties belligérantes dans un but hostile à l'autre partie.

And this very question, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN AN ARMED VESSEL AND AN UNARMED VESSEL, was met by Lord Westbury, in observations made by him, and which are quoted in the American case at page 185. He said:—

> There was one rule of conduct which undoubtedly civilized nations had agreed to observe, and it was that the territory of a neutral should not be the base of military operations by one of two belligerents against the other. In speaking of the base of operations, he must to a certain degree differ from the noble earl (Earl Russell). It was not a question whether armed ships had actually left our shores, but it was a question whether ships with a view to war had been built in our ports by one of two belligerents. They need not have been armed; but if they had been laid down and built with a view to warlike operations by one of two belligerents, and this was knowingly permitted to be done by a neutral power, it was unquestionably a breach of neutrality.

Chancellor Kent, in a passage cited by the learned counsel with approval, speaking of the action of the United States as shown in the rules of President Washington's administration (which rules are also subsequently quoted with approval in this argument) says (Vol. 1., page 122):—

> The government of the United States was warranted by the law and practice of nations, in the declaration made in 1793 of the rules of neutrality, which were particularly recognized as necessary to be observed by the belligerent powers, in their intercourse with this country. These rules were that the original arming or equipping of vessels in our ports, by any of the powers at war, for military service, was unlawful; and no such vessel was entitled to an asylum in our ports.

No vessel thus equipped WAS ENTITLED TO AN ASYLUM in the ports of the nation whose neutrality had been violated. The tribunal will not fail to observe that these principles were applied by President Washington to cruisers even of an independent nation, recognized as a sovereign. It was the cruisers of France that were under consideration. But the propositions of this special argument, and the course actually pursued by Great Britain, in according its homage to their flag placed these insurgent cruisers on a much higher and more inviolable position than it is possible to concede to cruisers of a recognized sovereign. In truth, such treatment accorded to such cruisers all the irresponsibility of pirates and all the sanctity of public ships of a recognized sovereignty. It accorded the irresponsibility of pirates because they were exempted from all control, and there was no government behind them to be made responsible for them, to be resorted to for their correction or restraint, and to meet the resentments of the offended neutrals in the shape of non-intercourse, of reprisals, or of war.

HOW BELLIGERENT FRANCE WOULD HAVE ACTED.

The action of Great Britain, under this doctrine of comity and notice as applied to the cruisers of this belligerency, really exempted them, from the beginning to the end of their careers on the ocean, from all responsibility whatever. How long could such conduct toward Great Britain in violation of her neutrality, as was practised by this belligerent, how long could such violations of the neutrality of Great Britain have been exercised by belligerent France without remonstrance, and if that remonstrance were unheeded, without reprisals, followed finally by war? Why was not such recourse taken in respect to these cruisers, to the power behind them? There was no power behind them.

AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

I ask, also, in this connection, attention to I Phillimore, pages 399 to 404, and especially to a passage extracted from the case of the Santissima Trinidad, commenting upon the case of the Exchange, which last case is cited at considerable length in the argument of the eminent counsel. Now the Exchange settles nothing, except that when the political authority of a government has recognized belligerency, the Courts will not exercise jurisdiction over the vessels, although sovereignty has not been conceded as well.

The only case in the history of our country in which the political authority was called upon to deal with a cruiser that had derived its origin in violation of our neutrality was the case of a public ship of France, the Cassius, originally Les Jumeaux. The legal report of this case is copied in full in the appendix of the British case. It never came to any other determination than that France, the recognized government of France, was the sponsor for the Cassius, and it was on the respect shown to a sovereign as well as a public belligerent that the disposition of the case, exempting the vessel from judicial process, was made.

A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Sir Roundell Palmer—The vessel was restored.

Mr. Evarts—But it was only after her character as a war vessel had ceased.

Sir Roundell Palmer—It was the government of the United States, by its executive power, that directed the ship to be restored.

Mr. Evarts—A detailed history of this case, legal and political, will be found in volume VII. of the American Appendix, pages 18 to 23, in Mr. Dana's valuable note.

It will there be seen that the occasion for our government to determine its political or executive action never arose until after the determination of the judicial proceedings and until after the vessel had been thrown up by the French Minister, who abandoned her to the United States government, nor until after she was a worthless hulk.

Sir Roundell Palmer—Am I not right in saying that the President of the executive government of the United States gave notice to the French Minister that the ship was at his disposal?

Mr. Evarts—After it had been abandoned, after it had ceased to be a cruiser capable of hostilities, and after the opportunity for its further hostilities had ceased.

Lord Tenterden—But the war still continued.

Mr. Evarts—But I mean after the hostilities of that vessel came to an end.

And permit me to say that this condition of things between the United States and France, during the administration of the first President Adams, came substantially to a war between the two countries.

THE GEORGIA AND SHENANDOAH.

Now it is said that the application of this second clause of the first rule of the treaty and this demand that detention or exclusion shall be exercised in respect to cruisers on their subsequent visits to ports do not apply either to the Georgia or Shenandoah, because neither the Georgia nor the Shenandoah received their original outfit by violation of the territory of Great Britain, not even in the view of what would be such a violation taken by the United States. I understand that to be the position. I will not discuss the facts of the Georgia and Shenandoah any more than of any other vessel in this regard. If the Shenandoah and Georgia, in the conclusions that you shall arrive at upon the facts concerning their outfit, shall be pronounced in their original evasion not to involve culpability on the part of Great Britain or to involve violation of Great Britain's territory on the part of either of these cruisers——

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Suppose, Mr. Evarts, that the departure was of such a nature as not to involve Great Britain in any culpability for want of due diligence, still there certainly is a violation of territory.

Mr. Evarts—That is the point I was coming to, and of that I entertain no doubt.

You must find upon the facts that there was no evasion from the ports of Great Britain by either of those vessels under circumstances amounting to a violation of the neutrality of Great Britain (on the part of the vessels and on the part of those who set them forth), before you bring them into the situation where the resentment for a violation of neutrality, which I have insisted upon, was not required to be exhibited.

I am not, however, here to discuss the questions of fact.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

I will take up what is made the subject of the third chapter of the special argument, which has reference to coaling and "the base of naval operations" and "military supplies," as prohibited by the second rule of the treaty.

The question of "coaling" is one question considered simply under the law of hospitality or asylum to belligerent vessels in neutral ports, and quite another considered, under given facts and circumstances, as an element in the prescribed use of neutral ports as "a base of naval operations."

At the outset of the discussion of this subject it is said that the British government dealt fairly and impartially in this matter of coaling with the vessels of the two belligerents, and that the real complaint on the part of the United States is of the neutrality which Great Britain had chosen to assume for such impartial dealing between the two belligerents. If that were our complaint it is certainly out of place in this controversy, for we are dealing with the conduct of Great Britain in the situation produced by the Queen's proclamation, and there is here no room for discussion of any grievance on the part of the United States from the public act of Great Britain in issuing that proclamation. But nothing in the conduct of the argument on our part justifies this suggestion of the eminent counsel.

THE QUESTION OF COALING.

On the subject of "coaling," it is said that it is not, of itself, a supply of contraband of war or of military aid. Not of itself. The grounds and occasions on which we complain of coaling, and the question of fact, whether it has been fairly dealt out as between the belligerents, connect themselves with the larger subject, (which is so fully discussed under this head by the eminent counsel), a topic of discussion of which coaling is merely a branch, that is to say, the use of neutral ports and waters for coaling, victualling, repairs, supplies of sails, recruitment of men for navigation, &c. These may or may not be obnoxious to censure under the law of nations according as they have relation or not with facts and acts which, collectively, make up the use of the neutral ports and waters as "the bases of naval operations" by belligerents. Accordingly, the argument of the eminent counsel does not stop with so easy a disposition of the subject of coaling, but proceeds to discuss the whole question of base of operations—what it means, what it does not mean, the inconvenience of a loose extension of its meaning—the habit of the United States in dealing with the question both in acts of government and the practice of its cruisers—the understanding of other nations, giving the instances arising on the correspondence with Brazil on the subject of the Sumter; and produces as a result of this inquiry the conclusion that it was not the intention of the second rule of the treaty to limit the right of asylum.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

In regard to the special treatment of this subject of coaling provided by the regulations established by the British government in 1862, it is urged that they were voluntary regulations, that the essence of them was that they should be fairly administered between the parties, and that the rights of asylum or hospitality in this regard should not be exceeded. Now, this brings up the whole question the use of neutral ports or waters as a "base of naval operations," which is proscribed by the second rule of the treaty.

You will observe that while the first rule applies itself wholly to the particular subject of the illegal outfit of a vessel which the neutral had reasonable ground to believe was to be employed to cruise, &c., or to the detention in port of a vessel that was in whole or in part adapted for war—while the injunction and duty of the first rule are thus limited, and the violation of it, and the responsibility consequent upon such violation, are restricted to these narrow subjects, the proscription of the second rule is as extensive as the general subject under the law of nations, of the use of ports and waters of the neutral as a basis of naval operations, or for the renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or the recruitment of men.

What, then, is the doctrine of hospitality or asylum, and what is the doctrine which prohibits the use (under cover of asylum, under cover of hospitality, or otherwise), of neutral ports and waters as bases of naval operations? It all rests upon the principle that, while a certain degree of protection or refuge, and a certain peaceful and innocent aid, under the stress to which maritime voyages are exposed, are not to be denied, and are not to be impeached as unlawful, yet anything that under its circumstances and in its character in the use of a port or of waters for naval operations, is proscribed, although it may take the guise, much more if it be an abuse, of the privilege of asylum or hospitality.

NEUTRALITY ON LAND AND AT SEA ALIKE.

There is no difference in principle, in morality, or in duty between neutrality on land and neutrality at sea. What, then, are the familiar rules of neutrality within the territory of a neutral, in respect to land warfare?

Whatever stress of the enemy, or misfortune, or cowardice, or seeking an advantage of refreshment, carries or drives one of the belligerents or any part of his forces over the frontier into the neutral territory, what is the duty of the neutral? It is to disarm the forces and send them into the interior till the war is over. There is to be no practising with this question of neutral territory. The refugees are not compelled by the neutral to face their enemy; they are not delivered up as prisoners of war; they are not surrendered to the immediate stress of war from which they sought refuge. But from the moment that they come within neutral territory they are to become non-combatants, and they are to end their relations to the war. There are familiar examples of this in the recent history of Europe.

What is the doctrine of the law of nations in regard to asylum, or refuge, or hospitality, in reference to belligerents at sea during war? The words themselves sufficiently indicate it. The French equivalent of *relâche forcée* equally describes the only situation in which a neutral recognizes the right of asylum and refuge; not in the sense of shipwreck, I agree, but in the sense in which the circumstances of ordinary navigable capacity to keep the seas, for the purposes of the voyage and the maintenance of the cruise, render the resort of vessels to a port or ports suitable to and convenient for their navigation, under actual and *bona fide* circumstances requiring refuge and asylum.

COMMERCIAL DEALING IN WAR MATERIALS.

There is another topic which needs to be adverted to before I apply the argument. I mean the distinction between commercial dealing in the uncombined materials of war and the contribution of such uncombined materials of war, in the service of a belligerent, in making up military and naval operations, by the use of neutral territory as the base of those contributions. What are really commercial transactions in contraband of war are allowed by the practice of the United States and of England equally, and are not understood to be proscribed, as hostile acts, by the law of nations, and it is agreed between the two countries that the second rule is not to be extended to embrace, by any largeness of construction, mere commercial transactions in contraband of war.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Then I understand you to concede that the private subject may deal commercially in what is contraband of war?

Mr. Evarts—I will even go further than that and say that commercial dealings or transactions are not proscribed by the law of nations as violations of neutral territory, because they are in contraband of war. Therefore I do not need to seek any aid in my present purpose of exhibiting the transactions under the second rule by these cruisers, as using Great Britain as the base for these naval operations, from any construction of that rule which would proscribe a mere commercial dealing in what is understood to be contraband of war. Such is not the true sense of the article, nor does the law of nations proscribe this commercial dealing as a hostile act. But whenever the neutral ports, places and markets are really used as the bases of naval operations, when the circumstances show that resort and that relation and that direct and efficient contribution and that complicity, and that origin and authorship, which exhibit the belligerent himself drawing military supplies for the purpose of his naval operations from neutral ports, that is a use by a belligerent of neutral ports and waters as a base of his naval operations, and is prohibited by the second rule of the treaty. Undoubtedly the inculpation of a neutral for permitting this use turns upon the question whether due diligence has been used to prevent it.

The argument upon the other side is, that the

MEANING OF "THE BASE OF OPERATIONS,"

as it has been understood in authorities relied upon by both nations, does not permit the resort to such neutral ports and waters for the purpose of specific hostile acts, but proceeds no further. The illustrative instances given by Lord Stowell or by Chancellor Kent in support of the rule are adduced as being the measure of the rule. These examples are of this nature:—A vessel cannot make an ambush for itself in neutral waters, cannot lie at the mouth of a neutral river to sally out to seize its prey; cannot lie within neutral waters and send its boats to make captures outside their limits. All these things are proscribed. But they are given as instances, not of flagrant but of incidental and limited use. They are the cases that the commentators cite to show that even casual, temporary and limited experiments of this kind are not allowed, and that they are followed by all the definite consequences of an offence to neutrality and of displeasure to a neutral, to—wit, the resort by such neutral Power to the necessary methods to punish and redress these violations of neutral territory.

Now, let us see how we may, by examples, contrast the asylum or hospitality in matter of coal or similar contributions in aid of navigable capacity, with the use of neutral ports as a base of naval operations.

QUESTIONS OF FACT.

I will not trespass upon a discussion of questions of fact. The facts are wholly within your judgment, and are not embraced in the present argument. But take the coaling of the Nashville. The Nashville left Charleston under circumstances not in dispute, and I am not now considering whether Great Britain is or is not responsible in reference to that ship in any other matter than that of coaling, which I will immediately introduce to your attention.

THE NASHVILLE.

The Nashville having a project of a voyage from Charleston, her home port, to Great Britain, in the course of which she proposed to make such captures as might be, intended originally to carry out Mason and Slidell, but abandoned this last intention before sailing, as exposing these commissioners to unfavorable hazard from the blockading squadron. This was the project of her voyage, those the naval operations which she proposed to herself. How did she prepare within her own territory to execute that project of naval warfare? She relied substantially upon steam, and in order to be sure of going over the bar under circumstances which might give the best chance of eluding the vigilance of the blockaders, she took only two days' supply of coal, which would carry her to Bermuda. The coal was exhausted when she got there; she there took in 600 tons.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I believe, Mr. Evarts, that the figure six afterwards came down to five.

Mr. Evarts—For the purpose of my present argument it is quite immaterial.

Mr. Waite.—"It was subsequently proved to be 450 tons.

HOW SHE WAS COALED.

Mr. Evarts.—Very well. She had no coal and she took four 450 tons or more on board to execute the naval operations which she projected when she left Charleston and did not take the means to accomplish, but relied upon getting them in a neutral port to enable her to pursue her cruise. Now, the doctrine of *relâche forcée*, or of refuge, or of asylum, or of hospitality, has nothing to do with a transaction of that kind. The vessel comes out of a port of safety, at home, with a supply from the resources of the belligerents that will only carry it to a neutral port, to take in there the means of accomplishing its projected naval operations. And no system of relief in distress, or of allowing supply of the means of taking the seas for a voyage interrupted by the exhaustion of the resources originally provided, have anything to do with a case of this kind. It was a deliberate plan, when the naval operation was meditated and concluded upon, to use the neutral port as a base of naval operations, which plan was carried out by the actual use of neutral territory as proposed.

THE ABUSE OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

Now, we say, that if this tribunal, upon the facts of that case, shall find that this neutral port of Bermuda was planned and used as the base of the naval operations, projected at the start of the vessel from Charleston, that that is the use of a neutral port as a base for naval operations. On what principle is it not? Is it true that the distance of the projected naval operation, or its continuance, makes a difference in principle, as to the resort to establish a base in neutral territory or to obtain supplies from such a base? Why, certainly not. Why, that would be to proscribe the slight and comparatively harmless abuses of neutral territory, and to permit the bold, impudent and permanent application of neutral territory to belligerent operations. I will not delay any further upon this illustration.

THE CASE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Let us take next the case of the Shenandoah, separating it from any inquiries as to culpable escape or evasion from the original port of Liverpool. The project of the Shenandoah's voyage is known. It was formed within the Confederate territory. It was that the vessel should be armed and supplied; that she should make a circuit, passing round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope; that she should put herself, on reaching the proper longitude, in a position to pursue her cruise to the Arctic Ocean, there to make a prey of the whaling fleet of the United States. To break up these whaling operations and destroy the fleet was planned under motives and for advantages which seemed to that belligerent to justify the expense and risk and perils of the undertaking. That is the naval operation, and all that was done inside the belligerent territory was to form the project of the naval operation and to communicate authority to execute it to the officers who were outside of that territory.

Now, either the Shenandoah, if she was to be obtained, prepared, armed, furnished and coaled for that extensive naval operation, was to have no base for it at all, or it was to find a base for it in neutral ports. It is not a phantom ship, and it must have a base. Accordingly, as matter of fact, all that went to make up the execution of that operation of maritime war was derived from the neutral ports of Great Britain. The ship was thence delivered and sailed forth——

Sir Alexander Cockburn—But that was not known to the government.

Mr. Evarts—I am now only showing that this occurred as matter of fact. The question whether it was known to, or permitted by, the government of Great Britain, as the Chief Justice suggests, is of an entirely different aspect, involving the considerations of due diligence to prevent.

THE SHIP EQUIPPED IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

The ship, then, was furnished from neutral ports and waters. It resorted to Madeira to await the arrival of the Laurel, which, by concert and employment in advance of the sailing of the Shenandoah, was to take the armament, munitions of war, officers and a part of the crew to complete the Shenandoah's fitness to take the seas as a ship-of-war to execute the naval project on which she originally sailed, and which were transferred from ship to ship at sea. The island of Madeira served only a as rendezvous for the two vessels, and if there had been occasion, as in fact there was not, might have furnished shelter from storms. Thus made a fighting ship from these neutral ports, as a base, and furnished from the same base with the complete material for the naval operation projected, the Shenandoah made captures, as without interruption of her main project she might, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and came to Melbourne, another British port, whence she was to take her last departure for her distant field of operations, the waters of the whaling fleet of the United States in the Arctic Ocean.

Sir Roundell Palmer—I did not, Mr. Evarts, enter upon a treatment of each of the vessels.

Mr. Evarts—I am only showing that this ship did use your ports for the purposes of its operations.

Sir Roundell Palmer—But, Mr. Evarts, I only mentioned these vessels.

Mr. Evarts—You discussed the question of base of naval operations.

There she obtained as matter of fact 450 tons of coal, or something of that kind, and forty men, and without both of these, as well as important repairs of her machinery, she could not have carried out the naval project on which she had started. The coal taken at Melbourne was sent by appointment from Liverpool, and was there to complete her refitment. The naval operation would have failed if the vessel had not received the replenishment of power and resources at Melbourne as a base. Now, this Shenandoah was able to sail sixteen knots an hour.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Do you mean to say sixteen knots an hour? That is faster that any vessel I have ever heard of.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will not dispute about the facts. There is no doubt, however, that it is so—she sailed on one occasion over three hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours.

Lord Tenterden—But this is not sixteen knots an hour.

Mr. Evarts—I have not said that she had sailed twenty-four consecutive hours at the rate of sixteen knots. But she could sail sixteen knots an hour, and she could only steam ten knots an hour. I have not invented this. Her remarkable qualities are stated in the proofs. Her steam power was not necessary to her navigation or her speed, however, except to provide against calms and give assurance of constancy of progress in adverse weather. Her great advantage, however, was in being

ONE OF THE FASTEST SAILING SHIPS EVER BUILT.

The great importance of her having abundance of coal at the contemplated scene of her naval operations was that she might capture these poor whalers who understood those perilous seas, and, if they could only get up steerageway, would be able to elude her.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN INSTRUCTED.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—What! if she sailed sixteen knots an hour?

Mr. Evarts—If the Chief Justice will mark the circumstances of Arctic navigation he will understand that by means of their knowledge of the ice and the region generally they could seek shelter by interposing barriers between themselves and their pursuer. They did, however, become her prey; but it was only when she found them becalmed. Now, this case of the Shenandoah illustrates, by its career, on a large scale, the project of a belligerent in maritime war, which sets forth a vessel and furnishes it complete for war, plans its naval operations and executes them, and all this from neutral ports and waters, as the only base and as a sufficient base.

WHAT THE VESSEL DID AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne was the only port from which the Shenandoah received anything after its first supply from the home ports of Great Britain, and it finally accomplished the main operation of its naval warfare by means of the coaling and other refitment at Melbourne. Whether it could rely for the origin of its naval power and for the means of accomplishing its naval warfare upon the use of neutral ports and waters under the cover of commercial dealings in contraband of war and under the cover of the privilege of asylum, was the question which it proposed to itself and which it answered for itself. It is under the application of these principles that the case of the Shenandoah is supposed to be protected from being a violation of the law of nations, which prohibits the use of ports and waters of a neutral as a base of naval operations. I do not propose to argue upon the facts of the case of the Shenandoah, but only to submit the principles on which they are to be considered.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I would like to ask you, Mr. Evarts, whether your proposition involves this: that every time a belligerent steam vessel puts into a neutral port for the purpose of getting coal, and then goes forward upon her further object of war, that there is a violation of neutral territory. I just want to draw your attention to this point. What I want to understand is, what difference there is between the ships of one nation and the ships of another nation as regards this matter of coal. Would the principle of your argument apply to the vessels of other belligerents?

Mr. Evarts—Of course it is to be applied to all belligerents, and when the case arises for complaint it is to be judged in view of all the facts and circumstances, whether it falls within the license of hospitality or whether it is a resort as to a base of operations; that is to say, whether the whole transaction in all its features amount to a concerted and planned use.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Planned by whom?

Mr. Evarts—Why, planned by the belligerent.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—A ship goes into a neutral port without intimating its purpose or disclosing whether it belongs to one belligerent or another.

Mr. Evarts—Take the case of the Nashville.

Lord Tenterden—Take the Vanderbilt.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Well, let us take that case. She goes into a neutral port and wants coal for the purpose of going forth again on her mission of war. No question is asked. The ship, I grant you, comes with the object of getting coal for the purpose of going out on her errand of war, and, in one sense, uses neutral territory as a base. But the neutral knows nothing about the course of the vessel or its destination, except he takes it for granted it is a ship of war. How can he be said to allow the territory to be made the base of operations, except so far as applies to the ships of a belligerent?

Mr. Evarts—It does apply; but I have not said that this alone rendered the neutral responsible. I have merely laid down the facts. The magnitude of the operations and the completeness of their relations to the base of supplies do not alter the application of principles. After all there is left, of course, the question of whether you have suffered or allowed these things, or have used due diligence to prevent them, and upon the discussion of that subject I shall not trespass.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—But that is the very question.

Mr. Evarts—But that question could not arise until it was determined whether the belligerent had, as a matter of fact, made the neutral port a base of operations. All that I have said has been intended to show that what was done by these cruisers did make the neutral ports a base, just as much as if a shallop was stationed at the mouth of a neutral river and sent out a boat to commit hostilities. In either case the neutral is not responsible unless it has failed to exercise due diligence. But there is this further consequence carrying responsibility, that when the neutral does not know of such an act until after it has been committed it is its duty to resent it and to prevent its repetition and to deny hospitality to the vessels that have consummated it. Now, these questions can certainly be kept distinct. If the fact is not known, and if there is no want of due diligence, then the neutral is not in fault. If the facts are afterwards known, then the cruiser that has committed the violation of neutrality is to be proscribed, to be denied hospitality, to be detained in port or excluded from port, after notice, or without notice, as the case may be.

The question then arises whether a nation, thus dealt with by a belligerent, and having the power to stop the course of naval operations thus based, if it purposely omits so to do, does not make itself responsible for their continuance. I do not desire to be drawn into a discussion upon the facts which is not included in the range of the present argument. I, now, am simply endeavoring to show that the illustrations of Kent and Stowell, taken from navigation and maritime war then prevailing, do not furnish the rule or the limit of the responsibility of neutrals in respect of allowing such use of naval bases nor of circumstances which make up the prohibited uses of neutral ports for such bases.

I proceed to another branch of the subject.*

It is said that the concerted setting forth of the Laurel from the neutral port to carry the armament and the munitions of war, and the officers and the crew to be combined outside the neutral jurisdiction with the Shenandoah, already issued from another port of the same neutral, is only a dealing in contraband of war. I deny that such a transaction has any connection with dealing in contraband of war. It is a direct obtaining by a projected cruiser of its supply of armament, munitions and men and officers from a neutral port.

There may be no fault on the part of the neutral in not preventing it. That will depend on the question of "due diligence to prevent," "reasonable ground to believe," &c. But the principle of contraband of war does not protect such a transaction, and that is the only principle appealed to by the British government in the discussions of this matter to justify it. The facts of this vessel going out were known——

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Not until afterwards.

Mr. Evarts—The law of nations was violated; your territory had been used, as a matter of fact, we claim, as the base of naval operations, and it was not a dealing in contraband of war. It was not a commercial transaction. It was a direct furnishing of a cruiser with armament from your port. It might as well have been accomplished within three miles of your coast. Yet, it is said this is no offence against your law.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I do not say that.

Mr. Evarts—Unfortunately for the United States, through the whole war, we had quite other doctrine from those who laid down the law for Great Britain in these matters. Fortunately, we have better doctrine here and now. But according to the law as administered in England such combinations of the materials of naval war could be made outside of her ports, by the direct action of the belligerent government, deriving all the materials from her ports and planning thus to combine them outside.

HOW MR. EVARTS GIVES LAW.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—If that had been shown.

Mr. Evarts—The proofs do show it, and that the doctrine was that it was lawful and should not be interfered with.

I disclaim any desire or purpose of arguing upon the facts of particular vessels. I am merely laying down principles applicable to supposed facts. If the principles were conceded I would have no occasion to deal with questions of fact at all.

The learned Chief Justice has very satisfactorily—certainly to us—presently expressed certain legal opinions on this subject; but I must say that they were not entertained by the government of Great Britain and did not control its action.

I think that the

PROOFS BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL

can be easily referred to, to confirm the position I have taken as to the legal doctrine held in England in reference to this subject of the base of operations. In contradiction of that doctrine we now insist, as our government all through the war insisted, this is not dealing in contraband of war; it is using neutral territory as a base of operations. Whether there was, or should be, no responsibility for it, because it was not known or could not be prevented, is an entirely different question. But I undertake to say as matter of fact that the doctrine of the English law, during all those proceedings, was, that such projects and their execution as a contributory concurrence with the outfit of the principal cruisers for naval operations (such cases as those of the Laurel, the Alar, the Agrippina, the Bahama and similar vessels), were lawful and could not and should not be prevented.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I would be very much obliged if you will refer me to some authority for that.

Mr. Evarts—I will. One of the arbitrators (Mr. Adams), from his knowledge of the course of the correspondence, knows that I do not deceive myself in that respect. It is this contributory furnishing of armament and munitions and men which rendered the principal cruisers efficient instruments of all the mischief, and without which their evasions from port were of little consequence, and without the expectation of which they never would have been planned.

I now refer to a paper that will show that I have been right in my proposition as to the construction of English law as held during the occurrence of these transactions.

In vol. iii. of American Appendix (p. 53), in a report to the Board of Trade by the Commissioners of Customs, occurs this passage:—

> Custom House, September 25, 1862.
>
> Your lordships having, by Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 16th inst., transmitted to us, with reference to Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 2d ult., the enclosed communication from the Foreign Office, with copies of a further letter and its enclosures from the United States Minister at this court, respecting the supply of cannon and munitions of war to the gunboat No. 290, recently built at Liverpool, and now in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America; and your lordships having desired that we would take such steps as might seem to be required in view of the facts therein represented, and report the result to your lordships, we have now to report:—
>
> "That, assuming the statement set forth in the affidavit of Reddin (who sailed from Liverpool in the vessel), which accompanied Mr. Adams' letter to Earl Russell, to be correct, the furnishing of arms, &c., to the gunboat does not appear to have taken place in any part of the United Kingdom or of Her Majesty's dominions, but in or near Angra Bay, part of the Azores, part of the Portuguese dominions. No offence, therefore, cognizable by the laws of this country, appears to have been committed by the parties engaged in the transaction alluded to in the affidavit."

LORD RUSSELL'S COMMUNICATION.

From Lord Russell's communication of this report to the American Minister it will be seen that the accepted opinion of the government was that such operations could not be interfered with, and therefore would not be interfered with. That may be a correct view of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain, and hence the importance of reducing the obligations of a neutral nation, to prevent violations of international law to some settled meaning.

This was done by convention

BETWEEN THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

and appears in the rules of the treaty. Under these rules is to be maintained the inculpation which we bring against Great Britain, and which I have now discussed, because the subject is treated in the special argument to which I am replying. The instances of neutral default announced under the second rule are made penal by the law of nations. They are proscribed by the second rule. They are not protected as dealings in contraband of war. They are not protected under the right of asylum. They are uses of neutral ports and waters as bases of naval operations, and if not prohibited by the Foreign Enlistment act, and if the British executive government could not and would not prevent them, and that was the limit of their duty under the Foreign Enlistment act, still we come here for judgment, whether a nation is not responsible that deals thus in the contribution of military supplies; that suffers ship after ship to go on these errands, makes no effort to stop them, but, on the contrary, announces, as the result of the deliberation of the law officers, to the subordinate officials, to the Minister of the United States, to all the world, that these things are not prohibited by the law of Great Britain and cannot be prohibited by the executive government, and, therefore, cannot and will not be stopped. That this was the doctrine of the English government will be seen from a letter dated the 2d of April, 1863, of Lord Russell, found, in part, in Vol. II., American Appendix, p. 404, and, in part, in Vol. I., *ibid.*, p. 590:—

> But the question really is, has there been any act done in England both contrary to the obligations of neutrality as recognized by Great Britain and the United States, and capable of being made the subject of a criminal prosecution? I can only repeat that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, no such act is specified in the papers which you have submitted to me.
>
> I, however, willingly assure you that, in view of the statements contained in the intercepted correspondence, Her Majesty's government have renewed the instructions already given to the Custom House authorities of the several British ports where ships-of-war may be constructed, and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to various authorities with whom he is in communication, to endeavor to discover and obtain legal evidence of any violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, with a view to the strict enforcement of that statute whenever it can really be shown to be infringed.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> It seems clear, on the principle enunciated in these authorities, that, except on the ground of any proved violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, Her Majesty's government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so-styled Confederate States, whether the subject of those dealings be money or contraband goods, or even ships adapted for warlike purposes.

These were instances in which complaints were made of these transactions and in which it was answered that the British government charged itself with no duty of due diligence, with no duty of remonstrance, with no duty of prevention or denunciation, but simply with municipal prosecutions for crimes against the Foreign Enlistment act.

What I have said of the Shenandoah distinguished her from the Florida and the Alabama and the Georgia only in the fact that from the beginning to the end of

THE SHENANDOAH'S CAREER

she had no port of any kind and had no base of any kind, except the ports of the single nation of Great Britain. But as to the Florida and the Alabama, one (the Alabama) was supplied by a tug or steamer, that took out her armament to Angra Bay, the place of her first resort; the other (the Florida) was supplied by a vessel sent out to Nassau to meet her, carrying all her armament and munitions of war, and which she took out in tow, transhipping her freight of war material outside the line of neutral waters.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ENGLAND AS A WITNESS.

That is called dealing in contraband, not proscribed by the law of nations, not proscribed by any municipal law, and not involving any duty of Great Britain to intercept, to discourage or denounce it. That is confounding substance with form. But let me use the language of an Attorney General of England, employed in the Parliamentary discussions which attended the enactment of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1819.

From this debate in Parliament it will be seen what the principal law adviser of the Crown then thought of carrying on war by "commercial transactions":—

> Such an enactment, he said, was required by every principle of justice; for when the state says, "We will have nothing to do with the war waged between two separate Powers," and the subjects, in opposition to it, say, "We will, however, interfere in it," surely the House would see the necessity of enacting some penal statutes to prevent them from doing so, unless, indeed, it was to be contended that the state and the subjects who composed that state might take distinct and opposite sides in the quarrel. He should now allude to the petitions which had that evening been presented to the House against the bill; and here he could not but observe, that they had either totally misunderstood or else totally misrepresented its intended object. They had stated that it was calculated to check the commercial transactions and to injure the commercial interests of this country. If by the words "commercial interests and commercial transactions" were meant "warlike adventures," he allowed that it would; but if it were intended to argue that it would diminish a fair and legal and pacific commerce, he must enter his protest against any such doctrines. Now, he maintained, that as war was actually carried on against Spain by what the petitioners called 'commercial transactions,' it was the duty of the House to check and injure them as speedily as possible."(Note B, American Argument, p. 508; Fr. tr. Appendice, p. 488.)

WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES CARRIED ON UNDER A SILLY PRETEXT.

War against the United States, maritime war, was carried on under cover of what was called right of asylum and commercial transactions in contraband of war. We are now under the law of nations, by virtue of this second rule, which says that the use of "ports and waters as the base of naval operations, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men" shall not be allowed, and if the facts of such dealing shall be found, and the proof of due diligence to prevent them shall not appear in the proofs, under that second rule all four of these cruisers must be condemned by the tribunal.

I do not pass, nor venture to pass, in the present argument, upon the question whether there has been in this matter

A LACK OF DUE DILIGENCE.

In the discussion of my learned friend every one of these instances is regarded as a case not within the second rule, and as a simple dealing in contraband of war.

Sir Roundell Palmer.—I must be permitted to say that I have not felt myself at liberty to go into a discussion of individual cases.

Mr. Evarts.—The vessels are treated in the argument of the learned counsel.

Sir Roundell Palmer.—There may be passages in reference to some of the principal topics which have been mentioned, but I have avoided entering upon any elaborate consideration of each particular vessel. There is no distinct enumeration of the vessels.

Mr. Evarts—There is, so distinct as this; it is expressly stated that under the law neither the Georgia nor the Shenandoah, nor the subsidiary vessels that carried their armaments to the Georgia and Shenandoah, and to the Florida and Alabama, had, in so doing, committed a breach of neutrality.

THE SECOND RULE OF THE TREATY.

I am arguing now under the second rule. I have not felt that I was transcending the proper limits of this debate, because, in answer to the special argument of the eminent counsel, I have argued in this way. My own view as to the extension of the argument of the learned counsel in his discussion of what is called "due diligence" as a doctrine of the law of nations, would not have inclined me to expect so large a field of discussion as he covered. But, as I have admitted in my introductory remarks, the question of due diligence connects itself with the measure of duty and the manner in which it was performed, and I felt no difficulty in thinking that the line could not be very distinctly drawn.

I have undertaken to argue this question under a state of facts, which shows that a whole naval project is supplied, from the first outfit of the cruiser to the final end of the cruise, by means of this sort of connection with neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operations; and I have insisted that such naval operations are not excluded from the proscription of the second rule, by what is claimed in the argument of the learned counsel, as the doctrine of contraband of war and the doctrine of asylum.

Here a recess was taken and Mr. Evarts concluded for the day.

The Second Day's Argument.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

I was upon the point of the doctrine of the British government, and its action under that doctrine, as bearing upon the outfit of the contributory provisions of armament, munitions, and men, set forth in such vessels as the Bahama, the Alar, and the Laurel. The correspondence is full of evidence that I was correct in my statement of the doctrine of the British government, and of its action from beginning to end being controlled by that doctrine; and all the remonstrances of the United States were met by the answer that the law of nations, the Foreign Enlistment act, the duty of neutrality, had nothing whatever to do with that subject, as it was simply dealing in contraband of war. The importance of this view, of course, and its immense influence in producing the present controversy between the two nations, are obvious. The whole mischief was wrought by the co-operating force of the two legal propositions:—(1) That the unarmed cruiser was not itself a weapon of war, an instrument of war, and, therefore, was not to be intercepted as committing a violation of the law of nations; and (2) that the contributory provision by means of her supply ships, of her armament, munitions, and men, to make her a complete instrument of naval hostilities, was also not a violation of the law of nations, but simply a commercial dealing in contraband. It was only under those combined doctrines that the cruiser ever came to be in the position of an instrument of offensive and defensive war, and to be able to assume the "commission" prepared for her, and which was thenceforth to protect her from interference on the doctrine of comity to sovereignty.

So, too, it will be found, when we come to consider the observations of the eminent counsel on the subject of due diligence, to which I shall have occasion soon to reply, that the question whether these were

HOSTILE ACTIONS UNDER THE LAW OF NATIONS

was the turning point in the doctrine of the government of Great Britain, and of its action, as to whether it would intercept these enterprises by the exercise of executive power, as a neutral government would intercept anything in the nature of a hostile act under the law of nations. The doctrine was that these were not hostile acts separately, and that no hostile act arose unless these separate contributions were combined in the ports of Great Britain; that there was no footing otherwise for the obligation of the law of nations to establish itself upon; that there was no remissness of duty on the part of the neutral in respect of them; and finally that these operations were not violations of the Foreign Enlistment act. All this is shown by the whole correspondence and by the decisions of the municipal Courts of England, in regard to the only question passed upon at all, that of unarmed vessels, so far as they ever passed even upon that question.

It has seemed to be intimated by observations which the learned counsel has done me the honor to make during my present consideration of this topic, that my argument has transcended the proper limit of reply to the special argument which the eminent counsel himself has made on the same topic. A reference to the text of that argument will, I think, set this question at rest.

In the fifteenth section of

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF HIS ARGUMENT

he does us the honor to quote certain observations in our principal argument, to which he proposes to reply. He quotes, at page 17 of his argument, as follows:—

> 2. The next great failure of Great Britain "to use due diligence to prevent" the violation of its neutrality in the matters within the jurisdiction of the tribunal is shown in its entire omission to exert the direct executive authority, lodged in the royal prerogative, to intercept the preparations and outfits of the offending vessels, and the contributory provisions of armament, munitions and men, which were emitted from various ports of the United Kingdom. We do not find in the British case or counter case any serious contention, but that such powers as pertain to the prerogative, in the maintenance of international relations, and are exercised as such by other great Powers, would have prevented the escape of every one of the offending vessels emitted from British ports, and precluded the subsidiary aids of warlike equipment and supplies which set them forth and kept them on foot for the maritime hostilities which they maintained.

The comment of the learned counsel upon this passage is found on the same page (17) of his argument, as follows:—

> With respect to the second passage, it is to be observed that it not only imputes as a want of due diligence, the abstinence from the use of arbitrary power to supply a supposed deficiency of legal powers, but it assumes that the United States had a right, by international law, to request Great Britain to prevent the exportation from her territory of what it describes as "contributory provisions," arms, munitions and "subsidiary aids of warlike equipment and supplies," though such elements of armament were uncombined, and were not destined to be combined, within British jurisdiction, but were exported from that territory under the conditions of ordinary exports of articles contraband of war. For such a pretension no warrant can be found, either in international law, or in any municipal law of Great Britain, or in any one of the three rules contained in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

I respectfully submit, therefore, that in the observations I have had the honor to make upon this subject, I can hardly be said to have exceeded the due limits of an argument in reply. I fail to find in what the eminent counsel here advances in behalf of his government any answer to my assertion that, during

THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE WAR,

a period when he as Solicitor General or as Attorney General of England was one of the law advisers of the government, the action of Great Britain was governed by the doctrine which I have stated. This was publicly announced, and it was so understood by the rebel agents, by the interests involved in these maritime hostilities, by the United States Minister, by the officials of the British government, by everybody who had to act or ask for action in the premises.

THE ALABAMA.

The first instance arising was of the vessel that carried out the armament and munitions for the Alabama, and the answer was as I read from the report of the Commissioners of Customs to the Board of Trade. This official paper stated that the Commissioners found nothing in that affair that touched the obligations of Great Britain. This was communicated to Mr. Adams, and that, thenceforth, was the doctrine and action of the government of Great Britain.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT FRENCH PUBLICIST.

The view of an eminent publicist on this point, as a question of international law, may be seen from an extract found at page 177 of the case of the United States. M. Rolin-Jacquemyns says:—

> Il nous semble que l'adoption d'une pareille proposition equivaudrait a l'inclination d'un moyen facile d'eluder la regle qui declare incompatible avec la neutralite d'un pays l'organisation, sur son territoire d'expeditions militaires au service d'un des belligerants. Il suffira, s'il s'agit d'une entreprise maritime, de faire partir en deux ou trois fois les elements qui la constituent; d'abord le vaisseau, puis les hommes, puis les armes, et si tous ces elements ne se rejoignent que hors des eaux de la puissance neutre qui les a laisses partir, la neutralite sera intacte. Nous pensons que cette interpretation de la loi internationale n'est ni raisonnable ni equitable.

It will be, then, for the tribunal to decide what the law of nations is on this subject. If the tribunal shall assent to the principles which I have insisted upon, and shall find them to be embraced within the provisions of the three rules of this treaty, and that the facts in the case require the application of these principles, it stands admitted that Great Britain has not used and has refused to use any means whatever for the interruption of these contributory provisions of armament and munitions to the offending cruisers.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKING SHELTER IN MUNICIPAL LAW.

It is not for me to dispute the ruling of the eminent lawyers of Great Britain upon their Foreign Enlistment act; but, for the life of me, I cannot see why the Alar and the Bahama and the Laurel, when they sailed from the ports of England with no cargo whatever except the armament and munitions of war of one of these cruisers, and with no errand and no employment except that of the rebel government, through its agents, to transport these armaments and munitions to the cruisers which awaited them, were not "transports" in the service of one of the belligerents within the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain. That, however, is a question of municipal law.

IT IS WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW THAT WE ARE DEALING NOW AND HERE.

The whole argument to escape the consequences which international law visits upon the neutral for its infractions, has been, that whatever was blameworthy was so only as an infraction of the municipal law of Great Britain. And when you come to transactions of the kind I am now discussing, as they were not deemed violations of the Foreign Enlistment act nor of international law, and as the powers of the government by force to intercept, though the exercise of prerogative, or otherwise, did not come into play, the argument is that there were no consequences whatever to result from these transactions. They were merely considered as commercial transactions in contraband of war.

But the moment it is held that these things were

FORBIDDEN BY THE LAW OF NATIONS

then of course it is no answer to say, you cannot indict anybody for them under the law of Great Britain. Nor does the law of nations, having laid down a duty and established its violation as a crime, furnish no means of redressing the injury or of correcting or punishing the evil. What course does it sanction when neutral territory is violated by taking prizes within it? When the prize comes within the jurisdiction of the neutral he is authorized to take it from the offending belligerent by force and release it? What course does it sanction when a cruiser has been armed within neutral territory? When the vessel comes within the jurisdiction of the neutral he is authorized to disarm it.

THE CRUISERS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISARMED.

Now, our proposition is that these cruisers, thus deriving their force for war by these outfits of tenders with their armament and munitions and men, when brought before the British jurisdiction, should have been disarmed because they had been armed, in the sense of the law of nations, by using as a base of their maritime hostilities, or their maritime fitting for hostilities, the ports and waters of this neutral state.

Why, what would be thought of a cruiser of the United States lying off the port of Liverpool, or the port of Ushant, in France, and awaiting there the arrival of a tender coming from Liverpool, or from Southampton, by pre-arrangement, with an augmentation of her battery and the supply of her fighting crew? Would it, because the vessel had not entered the port of Southampton or the port of Liverpool, be less a violation of the law of nations which prohibited the augmentation of the force of a fighting vessel of any belligerent from the contributions of the ports of the neutral?

The

FOURTH CHAPTER OF THIS SPECIAL ARGUMENT

is occupied, as I have already suggested, with the consideration of the true interpretation of the rules of the treaty, under general canons of criticism, and under the light which should be thrown upon their interpretation by the doctrines and pratices of nations. I respectfully submit, however, that the only really useful instruction that should be sought, or can be applied, in aid of your interpretation of these rules, if their interpretation needs any aid, is to be drawn from the situation of the parties and the elements of the controversy between them, for the settlement and composition of which these rules were framed, and this tribunal was created to investigate the facts and to apply the rules to them in its award.

THE MEANING OF THE TREATY.

The whole ground of this controversy is expressed in the firmest and most distinct manner by the statesmen on both sides who had charge of the negotiations between the two countries, and who could not misunderstand what were the situation and field of debate, for application to which the high contracting parties framed these rules. And what were they? Why, primarily, it was this very question of the various forms of contributory aid from the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain, by which the Confederate Navy had been made, by which it was armed, by which it was supplied, by which it was kept on foot, by which, without any base within the belligerent territory, it maintained a maritime war.

GLADSTONE AND EARL RUSSELL.

Anterior to the negotiation which produced the treaty, there is this public declaration made by Mr. Gladstone, and cited on page 215 of the Case of the United States:—"There is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy."

There is the speech of Lord Russell on the 26th of April, 1864, also cited on the same page:—"It has been usual for a Power carrying on war upon the seas to possess ports of its own in which vessels are built, equipped and fitted, and from which they issue, to which they bring their prizes, and in which those prizes, when brought before a court, are either condemned or restored. But it so happens that in this conflict the Confederate States have no ports, except those of the Mersey and of the Clyde, from which they fit out ships to cruise against the federals; and having no ports to which to bring their prizes, they are obliged to burn them on the high seas." There is, furthermore, the declaration of Mr. Fish, made, as Secretary of State, in his celebrated despatch of the 25th of September, 1869, in which he distinctly proposes to the British government, in regard to the claim of the United States in this controversy, that the rebel counsels have made Great Britain "the arsenal, the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates."

That was the controversy between the two countries, for the solution of which the rules of this treaty and the deliberations of this tribunal, were to be called into action; and they are intended to cover, and do cover, all the forms in which this use of Great Britain for the means and the opportunities of keeping on foot these

MARITIME HOSTILITIES WAS PRACTISED.

The first rule covers all questions of the outfit of the cruisers themselves; the second rule covers all the means by which the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain were used as bases for the rebel maritime operations of these cruisers, and for the provision, the renewal or the augmentation of their force of armament, munitions and men. Both nations so agreed. The eminent counsel for the British government, in the special argument to which I am now replying, also agrees that the second rule, under which the present discussion arises, is conformed to the pre-existing law of nations.

RETROACTIVE EFFECT OF THESE RULES.

We find, however, in this chapter of the special argument another introduction of the retroactive effect, as it is called, of these rules, as a reason why their interpretation should be different from what might otherwise be insisted upon. This is but a reappearance of what I have already exposed as a vice in the argument, viz., that these rules, in respect to the very subject for which they were framed, do not mean the same thing as they are to mean hereafter, when new situations arise for their application. Special methods of criticism, artificial limits of application are resorted to, to disparage or distort them, as binding and authoritative rules, in regard

TO THE PAST CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Why, you might as well tear the treaty in pieces, as to introduce and insist upon any proposition, whether of interpretation or of application, which results in the demand that the very controversy for which they were framed is not really to be governed by the rules of the treaty.

The concluding observations of this chapter that the invitation to other Powers to adopt these rules as binding upon them, contained in the treaty, should discourage a forced and exaggerated construction of them. I assent to; not so much upon the motive suggested, as upon the principle that a forced and exaggerated construction should not be resorted to upon either side, upon any motive whatever.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE OTHER SIDE.

I now come to the more general chapter in the argument of the learned counsel, the first chapter, which presents under forty-three sections, a very extensive and very comprehensive, and, certainly, a very able criticism upon the main argument of the United States upon "due diligence" and upon the duties in regard to which due diligence was required and in regard to the means for the performance of those duties and the application of this due diligence, possessed by Great Britain. Certainly these form a very material portion of the argument of the United States; and that argument, as I have said, has been subjected to a very extensive criticism. Referring the tribunal to our argument itself as furnishing, at least, what we suppose to be a clear and intelligible view of our propositions of the grounds upon which they rest, of the reasoning which supports them, of the authority which sustain them, of their applicability and of the result which they lead to—the inculpation of Great Britain in the matters now under judgment, we shall yet think it right to pass under review a few of the general topics which are considered in this discussion of "due diligence."

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER DISSECTED.

The sections from seven to sixteen (the earlier sections having been already considered) are occupied with a discussion of what are supposed to be the views of the American argument on the subject of prerogative or executive power, as distinguished from the ordinary administration of authority through the instrumentality of courts of justice and their procedure. Although we may not pretend to have as accurate views of constitutional questions pertaining to the nation of Great Britain or to the general principles of her common law, or of the effect of her statutory regulations and of her judicial decisions as

THE EMINENT COUNSEL OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY,

yet I think it will be found that the criticisms upon our arguments in these respects are not, by any means, sound. It is, of course, a matter of the least possible consequence to us, in any position which we occupy, either as a nation before this tribunal or as lawyers in our argument, whether or not the sum of the obligations of Great Britain in this behalf, under the law of nations, was referred for its execution to this or that authority under its constitution or to this or that official action under its administration. One object of our argument has been to show that, if the sum of these obligations was not performed, it was a matter of but little importance to us or to this tribunal where, in the distribution of administrative duty, or where, in the constitutional disposition of authority, the defect, either of power or in the due exercise of power, was found to be the guilty cause of the result. Yet, strangely enough, when, in a certain section of our argument, that is laid down as one proposition, we are accused by the learned counsel of a *petitio principii*, of begging the question, that the sum of her obligations was not performed by Great Britain.

THE LIMIT OF PREROGATIVE.

With regard to prerogative the learned counsel seems to think that the existence of the supposed executive powers under the British constitution, and which our argument has assigned to the prerogative of the Crown, savors of arbitrary or despotic power. We have no occasion to go into the history of the prerogative of the British Crown, or to consider through what modifications it has reached its present condition. When a free nation like Great Britain assigns certain functions to be executed by the Crown there does not seem to be any danger to its liberties from that distribution of authority when we remember that Parliament has full power to arrange, modify or curtail the prerogative at its pleasure and when every instrument of the Crown, in the exercise of the prerogative, is subject to impeachment for its abuse.

The prerogative is trusted under the British constitution, with all the international intercourse of peace and war, with all the duties and responsibilities of changing peace to war, or war to peace, and also in regard to all the international obligations and responsibilities which grow out of a declared or actual situation of neutrality when hostilities are pending between other nations. Of that general proposition there seems to be no dispute. But it is alleged that there is a strange confusion of ideas in our minds and in our argument in not drawing the distinction between what is thus properly ascribable to extra territoriality or *ad extra* administration, what deals with outward relations and what has to do with persons and property within the Kingdom. This prerogative, it is insisted, gives no power over persons and property within the Kingdom of Great Britain; and it is further insisted that the Foreign Enlistment act was the whole measure of the authority of the government, and the whole measure, therefore, of its duty within the Kingdom. It is said the government had no power by prerogative to make that a crime in the Kingdom which is not a crime by the law, or of punishing a crime in any other manner than through the courts of justice. This, of course, is

SOUND AS WELL AS FAMILIAR LAW.

But the interesting question is, whether the nation is supplied with adequate legislation, if that is to furnish the only means for the exercise of international duty. If it is not so supplied that is a fault as between the two nations; if it is so supplied, and the powers are not properly exercised, that is equally a fault as between the two nations. The course of the American argument is to show that, either on the one or the other of the horns of this dilemma, the actual conduct of the British government must be impaled.

SUBTLE ARGUMENT WILL NOT EXCUSE ENGLAND.

We are instructed in this special argument as to what, in the opinion of the eminent counsel, belongs to prerogative and what to judicial action under the statute; but we find no limitation of what is in the power of Parliament, or in the power of administration, if adequate parliamentary provision be made for its exercise. But all this course of argument, ingenious, subtle and intricate as it is, finally brings the eminent counsel around to this point, that by the common law of England within the realm there is power in the Crown to use all the executive authority of the nation, civil and military, to prevent a hostile act towards another nation within that territory. That is but another name for prerogative; there is no statute on that subject, and no writ from any Court can issue to accomplish that object.

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* In connection with this discussion, I ask attention to the course taken by the government of Brazil in resentment and punishment for the incidental violation of its neutrality by the Florida (within the neutral waters) and by the Shenandoah, by her commander violating the Consular seal of Brazil on board one of the Shenandoah's prizes. In both instances the offending cruisers were perpetually excluded from the ports of the Empire, and the exclusion embraced any other cruiser that should be commanded by the captain of the Shenandoah.

The treatment of the Rappahannock by the French government, which detained her in port till the close of the war, is well worthy of attention. The transaction is detailed in the App. Am. Counter-Case, pp. 917-916.

THE OLD CONTROVERSY.

If this is undoubtedly part of the common law of England, as the learned counsel states, the argument here turns upon nothing else but the old controversy between us, whether these acts were in the nature of hostile acts, under the condemnation of the law of nations as such, that ought to have been intercepted by the exercise of prerogative or by the power of the Crown at common law, whichever you choose to call it. The object of all the discussion of the learned counsel is continually to bring it back to the point that within the Kingdom of Great Britain the Foreign Enlistment act was the sole authority for action and prevention, and if these vessels were reasonably proceeded against, under the requirements of administrative duty in enforcing the Foreign Enlistment act, as against persons and property for confiscation or for punishment, that was all that was necessary or proper.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Am I to understand you as a lawyer to say that it was competent for the authorities at the port whence such a vessel escaped to order out troops and command them to fire?

Mr. Evarts—That will depend upon the question whether that was the only way to compel her to an observance.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I put the question to you in the concrete.

Mr. Evarts—That would draw me to another subject, viz.:—a discussion of the facts. But I will say that it depends upon whether the act she is engaged in committing comes within the category of hostile acts.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—But taking this case and laying aside the question of due diligence. The vessel is going out of the Mersey. Do you say as a lawyer that she should be fired upon?

Mr. Evarts—Under proper circumstances, yes.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—But I put the circumstances.

Mr. Evarts—You must give me the attending circumstances that show such an act of force is necessary to secure the execution of the public authority. You do not put in the element that that is the only way to bring such a vessel to. If you add that element then I say yes.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—She is going out of the port. They know she is trying to escape from the port. Do you, I again ask—do you, as a lawyer, say that it would be competent for the authorities without a warrant, simply because this is a violation of the law, to fire on that vessel?

Mr. Evarts—Certainly, after the usual preliminaries of hailing her, and firing across her bows, to bring her to. Finally, if she insists on proceeding on her way, and thus raises the issue of escape from the government, or forcible arrest by the government, you are to fire into her. It becomes a question whether the government is to surrender to the ship, or the ship to the government. Of course, the lawfulness of this action depends upon the question whether the act committed is, under the law of nations, a violation of the neutrality of the territory, and a hostile act, as it is conceded throughout this argument, the evasion of an armed ship would be.

In section sixteen of this argument you will find the statement of the learned counsel on this subject of the executive powers of the British Government in this behalf:—

> It is impossible too pointedly to deny the truth of this assumption or too pointedly to state that if any military or naval expeditions or any other acts or operations of war against the United States in the true and proper sense of these words had been attempted within British territory it would not have been necessary for the British government either to suspend the Habeas Corpus act or to rely on the Foreign Enlistment act, in order to enable it to intercept and prevent by force such expeditions or such acts or operations of war. The whole civil police and the whole naval and military forces of the British Crown would have been lawfully available to the executive government, by the common law of the realm, for the prevention of such proceedings.

This is the law of England, as understood by the eminent counsel who has presented this argument. Given the facts that make

THE EVASION FROM THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL

of the vessel proposed a violation of the law of nations—because it is a hostile act against the United States, and exposes Great Britain to responsibility for the violation of neutrality—then the situation has arisen, in the failure of civil means, the failure of remonstrance, of arrest and of bringing to, for firing into the vessel. For certainly, if we have authority to stop, we are not to have that authority met and frustrated by the persistence of violent resistance to it.

THE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

It certainly makes very little difference to us whether this authority of the executive to use all its forces for the actual prevention of the occurrence of these hostile transactions within the realm is lodged in what he calls the common law of Great Britain, or is found, as we suppose, in the prerogative of the Crown. Nor do I understand this argument throughout to quarrel with the proposition that an armed ship that should undertake to proceed out of the port of Liverpool would be exposed to the exercise of that power; and, of course, if the proper circumstances arose, even to the extent to which it has been pushed in answer to the questions put to me by one of the members of the tribunal. For if the Queen is to use all her power to prevent a hostile act, and if an armed vessel is, in its evasion of a port, committing a hostile act, that Power can be exerted to the point of firing into such vessel, if necessary, as well as of merely exerting the slightest touch, if that proves sufficient to accomplish the object.

PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE POWERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sections 17 to 25 are occupied with a discussion concerning the preventive powers and punitive powers under the legislation of Great Britain as compared with that of the United States. While there is here a denial that the British government ever put itself upon a necessary confinement to the punitive powers of that act, or that that act contains no preventive power, or that it contains not so much as the act of the United States, still, after all, I find no progress made beyond this; that the preventive powers thus relied upon and thus asserted, as having origin under, and by virtue of, the act, are confined to the prevention that springs out of the ability to punish, or out of the mode in which the power to punish is exercised.

Nor will the text of

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT

furnish any evidence that it provides any power for the prevention by law of the evasion of such a vessel, except in the form of prosecution for confiscation, which is one of the modes of punishment. And when this Foreign Enlistment act was passed in 1819, it was thus left unaccompanied by any executive power of interception and prevention, for the reason, as shown in the debates, that this interceptive and preventive power resided in the prerogative of the Crown, and could be exercised by it. This will be seen from the debates which we have appended in note B to our argument.

In comparing that law with the preceding act passed in 1818 by the American government, the debates in Parliament gave as the reason for the lodgement of this preventive power in the executive of the United States, by the act of Congress, and for its not being necessary to lodge a

SIMILAR PREVENTIVE POWER IN THE BRITISH CROWN,

that there was no prerogative in America, while there was in Great Britain.

To be sure, when one of the punishments provided by law is a proceeding *in rem* for

CONFISCATION OF THE VESSELS,

if you serve your process at a time and under circumstances to prevent a departure of the vessel on its illegal errand, you do effect a detention. But that is all. The trouble with that detention is, that it is only a detention of process, to bring to issue and trial a question of private right, a confiscation of the ship, which is to be governed by all the rules of law and evidence which are attendant upon the exercise of authority by the Crown, in taking away the property of the subject. The United States wanted simple justice.

It never was of any practical importance to the United States whether the British government confiscated a ship or imprisoned the malefactors, except so far as this might indicate the feelings and sympathy of that nation. All we wished was that the government should prevent these vessels from going out. It was not a question with us whether they punished this or that man, or insisted upon this or that confiscation, provided the interception of the cruisers was effected. When, therefore, we claimed under the foreign enlistment act or otherwise, that these vessels should be seized and detained, one of the forms of punitive recourse under that act would have operated a detention, if applied at

THE PROPER TIME AND UNDER THE PROPER CIRCUMSTANCES.

Confiscation had its place whenever the vessel was in the power of the government; but it was only by interception of the enterprise that we were to be benefited. That interception, by some means or other, we had a right to, and if your law, if your constitution, had so arranged matters that it could not be had, except upon the ordinary process, the ordinary motives, the ordinary evidence and the ordinary duty by which confiscation of private property was obtained, and that provision was not adequate to our rights, then our argument is that your law needed improvement.

ARMED AND UNARMED VESSELS.

But it is said that nothing in the conduct of Great Britain, of practical importance to the United States, turned upon the question whether the British law, the Foreign Enlistment act, was applicable only to an armed vessel, or was applicable to a vessel that should go out merely prepared to take its armament. How is it that nothing turned upon that question? It is so said because, as the learned counsel contends, the government adopted the construction that the statute did embrace the case of a vessel unarmed. But take the case of

THE ALABAMA OR THE FLORIDA

for an illustration, and see how this pretension is justified by the facts. What occasioned the debates of administrative officers? What raised the difficulties and doubts of custom house and other officials, except that the vessel was not armed, when as regards both of these vessels the Executive government had given orders that they should be watched? Watched! Watched, indeed! as they were until they went out. They were put under the eye of a watching supervision, to have it known whether an armament went on board, in order that then they might be reported, and, it may be, interceptud. The whole administrative question of the practical application of authority by the British government in our aid for the interception of these vessels turned upon the circumstance of whether the vessel was armed or was not armed. Under the administration of that question they went out without armaments, not wishing to be stopped, and, by pre-arrangement, took their armanents from tenders that subsequently brought them—which also could not be stopped.

WHEN VESSELS SHOULD BE SEIZED BY A NEUTRAL.

Certain observations of Baron Bramwell are quoted by the learned counsel in this connection, which are useful to us as illustrating the turning point in the question as to armed and unarmed vessels. They are to this effect, and exhibit the British doctrine:—

A vessel fitted to receive her armament and armed is a vessel that should be stopped under an international duty. This amounts to an act of proximate hostility which a neutral is bound to arrest. Baron Bramwell held that the emission of a vessel armed is undoubtedly a hostile expedition within the meaning of the law of nations. But a vessel fitted to receive her armament in the neutral port, and sent out of that port by the belligerent only in that condition, he held is not an enterprise in violation of the law of nations, and is not a hostile expedition in the sense of that law. By consequence, Baron Bramwell argued, nothing in such an enterprise of a belligerent from a neutral port calls for the exercise of authority on the part of the neutral, either by law or by executive interference, and, until the armament gets on board, there is nothing to bring the case within the province of international proscription and

OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It was then, he argues, only a question for Great Britain whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act can touch such a vessel, and the only question for the British government was as towards the United States—have they done their duty to themselves in the enforcement of the municipal law, which involves a question of international responsibility to the United States? We insist, therefore, that so far from nothing practical turning upon this distinction, all the doubts and difficulties turn upon it, especially in connection with the ancillary proposition that these vessels could be provided, by means of their tenders, with armaments, without any accountability for the complete hostile expedition.

BRITISH LAW IN 1819 AND 1870.

It is said that we can draw no argument as to the deficiency of their old act from the improved provisions of the new act of 1870. Why not? When we say that your act of 1819 was not adequate to the situation, and that, if you had no prerogative to supply its defects, you should have supplied them by act of Parliament—that you should have furnished by legislation the means for the performance of a duty which required you to prevent the commission of the acts which we complain of—it is certainly competent for us to resort to the fact that, when our war was over, from thenceforth movements were made towards the amendment of your law, and that, when the late

WAR ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

opened, your new act was immediately passed containing all the present provisions of practical executive interception of such illegal enterprises—it is, I say, competent for us to refer to all this as a strong as well as fair argument, to show that, even in the opinion of the British Parliament, the old act was not adequate to the performance of the international duties of Great Britain to the United States.

Sections twenty-seven to thirty of the special argument are occupied with a discussion of that part of our argument which alleges, as want of due diligence, the entire failure of Great Britain to have an active, effective and spontaneous investigation, scrutiny, report and interceptive prevention of enterprises of this kind. Well, the comments upon this are of two kinds: first, concerning the question, under a somewhat prolonged discussion of facts, whether the government did or did not do this, that, or the other thing;* and, then, concerning the more general question, as to whether the rules of this treaty call upon this tribunal to inquire into any such deficiency of diligence which was not applicable to the case of a vessel respecting which the British government "had reasonable ground to believe" that a violation of the law was meditated.

Our answer to this latter question is, that the rules together, in their true construction, require the application of due diligence (particularly under the special emphasis of the third rule) "to prevent" the occurrence of any of the infractions of the law of nations proscribed by the rules.

There are two propositions in these rules. Certain things are assigned as violations of the law of nations, and as involving a duty on the part of a neutral government to prevent them, and besides in and towards preventing them, it is

ITS DUTY TO USE DUE DILIGENCE.

In regard to every class of alleged infractions of these rules, there comes to be an inquiry, first, whether in the circumstances and facts which are assigned, the alleged infractions are a violation of any of the duties under the law of nations as prescribed by those rules. If not, they are dismissed from your consideration. But if they are so found, then these rules, by their own vigor, become applicable to the situation, and then comes the inquiry whether Great Britain did, in fact, use due diligence to prevent the proscribed infractions. It is under the sections now under review, that the learned counsel suggests whether it is supposed that this general requirement of the use of due diligence by Great Britain is intended to cover the cases of vessels like the

SHENANDOAH AND THE GEORGIA

(which, it is alleged, the British government had no reasonable ground to believe were meditating or preparing an evasion of the laws or a violation of the duties of Great Britain), or the cases of these tenders that supplied the Georgia and the Shenandoah and the Florida and the Alabama, with their armaments and munitions of war—it is under these sections that this discussion arises. The answer on our part to this suggestion is, that the general means of diligence to keep the government informed of facts and enable it to judge whether there was "reasonable ground to believe" in any given case, and thus enable it to be prepared to intercept the illegal enterprise, are required in cases that the rules proscribe as infractions of neutrality.

I will agree that under the first clause of the first rule the duty is applied to a vessel concerning which the government "shall have reasonable ground to believe," &c. Under the second clause of the first rule the phrase is omitted, and the question of "reasonable ground to believe" forms only an element in the more general question of "due diligence." Under the second rule also the whole subject of the use of the neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operations is open; and if there has been a defect of diligence in providing the officers of Great Britain with the means of knowledge and the means of action to prevent such use of its ports and waters as a base of operations, why, then, Great Britain is at fault in not having used due diligence to

PREVENT SUCH USE OF ITS PORTS AND WATERS.

That is our argument, and it seems to us it is a sound argument. It is very strange if it is not, and if the duty of a government to use due diligence to prevent its ports and waters from being used as a base of naval operations does not include the use of due diligence to ascertain whether they were being or were to be so used.

ENGLAND'S GROSS FAULT.

It was a fault not to use due diligence to prevent the ports and waters of Great Britain from being used as a base of naval operations, or for the augmentation of force, or the recruitment of men. And to admit that it was a fault, in any case, not to act where the government had cause to believe that there was to be a violation of law, and yet to claim that it was no fault for the government to be guilty of negligence in not procuring intelligence and information which might give a reasonable ground to believe, seems to me absurd.

FALSE REASONING EXPOSED.

This, indeed, would be to stamp the lesser negligence of not applying due diligence in a particular case when there was "reasonable ground to believe" as a fault, entailing responsibility upon a neutral government and to excuse the same government for the systematic want of due diligence which, through indifference to duty and voluntary ignorance, did not allow itself to be placed in a position to judge whether the ground of belief was reasonable, or whether there was any ground at all for its action. The lesser fault infers that the same or greater responsibility is imputable to the greater fault.

The sections of the special argument of the learned counsel, which are occupied with a comparison between the practical efficiency of the American and of the English acts, and in which the propositions of our argument in this regard are questioned and commented upon, will be replied to by my learned associate, Mr. Cushing, in an argument which he will present to the tribunal. It is enough for me to repeat here the observation of our argument, that the true measure of the vigor of an act is

ITS JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION AND ITS PRACTICAL EXECUTION.

We do not intend to allow ourselves to be involved in discussions as to the propriety of this or that construction of the English act which reduced its power. The question with us is, what were the practical interpretation and exercise of the powers of that act, as compared with the practical interpretation and exercise of the powers of the Neutrality act of the United States?

The propositions of our argument seem to us untouched by any of the criticisms which the learned counsel has applied to them. We, rightly or wrongly, have interpreted our act, from its first enactment to the present time, as giving authority to the Executive of the United States to intercept by direct exercise of power all these prohibited enterprises at any stage at which he can lay his hands upon them, for the purpose of their prevention. The correspondence produced in our proofs, showing the action of the Executive government on all the occasions in which this statute has been required to be enforced, will indicate that, whether it has been successful or not in the execution of the duty, the government has recognized the duty, the Executive has undertaken it, and all the subordinates have had their attention called to it, in the sense and to the end of prevention. All subordinates have, as well, always been stimulated to the duty of keeping the Executive, from time to time, fully and promptly supplied with information to secure the efficient execution of the law; and it is not improper, perhaps, for me to observe that my learned associate,

MR. CUSHING, AND MYSELF,

having been called upon to execute this statute in the office of Attorney General of the United States, we can bear testimony to its vigor and its efficiency in the every day action of the government. It is submitted to and not questioned, and produces its effect. Whether the government of the United States, possessing that power under and by authority of the statute, has always been successful or not, or has always used due diligence in its exercise, and whether it is accountable to this or that nation for a faulty execution of its duties of neutrality, are questions which this tribunal cannot dispose of and they are only remotely collateral to any discussions properly before the arbitrators.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—If you are arguing now upon that point, Mr. Evarts, explain this to me. By the last English act of 1870 the Secretary of State has power under certain circumstances to order a vessel to be seized, and then it is provided that the owner of such vessel may make claim, &c., which the court shall, as soon as possible, consider. I want to ask you what, under your act of 1818, which gives power to the President to seize, under similar circumstances, would be the course of proceedings in such a case? How would the owner be able to know whether his vessel was one liable to seizure and confiscation? How would he get his vessel back again, according to your form of procedure?

Mr. Evarts—I take it for granted that the detention which the President might authorize, or cause to be made, would not be an indefinite detention. By the terms of the act, however, that exercise of the executive power is not, necessarily, terminated by a judicial appeal of any kind.

Sir Alexandrr Cockburn—Do you mean to say that the ship shall remain in the hands of the government?

Mr. Evarts—If the party chooses so to leave it without satisfactory explanation. The President interposes in the discharge of a public duty, to prevent the commission of an act in violation of neutrality, which he believes to be illegal. On representation to him by the aggrieved party, he will release the vessel if he finds reason. If he does not so release, then the vessel remains subject to the continued exercise of executive control under the same motives that first induced it.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Would not the President, in the ordinary practice of things, direct that the mattter should be submitted to judicial determination?

Mr. Evarts—This executive interception carries no confiscation. It merely detains the vessel, and the owner can apply for its release, giving an explanation of the matter. But the executive may say, "I am not satisfied with your explanation; if you have nothing else to say I will keep your vessel;" or he may send it to the courts to enforce its confiscation.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Which does he practically do?

Mr. Evarts—He practically, when not satisfied to release it, usually sends it to the court, because the situation admits of that disposition of it. Under the act of the United States, there is the same actual interception by the Executive which your act of 1870——

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Under our act the Executive has no discretion; it must send it to the courts.

Mr. Evarts—Under our act, we trust the Executive for a proper exercise of the official authority entrusted to him.

In the American case some instances of the exercise of this power on a very considerable scale will be found. (Page 126 of the French translation.) The documents explaining these transactions are collected at length in the Appendix to the American counter case.

Sections 38 to 41 of the special argument call in question our position as to *onus probandi*. It is said that we improperly undertake to shift, generally, the burden of proof, and require Great Britain to discharge itself from liability by affirmative proof, in all cases where we charge that the act done is within the obligation of the three rules. This criticism is enforced by reference to a case arising in the public action of the United States under the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT.

I will spend but a few words here. The propositions of our argument are easily understood upon that point. They come to this: that, whenever the United States, by its proofs, have brought the case in hand to this stage, that the acts which are complained of, the action and the result which have arisen from it are violations of the requirements of the law of nations as laid down in the three rules, and this action has taken place within the jurisdiction of Great Britain (so that the principal fact of accountability within the nation is established), then, on the ordinary principle that the affirmative is to be taken up by that party which needs its exercise, the proof of "due diligence" is to be supplied by Great Britain. How is a foreigner, outside of the government, uninformed of its conduct, having no access to its deliberations or the movements of the government, to supply the proof of the want of due diligence? We repose, then, upon the ordinary principles of forensic and judicial reasoning. When the act complained of is at the fault of the nation, having been done within its jurisdiction, and is a violation of the law of nations, for which there is an accountability provided by these three rules, the point of determination whether due diligence has been exercised by the authorities of the country to prevent it, or it has happened in spite of the exercise of due diligence—the burden of the proof of "due diligence" is upon the party charged with its exercise.

Let us look at the

CASE OF THE ELIZABETH,

which is quoted in section 41. It is a long quotation, and I will read, therefore, only the concluding part. It will be found on page 50 of the French translation of the special argument. The question was as to the burden of proof under the obligation that had been assumed by the United States:—

> The promise was conditional. We will restore in all those cases of complaint where it shall be established by sufficient testimony that the facts are true which form the basis of our promise—that is, that the property claimed belongs to British subjects; that it was taken either within the line of jurisdictional protection, or, if on the high seas, then by some vessel illegally armed in our ports, and that the property so taken has been brought within our ports. By whom were these facts to be proved? According to every principle of reason, justice or equity, it belongs to him who claims the benefit of a promise to prove that he is the person in whose favor or under the circumstances in which the promise was intended to operate.

THE UNITED STATES PROVES ITS CASE.

A careful perusal of this passage is sufficient to show that the facts here insisted upon as necessary to be proved by the claimant are precisely equivalent to the facts which the United States are called upon to prove in this case. These facts, as I have before stated, bring the circumstances of the claim to the point where it appears that the responsibility for the injury rests upon Great Britain, unless due diligence was used by the government to prevent the mischievous conduct of the subjects or residents of that Kingdom which has produced the injuries complained of. In the absence of this due diligence on the part of that government the apparent responsibility rests undisturbed by the exculpation which the presence of due diligence will furnish. The party needing the benefit of this proof, upon every principle of sound reason, must furnish it. This is all we have insisted upon in the matter of the burden of proof.

In conclusion of the first chapter of this special argument, the eminent counsel, at section 43, takes up the "Terceira affair," and insists that if Great Britain, in a particular situation for the exercise of duties of neutrality, took extraordinary measures it does not prove that the government were under obligations to take the same measures in every similar or comparable situation.

We referred to the Terceira affair for the purpose of showing that the Crown, by its prerogative, possessed authority for the interception of enterprises originating within the Kingdom for the violation of neutrality. The question, whether the executive will use it, is at its discretion. The power we prove, and in the discussions in both houses of Parliament it was not denied in any quarter that the power existed to the extent that we call for its exercise within British jurisdiction. The question in controversy then was (although a great majority of both Houses voted against the resolutions condemning the action of the government), whether, in the waters of Portugal or upon the seas, the government could, with strong hand, seize or punish vessels which had violated the neutrality of Great Britain by a hostile, though unarmed, expedition from its ports. The resolutions in both Houses of Parliament received the support of only a small minority. Mr. Phillimore, however, says the learned counsel, expresses the opinion in his valuable work that the minority were right.

Sir Alexander Cockburn—I confess I always thought so myself.

Mr. Evarts—But the point now and here in discussion is, what were the powers of the Crown within the limits of British jurisdiction, and it is not necessary to consider who were right or who were wrong in the divisions in Parliament. What all agreed in was that the fault charged upon the government was the invasion of the territorial rights of another nation.

But we cited the Terceira affair for the additional purpose of showing the actual exercise of the power in question by the Crown in that case. This was important to us in our argument; it justly gave support to the imputation that the powers of the government were not diligently exercised during the American Rebellion in our behalf. Where there is a will there is a way, and diligence means the use of all the faculties necessary and suitable to the accomplishment of the proposed end.

THE PERORATION.

Now, in conclusion, it must be apparent that the great interest, both in regard to the important controversy between the high contracting parties and in regard to the principles of the law of nations to be here established turns upon your award. That award is to settle two great questions: whether the acts which form the subject of the accusation and the defence, are shown to be acts that are proscribed by the law of nations, as expressed in the three rules of the treaty. You cannot alter the nature of the case between the two nations, as shown by the proofs. The facts being indisputably established in the proofs, you are then to pass upon the question whether the outfit of these tenders, to carry forward the armament of the hostile expedition to be joined to it outside of Great Britain, is according to the law of nations or not.

When you pass upon the question whether this is a violation of the second rule, you pass upon the question, under the law of nations, whether an obligation of a neutral not to allow a hostile expedition to go forth from its ports can be evaded by having it sent forth in parcels, and having the combination made outside its waters. You cannot so decide in this case, and between these parties, without establishing by your award, as a general proposition, that the law of nations proscribing such hostile expeditions, may be wholly evaded, wholly set at nought by this equivocation and fraud practised upon it; that this can be done, not by surprise—for anything can be done by surprise—but that it can be done openly and of right. These methods of combination outside of the neutral territory may be resorted to, for the violation of the obligations of neutrality, and yet the neutral nation, knowingly suffering and permitting it, is free from responsibility! This certainly is a great question.

If, as we must anticipate, you decide that these things are proscribed by the law of nations the next question is, was "due diligence" used by Great Britain to prevent them.

THE JUDGMENT REQUIRED.

The measure of diligence actually used by Great Britain, the ill consequence to the United States from a failure on the part of Great Britain to use a greater and better measure of diligence, are evident to all the world. Your judgment, then, upon the second question, is to pronounce whether that measure of diligence which was used and is known to have been used, and which produced no other result than the maintenance, for four years, of a maritime war, upon no other base than that furnished from the ports and waters of a neutral territory, is the measure of "due diligence," to prevent such use of neutral territory, which is required by the three rules of the Treaty of Washington for the exculpation of Great Britain.

ARGUMENT OF GENERAL CUSHING.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Tribunal—We are approaching, I hope, the end of these long debates. The two governments have presented their cases and counter cases, supported by voluminous documents. They have also presented their respective arguments, the whole conforming to the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington (articles 4 and 5). Thus have the regular debates prescribed by the treaty been closed. But now, by request of one of the honorable arbitrators, the tribunal has required of England explanations upon certain fixed points, viz.:—

1. The question of due diligence treated in a general way.
2. The special question as to what has been the effect of the commissions held by the different Confederate war vessels which have entered into British ports.
3. The special question as to the supply of coal awarded to Confederate vessels in British ports.

The counsel of Great Britain has employed this opportunity to discuss the points proposed and to comment upon the arguments of the United States. I do not complain of this, but I state the fact. We, the counsel of the United States, accept the situation, such as it is, for we have no desire to occupy any longer the attention of the tribunal. My two colleagues have just amply discussed the second and the third points. They have scarcely left me anything to say with regard to the first point. Indeed, there only devolves upon me the task of resuming the question and adding a few special observations. I venture to address the tribunal in French, in order to economize its valuable time and to arrive as soon as possible at the conclusion of the debates. With this view I willingly sacrifice all pretensions to oratory. I try to make myself understood; that is all I aspire to.

THE QUESTION OF DUE DILIGENCE.

It now behooves me to speak of the question of "due diligence" in a general way. What is the meaning of this sentence? Does the tribunal ask a professor's lesson as to what constitutes "due diligence?" I think not. Such a discussion would be perfectly useless for the following reasons:—

1. The theory of this question has already been discussed in a fulsome manner. Great Britain has discussed it three times in its case as well as in its defence, and she has taken fully eleven months to reflect upon it and to accumulate arguments and quotations for the instruction of the tribunal. We, in the name of the United States, have not lavished so many words, but we have said all we desire to bring to the knowledge of the honorable arbitrators.

2. The two parties have agreed that the theory of the question does no longer merit their attention. We therefore shall not retrace our steps and discuss anew questions which have already been completely exhausted and even recognized as inopportune by the two parties.

3. I do not recognize any other "due diligence" than that of the treaty. The counsel of Great Britain attempts to establish rules of "due diligence" outside of the treaty. It is too late to enter into this. After the progress which the tribunal has already made in its work it is no longer worth while to re-embark upon these breakers. We shall maintain

THE EXPLICIT WORDS OF THE TREATY,

which subordinate the common law to the stipulation of the three rules—a stipulation which expressly applies "due diligence" to the special cases treated in these rules. For this last reason I refuse to follow the counsel of Great Britain into the discussion of the question as to the difference, if there exists any, according to common law, between the duty of neutrals with regard to vessels armed during the war and their duty regarding vessels equipped for the war and not yet armed. The treaty decides this question in a definite manner. It suffices to draw attention to the first rule contained in the treaty:—

> A neutral government is bound:
>
> 1. To use all due diligence to prevent a vessel in the limits of its jurisdiction from being enabled to go to sea, from being armed or equipped, when that government has sufficient reason to think that that vessel is intended for cruising or for committing acts of war against a Power with which it is at peace. That government shall also use due diligence to prevent a vessel intended for cruising or for committing acts of war from leaving the limits of its jurisdiction in case she should have been—wholly, or partly—fitted out for warlike purposes.

THE THREE FIRST CLAUSES.

Let us note the three first clauses:—

"To prevent a vessel from being enabled to go to sea" (this is without any reason omitted from the English translation), "from being armed," and "from being equipped."

Let us also note the following two equally clear clauses of the rule:—"A vessel intended for cruising or for committing acts of war," or "A vessel specially fitted out, be it wholly or partly, for warlike uses."

In looking at these clauses, so clearly and definitely laid down, to which the "due diligence" of the Treaty ought to be applied, and in considering the manifest uselessness of further discussion outside of the three rules, it might well be suspected that the counsel of Great Britain had the intention to make a convenient preface to the remarks which follow and to weaken if possible the force of the words expressed by Sir Robert Phillimore and Sir Roundell Palmer quoted in the argument of the United States.

SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

We have quoted from Sir Robert Phillimores' "Commentaries of International Right" the following passages:—

> There remains a question of the greatest importance—namely, the responsibility of the State with regard to the acts of its citizens—which includes the duty of a neutral to prevent armaments and war vessels from leaving its ports for the service of a belligerent, although those armaments may have been furnished and the vessel built and equipped against its orders.
>
> * * * * *
>
> It is a maxim of common law that in all that concerns foreign governments the will of the subject shall be in conformity with that of his sovereign. It is also a maxim that every State has the right to expect from the other the fulfilment of international obligations without regard to what may be the municipal means it possesses in order to enforce them. The act of a single citizen or a small number of citizens shall not, without evident proof, be imputed to the government of which they are the subject. A government can by knowledge and toleration as well as by direct permission become responsible for the acts of its subjects, whom it does not prevent from committing damages to a foreign State. A government is presumed to be able to prevent its subjects within the limits of its territory from violating international obligations.
>
> A State is *prima facie* responsible for all that is done within its territory; for it must presumed to be able to punish the offences committed within its territory. A political body is consequently responsible for such acts of individuals which are acts of hostility premeditated against a nation with which the government of those individuals declares that it entertains friendly or neutral relations.

MILITARY OR NAVAL EXPEDITION?

Now the counsel of Great Britain asserts that all those expressions of Sir Robert Phillimore are only meant to apply to the case of a vessel armed in war, or to that of a military and not naval expedition.

I deny the possibility of this distinction. It has no foundation in the words of the author. I appeal on this to the opinion of the honorable arbitrators. But, even supposing that this distinction be well founded, it would not justify the conclusions of the counsel of Great Britain, because the principles laid down by Sir Robert Phillimore have a general application and include all possible cases. Let us take any kind of duty of "due diligence" to be used on the part of a neutral government towards a belligerent government, and even in such a case Sir Robert Phillimore informs us in what manner and in conformity with what principles the neutral government must act. It must fulfil its international obligations "without regard to what may be the municipal means it possesses to enforce them." Moreover "a government may by knowledge and toleration, as well as by direct permission, become responsible for its subjects whom it does not prevent from committing damages to a foreign State." Such is the argument on the subject of "due diligence" treated in a general way, which the counsel of the United States have always maintained and which Great Britain has always opposed in her case and her defence. Now the duty incumbent upon Great Britain is defined by the three rules, and we have the right to consider the general maxims of Sir Robert Phillimore by the light of these rules. And this is what we have done in our argument.

THE LAIRD RAMS.

But let us see what the counsel of Great Britain will say concerning a quotation which we have made from from Sir Roundell Palmer's speech on the "Laird rams." I draw the attention of the tribunal to the very words of this speech:—

> "I do not hesitate," says Sir Roundell Palmer, "to say boldly and in the face of the whole country that the government has detained them on its own responsibility. An investigation was made which, however imperfect, left on the mind of the government strong reasons to believe that it will be possible to affirm that those vessels were intended for an illegal purpose, and that if they left the country the law would be violated and great injury caused to a friendly Power. The government has not seized those vessels; it has done nothing to seize them or to stop them, but on its own responsibility it has notified the parties interested that the law shall not be eluded until the investigation commenced shall have been terminated and until the government shall know whether the investigation will establish sufficient reason to authorize or not the departure of the vessels. If any other great crime or misdemeanor were about to be committed, would it be possible to doubt that the government was not justified in taking measures to prevent any person whose conduct was under investigation from escaping justice until that investigation shall have been terminated? In a criminal cause we know that the ordinary step is to go before a magistrate. Information is taken to justify the sending of the criminal to prison to await his trial. In the interval the prisoner is several times taken before the police magistrate. But such a course cannot be pursued in case of the seizure of a vessel of this kind. The law does not give us the means. And consequently it is thus that the government was obliged to act and has acted on its own responsibility in deciding that what had taken place in the case of the Alabama shall not happen again in the case of these vessels, and that they shall not leave the Mersey to join the navy of the belligerent power contrary to our laws, as long as the pending investigation shall not have led to a conclusion enabling the government to judge whether these vessels were really intended for an offensive purpose. The government has decided to press the investigation until it has reached a legitimate conclusion, in order that it may be seen if these investigations prove, whether or not, these vessels were intended for the Confederates. In the meantime it has refused to permit that the ends of justice be defeated by the sudden departure of the vessels from the river. It is impossible to bring the case of the government before the Chamber, but the government has acted under a serious sense of its duty to itself, to Her Majesty and to the United States, our allies, to all other nations with which Her Majesty is in friendly relations, and with any of which questions of this kind may hereafter arise. The sentiment of its duty has convinced it that this is neither a question to be lightly treated nor a question without importance. If there was really an intention to elude the law of the kingdom, it was the duty of the government to employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels intended for the attack of a friendly power."

SIR ROUNDELL EULOGIZED.

The sentiments expressed in this speech do honor to the man and the statesman. Here, at last, can be recognized the language of an enlightened conscience and of a *juris consulte* up to the height of his great duty, instead of the excuses and weaknesses which fill the correspondence of Lord Russell. Every word of this memorable speech is worthy of consideration. Here it was the government which has acted on its own responsibility and detained the suspicious vessels. It was the government which has notified the parties interested that the law shall not be eluded and that the vessels shall not leave the Mersey until after the investigation had proved whether or not those vessels were intended for the Confederates. It was the government which was bound to act in deciding that what had taken place in the case of the Alabama (and I add, *par paranthese*, in the case of the Florida), shall not be renewed in the case of these vessels, and the government has acted under a serious sense of its duty to itself, to Her Majesty, to the United States, and to all other nations with which Her Majesty has relations of friendship and alliance as with the United States.

Let us remember that, according to the advice of Sir Roundell Palmer, the government had undertaken a regular prosecution against the Alexandra and the Pampero. And it was the government which acted, prompted by the sense of its duty toward the United States.

WHAT A CONTRAST

with what it did not do relative to the Alabama and the Florida! The government had thrown upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Dudley all blame with regard to the Alabama and the Florida. Refusing to act on its responsibility, it had disdainfully asked the United States to act on their responsibility. It crossed its arms while shameless rogues deceived it as to the owners and the destination of these vessels. There was no preliminary investigation, no initiative on the part of the government, but absolute refusal to act otherwise than by a legal prosecution, and that due to the initiative of the United States.

Well, then, what has the government done, acting of its own accord and under its own responsibility, in the case of the rams? Has it undertaken a legal prosecution? Has it seized the vessels? Has it stopped them? Has it acted on testimony sufficient to justify a seizure—testimony which was demanded of Mr. Adams and Mr. Dudley with regard to the Florida and the Alabama? No; none of these precautions were taken; but the government ordered an investigation similar to that which Mr. Adams requested it to make in the case of the Florida, and has detained the rams to await the result of the investigation, "in order to employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels intended for the attack of a friendly Power."

Such is the "due diligence" of the rules of the treaty:

"To employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels."

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT USED DUE DILIGENCE.

In order, therefore, to establish the absolute evidence that the English government had not used "due diligence" in the case of the Florida and in that of the Alabama, it suffices to note what that government has obstinately refused, or certainly neglected to do, concerning these vessels, and what it has done of its own accord concerning the rams. The comparison necessarily leads to a conclusion which is against Great Britain. And Sir Hugh Cairns was perfectly right in saying on that occasion:—"Either the government must acknowledge that what it has done in the case of the rams was not constitutional, or it ought to have acted in the same manner with regard to the rams." Sir Roundell Palmer affirms that those vessels had not been seized, but detained. He repeats this declaration. In another speech, it is true, in speaking of the Alexandra, he says that the government thought it its duty to seize that vessel according to the regulations imposed by the Customs laws. But such was not the proceeding taken with regard to the rams, for they were not seized at all; they were simply detained. But detained how? It is clearly shown that they were detained by a notice on the part of the government to the builders and pretended owners, no doubt with the corresponding orders sent to the officers of the customs.

The counsel of Great Britain affirms loudly and positively that the means adopted on the responsibility of the government—that is, by the spontaneous motion of the Ministers of the Crown—were perfectly legal and constitutional. We, the counsel of the United States, are happy to be in that respect of the same opinion. But this "due diligence" was not practised with regard to the Florida and the Alabama. The consequence is inevitable.

In the extract from the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer, on the subject of the Alexandra, I find a sentence which strikes my attention. It says:—"You cannot stop her by going to the magistrate. It is necessary that it should be done on the responsibility of the government."

How? It is necessary that it should be done under the responsibility of the government! Then the customs officers there have either played upon Mr. Dudley, or else wittingly deceived him in recommending him to commence judicial proceedings on his own responsibility upon him, Dudley. When also Lord Russell demanded the proofs from Mr. Adams, the latter was undoubtedly right in answering that he had neither the power nor the means to inaugurate judicial proceedings in England. The government, then, has totally failed in its duty of observing due diligence in the cases of the Alabama and Florida.

THE POWERS OF THE ENGLISH CROWN.

The counsel on behalf of Great Britain attempts to answer the arguments of the United States relative to the powers of the Crown by loud declamation, by speaking of arbitrariness and the violation of the laws and constitution of England.

Let us consider these points, whether England possesses the means of hindering the belligerent enterprise of unauthorized individuals within her territorial jurisdiction or whether she does not possess them. We cannot avoid this dilemma.

If she possesses and does not exercise them she fails in the "due diligence" of the treaty.

If she does not possess them because of the fetters she has permitted her jurists to impose upon her, and if from this cause she has arrived at the point of abdicating her national sovereignty, she still fails in the "due diligence" of the treaty. As Vattel has well said:—

> If a sovereign who can retain his subjects within the rules of justice and peace allows them to maltreat a nation, either in its body or its members, he does no less wrong to the entire nation than if he maltreated them himself.

As says Phillimore:—"Every State has a right to expect from another the accomplishment of international obligations, without regard to what municipal means he may possess for compelling them to be observed."

Such is the recognized common law. The counsel of Great Britain admits it.

The counsel seems to pretend that what is done by any government outside of the provisions of a written law is arbitrary. I understand this idea in speaking of a government really constitutional, such as Italy, Brazil, Switzerland and the United States. In these countries the functionaries of the executive—king, emperor, president or whatever their title may be—and the functionaries of the legislative have each their duties and their powers marked out in advance by a written national pact. There, when the government acts, it acts in conformity with the pact, the constitution and by the agency of functionaries specially designated by the constitution. But where is the constitution of England to be found? Everybody knows that what in England is called "the constitution" is nothing but a collation of legislative acts, customs, usages and recognized traditions. For the executive administration there is the Crown, represented by its responsible Ministers, who, in these later times, have arrogated to themselves the title of "government;" there is the Parliament, which makes laws and controls the Ministers, and, through them, the Crown; there are the tribunals, which interpret the written laws and which also interpret the customs, the usages, the traditions having the force of laws, and as for public opinion there are the London newspapers.

Now the Ministers, in their capacity derived from the Crown and Parliament, declare war, conclude treaties, reorganize new States, control and direct the exterior relations of the Kingdom. Is that arbitrariness? I deny it. It is the law which has established itself by tradition, precisely as has been established Parliament and the privileges of the Peers. But the act of declaration of war by the crown or the conclusion of a treaty profoundly disturbs individual interests. Among the least of its effects would be to impose obstacles to the departure of merchant vessels from the ports of the kingdom. Still, in this controversy, we are invited to believe that it would be arbitrary to cause to be detained provisionally a merchant vessel for the purpose of a simple inquiry into the legality of its equipment and its destination.

The power of Parliament—that is arbitrary. For a Parliament, intended to be all-powerful, which can drive away and even judge a King, to introduce a new dynasty, and to abolish hereditary right and all its legislative and judicial privileges, to change the religion of the State, to confiscate the goods of the Church and to take away from the Crown the administration of the country—is not that the reign of an arbitrary power?

But up till now Parliament has not taken away from the Crown—that is to say, from the Ministers—the direction of foreign affairs. It may arrogate to itself a part of that direction, as has been done in other constitutional countries, but as to arrogating to itself such a thing entirely, that would be difficult in the actual state of Europe.

SUGAR-COATING A PILL.

I honor England. The foundation and even the form of the institutions of the United States are borrowed from the mother country. We are what we are because we are of British race, language, religion, genius, character and education. I have studied England as she is at home and in her colonies, in her establishments beyond the sea, and, above all, in her magnificent Indian Empire. She is rich great, powerful, as a State, not, as I think, because of the subjection of her Ministers to the minute and daily criticism of the House of Commons, but in spite of it, as I remember was said once by the late Lord Palmerston. That is not the strong side—it is rather the weak side of her government. We see it, for that matter, in this controversy. It is not worth while, then, to refuse to the Crown the necessary preventive powers for the peace of the Kingdom—not even in the case of a cry of "arbitrary rule"—in presence of the recognized omnipotence—that is to say, of the absolute and arbitrary sway of Parliament, of which the real force tends each day to concentrate itself more and more in the House of Commons.

Such a constitution, thus indetermined, continues to rule, thanks above all to the good sense of the English people, to its wholesome respect for its traditions, to its special genius for government, to its laudable national pride and to the elasticity of its political forms—an elasticity which permits the reception and the placing in the governing class all who, no matter whence, within the limits of the Empire, stand out conspicuously by reason of their eminent ability.

A POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

Thus liberty and order find themselves conciliated. But liberty, as well as order, demand that the public peace should not be troubled by the intrigues and the mercenary interests of individuals; for the want of a little repressive power not being confided to the hands of the Crown.

Parliament, in its omnipotence, would have been fully able to remedy the defects of the municipal law if it had wished to do so. It has done so since then. But it has not done so in season, and it is that which constitutes a failure of the "due diligence" of the treaty.

America, on the other hand, has done so several times in good season, in the interest of its friendly relations with Great Britain.

THE RUSSIAN VESSELS.

The counsel cites and approves the opinion of the English judges in Fortescue's Reports. They were of opinion "that the Crown had not the power, according to the laws, to forbid the construction of ships of war, or vessels of great power, for the use of strangers in one of the dominions of Her Majesty" (p. 16).

Two judges had given this opinion in 1713; other judges (we are not told how many) gave the same opinion in 1721. Vessels were constructed for Russia, and in opposition to the remonstrances of Sweden.

In 1713 there was open war between Russia and Sweden. That was four years before the battle of Pultowa. Charles XII. had taken refuge in Turkey, and the Sultan tried in vain to persuade him that he ought to return to his own dominions.

The Elector of Hanover, having become King of England, had just taken part in the plunder of Charles XII. Russia had conquered Finland.

In 1714 the Russians burned and destroyed the Swedish fleet before the Island of Aland. If it is true that the Czar had had vessels made in England it is beyond question that these vessels contributed to the victory of Aland.

And now for the end. In 1713 the interests of the Elector of Hanover made him favor, or at least not to hinder, the policy of the Czar, and the opinions of the two judges then were opinions without any weight whatever.

As to the opinion of 1721, the wind had then changed. England favored Sweden; the peace of Henstadt had not been concluded, and the construction of vessels of war for the service of the Czar was no longer in conflict with the common law of Europe.

THE POWER OF THE CROWN.

Let us return to the question of the power of the Crown. Were these war vessels or not war vessels that were constructed for the Czar? History is not explicit upon that point. In the first case, there would have been, in 1713, a manifest violation of the common law. Then there is ground to believe that these vessels were not war vessels.

The Report says "of the dominions of His Majesty." What dominions? England? I doubt about that.

But suppose that from 1713 to the law of 1819 there should not have been in England any law, any coercive power capable of hindering in her ports the construction, equipment and expedition of vessels of war destined to fight against a friendly State and ally of England!

Then, during that great eighteenth century, and during we know not how many previous ages, England lived in a state of complete impotence to maintain its own sovereignty and to protect its friends against the attacks of foreigners, who made of her territory a base for belligerent operations.

I do not believe, and I shall never believe, that such could have been the national impotence of England, and I do not understand how any one could wish to push the exaggeration of private liberty to the point of annihilating all national sovereignty and of making of England the involuntary accomplice of all the maritime wars of Europe.

Therefore I cut from the question the reputed opinions of Fortescue. It is not for me to penetrate that mystery; but assuredly there is a mystery there, and I beg the arbitrators to consult carefully the numerous contrary opinions assembled in the note (B) annexed to the argument of the United States.

THE LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The case of Great Britain had affirmed that the United States and Great Britain are the only two countries which have municipal laws proper to ensure the observance of neutrality. In reply to that assertion we have cited and commented upon the laws of several foreign countries and the observations of lawyers of those countries, and these citations show that such laws exist in Europe and America.

The counsel contests this proposition in drawing attention to the brevity of the laws of the greater part of these foreign countries, and to the imperfect appreciation of a Netherlands statesman, without examining the text of these laws and the comments upon them of national lawyers, which establish their true character.

In this the counsel forgets the characteristic quality of all the laws of these countries—I mean their comparative brevity when placed side by side with the laws of Great Britain and of its imitator, the United States.

In all the laws entitled "of neutrality," in whatever country they may exist, there are two capital objects: firstly, to defend the national territory against any entanglement with foreigners; and, secondly, to hinder individuals, whether natives or aliens, from committing on their own individual authority acts of foreign hostility in the national territory, calculated to expose the State to a declaration of war or to reprisals from another State.

Such are the provisions of the various codes, as for example those of France, Italy, the Low Countries, Portugal, Spain and Belgium.

WHY SOME CODES DO NOT PROVIDE PENALTIES.

It strikes the eye that these provisions of the penal codes of the various countries of Europe embrace the same subject and have the same object as the English law and the American law, omitting, however, everywhere the details of procedure. But in France, in Italy and elsewhere, we find the rules of procedure in the codes of procedure, and it becomes inopportune and useless to repeat these rules apropos of each article of the penal code.

The Netherlands Minister in the despatch cited indicates the neutrality law of his country, after having inconsiderately said that there existed no such law. It is upon an equivocation of words alone that the counsel founds the extravagant inductions to which this despatch has given ground. But the Netherlands law is copied from the French penal code. It is impossible to mistake its tenor and its meaning.

Further, this law is at length commented upon by French writers of an incontestible authority—Dalloz, Chauveau et Hélie, Bourguignon, Carnot and others, who all follow the sense of our argument. All this is found in the justificatory documents annexed to our counter case. And we have added to it an opinion of the late M. Berryer, who shows that these articles of the French code are applicable to certain actions of the Confederates.

In support of this conclusion we have also cited decisions of French tribunals.

The same principle prevails in Italy. We have cited Italian commentators in support of our proposition, and those commentators, in explaining their own law, adopt the conclusions of French commentators.

We find the same ideas again in the Spanish and Portuguese commentators on the subject of like provisions of their codes. We cite Silva Ferrao for Portugal and Pacheco and Gomez de la Serna for Spain. ("Ubi Supra," pp. 553, 556.) These commentators reason as we do, as it seems to me, on the subject of military expeditions and of corsairs. I cannot conceive this disdainful attitude with reference to foreign laws. It is scarcely reasonable to believe that all juridical knowledge (*savoir juridique*), and all morality in legislative ideas are the exclusive and absolute appanage of England and the United States.

The counsel glides very lightly over the laws of Switzerland and Brazil.

THE EXAMPLE OF BRAZIL.

In studying the laws of Brazil, we find that the definitions of crimes of this category are more comprehensive and more complete than the laws of England.

Among the annexed papers to the British case

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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* It does not seem profitable to go into a minute examination of the proofs before the Tribunal to establish the propositions of our argument specially controverted in sections 29 and 30 of the present argument of the eminent counsel. Although the letter of Earl Russell, quoted by the learned counsel, does, incidentally, refer to certain instructions having been given to subordinate officials, yet we look in vain through the proofs of the British government for the text or date or circulation of these instructions. As for the rest we find nothing in the instances cited in which specific information happened to be given in regard to this or that vessel or enterprise, which contravenes our general propositions of fact in this behalf, or the influence of want of due diligence on the part of the British government which we have drawn from those facts.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII.........................No. 239

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A TRIP TO WILLIAMSBURG—SHIN FANE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE OCTOROON. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—A LIFE'S DREAM, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street—BLUE BEARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROI CARROTE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—THE BELLS; OR, THE POLISH JEW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, DRAMA, &c.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FARCE, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, August 26, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Geneva: Arguments of William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing Before the International Tribunal; Summing Up the American Case; Complete and Crushing Reply to the English Counsel; The Law of Nations Explained; Violation of the Laws of Neutrality by Great Britain; The Treaty of Washington Interpreted; How the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia Were Permitted to Prey Upon American Commerce; Rights of Asylum Defined; Municipal vs. International Law; How the Rebels Were Comforted; Chief Justice Cockburn Instructed in Geography and Law; What America Claims; What a Neutral is Bound to Do and What England Did Not Do; England, Not America, on Trial.
4—Geneva (Continued from Third Page).
5—Geneva (Continued from Fourth Page).
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Work of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—The Closing Arguments of Counsel"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Alabama Claims: The Arbitration Between Great Britain and the United States Drawing to a Close; Waiting for the Verdict—Cable Telegrams from Spain and France—News from Washington—Sea Cliff Grove Camp Meeting—The American Institute Fair—Obituary—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—Geneva (Continued from Fifth Page)—French Internationals in Council—"Keno" in Newark—The Result of a Trip to Coney Island—Suicide in Trenton—Livingstone: Additional Comments of the Foreign Press on the HERALD Livingstone Expedition; The Secrets of the Nile; A Land Inviting to the Adventuresome and Enterprising; The Belles of Interior Africa; Livingstone Something More Than a Lost Geographer; The Slave Trade on the Coast—Racing at Long Branch—Horse Notes—A Double Shave.
9—Financial and Commercial: The Close of the Cotton Year; The Crop of 1871-72 as Compared with That of 1870-71; The Great Flank Movement of the Speculators in Gold; The Philosophy of the Decline; The Tendency to Specie Payments; The Problem of Money as Modified by the Failure of the Chicago Wheat "Corner;" Saturday's Bank Statement and Its Purport—Domestic Markets—The Far West: Explorations in Central Utah by Lieutenant Wheeler; More Wonders for the Tourist in the Future—Jefferson Market and Yorkville Police Courts—The Death of Mrs. Dykes—Deaths—Advertisements.
10—London Theatricals: Close of the Season in the British Metropolis; Improvement in Public Taste—A Baptist Minister in the Role of a Pugilist—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown—Stabbed by His Stepdaughter—Sharon Springs: Beauties and Health-Giving Properties of the Place—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Religious: Christian Congregations in the City and Country; What Was Said and What Was Done; Pulpit Polemics and Pastoral Piety; The Rev. J. F. Elder on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness; Father John McCarthy Urges the Obligation of Attending Mass and Reproves Its Neglect; The Personality of God and His Good to Man Commented on by Dr. Foss at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; Seaside Services and Sermons; A Crowded Attendance at the Episcopal Church at Rockaway; Babylon and Its Presbyterian Church; Services at Newburg, on the Hudson—Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule; New York City News—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

AUSTRALASIAN ADVICES under date Sydney, July 5, by mail, report that the importation of coolie labor had been commenced in Queensland. The New Zealand chiefs professed loyalty to the British Crown and peace towards the white settlers. A long-continued drought caused heavy losses to the squatters in Queensland.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.—The first returns of the Spanish preliminary elections for members of the Cortes have been analyzed and classified in Madrid. The totals indicate that the ministerialists, or royalists of different shades of a local party feeling, have won a united triumph. This victory has been obtained in the chief towns—hitherto the strongholds of the unterrified democracy—and the more rural districts equally. The federal republicans issued a manifesto to the voters on the morning of the election, which was sufficiently spicy in its revolutionist essentials for governmental change had the Spaniards responded with proper radical gusto. But they did not do so, by any means, as a nation, and hence we incline to the opinion that Amadeus remains all right for the present, and that the neighboring thrones are still safe from the influences of the Spanish democratic propagandism.

CURIOSITIES OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—It is officially stated that three millions of letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year, and that they contained a sum exceeding three millions of dollars in money, drafts, checks, and so forth. Ninety-two thousand dollars of this was in cash. It is estimated that on an average every letter that goes into that office loses a dollar to some one. Fifty-eight thousand letters had no county or State direction, four hundred thousand lacked stamps, and three thousand were posted without any address at all. What a commentary is this on the absent mindedness and vagaries of our population. Part of the mistakes arise, no doubt, from ignorance and from weak-minded persons, and a good many from that mental absorption characteristic of our intensely active people. Of the four hundred thousand letters going to the Dead Letter Office for the want of stamps a portion, probably, were stamped and Uncle Sam's imperfect glue would not stick. Curious romances might be woven out of the lost letters. The extraordinary facts thus officially reported ought to have the effect of making our people more careful in stamping, addressing and mailing their letters.

The Work of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—The Closing Arguments of Counsel.

A special cable despatch from the correspondent of the HERALD at Geneva, published to-day, brings information of the approach of the close of the labors of the Court of Arbitration on the Alabama claims and of the present condition of the proceedings, together with a brief account of the banquets, entertainments and festivals provided in honor of the members of the tribunal and at which they find agreeable relaxation from the duties which have held them in session during the Summer months. At the same time we have received by mail and also publish to-day the closing arguments of the American counsel, Messrs. Cushing and Evarts, in response to the English discussion of certain points submitted by the Court for explanation subsequent to the close of the counter cases. Our special cable despatch represents that all the business before the Court, so far as the pleadings are concerned, has been disposed of on both sides, and that the work which yet remains to be done is principally that of the accountants, who are calculating the exact amount of damages sustained by Americans through the acts of the Anglo-Confederate privateers. When this business has been concluded and the totals are ascertained the arbitrators will render a formal judgment on the issues: first, whether England is responsible or not responsible in each separate case, the treaty requiring a decision of this point in regard to each cruiser; and, next, what amount England should pay as a compensation for the American cases, if the question of liability is decided affirmatively. We are told that the case of the Shenandoah excites an earnest and not over-pacific controversy, the English agents and counsel evincing symptoms of irritation at what they please to call the pertinacity with which the American side presses for damages sustained by the destruction of the whaling fleet; and it is even said that scenes of an exciting character have recently transpired in the presence of the Court. This statement must, however, be accepted with due remembrance of the dignity of the tribunal, and it must not be supposed that the excitement alluded to was such as we are accustomed to witness in our ordinary courts of law when learned counsel get heated in their arguments. We do not suppose that the scenes in the Stokes trial were re-enacted at Geneva, or that Messrs. Cushing and Evarts, on one side, and Sir Roundell Palmer, on the other, indulged in such professional compliments as occasionally pass between counsel at the New York Bar. A warm discussion and an exciting scene before the staid and decorous Geneva Court would probably appear tame enough in the eyes of those accustomed to peruse our law reports. The case of the Georgia is reported to have been practically abandoned, and the claimants for the damages inflicted by that vessel will probably not be found among those who, according to the stereotyped official reports from Washington, are to be "highly satisfied" with the result of the arbitration. It is expected that two weeks from the present time will see the whole subject of the claims finally decided.

Turning from the uninteresting business of the Court—uninteresting at least to all except the insurance men and the few others who expect to get a portion of their losses back from England—to the more agreeable features of the season in the city of Geneva, we find that the Hotel Beau Rivage has been the scene of a splendid banquet, given by Mr. Bancroft Davis in honor of the arbitrators and others who have connection with the Court; of a brilliant ball, which wound up the enjoyment of the evening, and of a second banquet, in which representatives of the American press were the hosts. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, however, was not present on either occasion, having adopted for his guidance an "inflexible rule" to decline all invitations while the arbitrations are pending. The enterprising citizens of Geneva, too, are getting up a grand peace jubilee, after the fashion of Boston; but, fortunately for the ears of the residents and visitors, on a much less noisy scale, in which four thousand performers are to take part. Triumphal arches, in honor of the occasion, are erected in the principal thoroughfares; flags of all nations float from the various buildings; the members of eighty-six musical corporations have arrived, as an *avant-garde*, from France, and, to crown the whole, the weather remains magnificently fine.

The arguments of Messrs. Evarts and Cushing, which also appear as a portion of the Alabama chapter of to-day, will be read with much interest. We may expect on this side of the Atlantic to be impressed favorably by the pleadings of our own representatives, because we are tolerably certain to look upon the matters in controversy from the same point of view from which they are considered by the American counsel. At the same time we do not consider it a partial judgment when we declare that the Americans have evidently had the best of this last forensic contest; that the broad principles of law and justice have been on their side, while the English have been led into the use of quibbles and special pleas. It is true that we have not the English arguments before us, and hence may be liable to a suspicion of unfairness in pronouncing this opinion; but the facts are too plainly stated by both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cushing to leave room to doubt its justness. This supplemental discussion arose on the three points published some time ago in the HERALD, on which, it will be remembered, the arbitrators requested explanations from the English counsel. The points were—first, as to the question of what constitutes "due diligence" on the part of a neutral; second, as to the effect and value of the commissions held by the Confederate war vessels that entered British ports; third, as to the supply of coal accorded to such vessels in British ports. While complying with the request of the Court, the English counsel took the opportunity to enter into a general reply to the arguments of the Americans in their counter case, and thus revived much matter that it was supposed had been disposed of so far as the pleadings of the lawyers on both sides were concerned. The American counsel, of course, availed themselves of the right, under the provisions of the treaty, to reply fully to the English special argument, but in so doing confined themselves mainly to the examination of the positions taken by the other side on the point as to what constitutes "due diligence" on the part of a neutral, and to the overturning of the special pleas by which the English pleaders sought to reduce at once the scope of their government's liability and the amount of damages they would be called upon to pay. It is unnecessary to follow here the thread of the American argument, because all who take an interest in the discussion will read the able speeches of Messrs. Evarts and Cushing, published in full to-day. The attempt of the British counsel to establish rules of due diligence based upon their own municipal laws and the laws and practice of other nations was completely met by the answer that the Americans do recognize and the Court can recognize no other "due diligence" than that set forth in the Treaty of Washington itself. Thus, when the British side discussed elaborately the difference of the duty of neutrals under the common law with regard to vessels armed during the war and vessels equipped for the war but not yet armed, with a view to evading the responsibility for the escape of unarmed vessels, the American side simply declared the question to be settled by the first rule of the treaty, which provides that a neutral government shall use all due diligence to prevent a vessel in the limits of its jurisdiction, which there is sufficient reason to think is intended for committing acts of war against a friendly Power, from either "going to sea" or being armed or equipped, or from leaving the limits of its jurisdiction, whether such vessel shall have been wholly or only partly fitted out for warlike purposes. As England is bound to accept these treaty rules as the standard by which her acts in the case of the Anglo-Confederate privateers is to be adjudged by the Court, she is, of course, precluded from travelling outside the rules to find justification for those acts. It is, however, a singular fact, alluded to by Mr. Cushing, that so much of the rule as prescribes liability for suffering a vessel to "go to sea" was omitted from the English translation of the treaty prepared for the use of the Geneva Court.

In the course of their argument the English counsel had questioned the preventive power of the law of the United States for the preservation of neutrality in the case of a vessel not armed or not in a condition that would permit the committal of hostilities at the moment of its departure from an American port, and had also cited instances in which filibustering adventures had been sustained by the American law. To the first part of this argument Mr. Cushing satisfactorily replies by quoting the law of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining the broadest interpretation of its preventive provisions. The second part he equally happily disposes of by reminding the Court that England is now before the tribunal, accused of having failed to use "due diligence" in observing the conventional rules of the Treaty of Washington; that if America has failed or not in her duties of neutrality according to the common law is not the question submitted to the arbitrators; and that America replies at a proper time and place for her acts to those whom such acts may have injured. It matters little, argued Mr. Cushing, what the interpretation of the municipal law of England may be. The interpretation of the law of the United States matters still less. The conduct of the United States towards Spain, or Mexico, or even towards England herself, is not in dispute. There is only one question to be decided by the Geneva Court—Has England failed, yes or no, in using the "due diligence" required by the Treaty of Washington in the case of the Anglo-Confederate privateers?

It is to be hoped that we shall soon have an end of this Alabama business in a verdict that will put a few dollars into the pockets of private losers by the acts of the rebel cruisers. The American people will be out of pocket heavily by the transaction, what with the expenses and the adverse judgments of the Claims Commission, and will besides have the chagrin of feeling that they have been worsted in diplomacy and disgraced by the weakness and vacillation of their Washington politicians. The Treaty of Washington itself will be a dead letter so far as any real settlement of our differences with England is concerned, and in the end it will be seen that the bad blood engendered between the two English-speaking nations by England's conduct during our rebellion has not been purified. Nevertheless, the sooner the claimants get their awards and the dignified members of the Court of Arbitration subside once more into quiet, respectable, every-day citizens of their respective countries, the better pleased the people will be. We have already had too much of the humiliating farce, and every one will be glad when the drop curtain descends and shuts the showy scene and the well-got-up actors from view.

Emigration from Alsace and Lorraine.

The conquered provinces of France do not take kindly to German rule. Homes of long years' standing are broken up and those who inhabited them are leaving for foreign parts. Unlike the Germans, the French are not great colonizers. Even in this country, where inducements are numerous to emigrants and where wealth and reward invite the active and ambitious, we have had a comparatively small number of emigrants from France. When the war closed in France, and the German troops, with the exception of the army of occupation, vacated the French provinces, the Alsatians and Lorrainians displayed a restive disposition and a dislike to live under German rule. Emigration followed and has since continued. The population of Metz has already been diminished by over one-third. About fifteen hundred of the inhabitants of the two provinces sought Algeria as their future home and refuge, but their destitute condition unfitted them for the colony they sought to establish. America is now the land which attracts the French emigrants, and Canada, rather than the United States, the particular location on the Continent. It is estimated that over seventeen thousand have already gone to Canada, and more are sure to follow. Among those coming across the Atlantic are skilled mechanics and artisans, a class of people who will find the United States a much more profitable field for their energy than the Canadas, and we doubt not that some of these, at least, will direct their course to the Great Republic.

New York and Its Commercial Rivals—The Channels of Trade—A New Departure Wanted.

The commercial and financial pre-eminence of New York over all other cities of America is well known. Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other jealous rivals are compelled to concede this while they magnify their own importance and pretend to wonderful achievements in the future. The growth of the metropolis in business, wealth and controlling money power, as well as in population, has kept pace with the astonishing progress of the country. Indeed, the city has advanced in all these things faster than the country through the centralizing tendencies of the age and the influence of the railroads and telegraph. New York has natural advantages far superior to any other city for commercial supremacy. It lies on the Atlantic, for our splendid harbor and magnificent bays are but inlets of the ocean. On one side is the superb Hudson and on the other the East River, connecting both ways with the sea—through Long Island Sound on one hand and the Bay and Narrows on the other. Tide water washes the wharves and shores of Manhattan Island all round. Nature made New York the site for a commercial metropolis. Then there are the great railroad lines and canals stretching into and tapping every part of the country. These natural and artificial advantages have been well utilized, too, by our enterprising and skilful merchants and capitalists. Four-fifths, at least, of all the foreign imports of the United States come to New York, and fully that proportion of the revenue of the government from duties is collected here. The proportion of exports is little less, with the single exception of cotton from New Orleans. And even for the commercial operations and enterprises in other parts of the country a great deal of the capital is supplied from this city. There is little reason to fear New York will not hold the proud and commanding position it has attained. Nothing in the usual course of human events can change that. Yet, by neglect or want of foresight, the currents of trade might be diverted to some extent in other channels. While New York must remain pre-eminent as the commercial and financial metropolis, it might, from the want of forethought and proper action, lose relatively in the struggle which is and will be made by other cities for the trade of the interior, and particularly for that of the Great West.

The first important enterprise that should be undertaken by New York is to make a double track freight railroad, or, at least, a single track one with numerous convenient turn-outs to the heart of the West. Such a road might have for its Western terminus for some years to come the city of St. Louis, which is the most central point of the West and its grand system of rivers. Here the vast and rapidly growing trade of the trans-Mississippi and Missouri region up to the Rocky Mountains and beyond to the Pacific Ocean, the trade of the Northwest up to the British line, and that of the Southwest into Arkansas, Texas and Mexico, is concentrating. The railroad system of these extensive and fruitful sections of the country is assimilating that which nature has established in the ramification and course of the rivers. St. Louis is the heart of all that immense region drained by the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries. The productions of that region at present are astonishing, but no one can venture to calculate what they will be in the course of a few years. Then there is Chicago and its vast lake trade, which should be tapped by such a freight railroad as we suggest either by the main trunk or by a branch. The present railroads, numerous and useful as they are, have not the capacity and are not adapted for transporting the greater portion of the products of the West. The cost of bringing these products such a great distance to the seaboard at New York is too high. Unless the market price of produce is raised by some temporary cause and unusual demand the greater part of it has to be left in the far West, and often to rot on the ground.

Our ordinary passenger railroad lines could not under any circumstances afford to bring the bulk of Western produce to New York so as to leave a profit to the producer; but with their inflated and watered stocks and bonds, heavy debts and grasping cupidity, it is impossible to meet the wants of the cultivators and of commerce on the seaboard. Nothing but railroads made especially for freight, that can be managed cheaply and on which the trains can move slowly, comparatively, with little wear and tear, will enable farmers and merchants to send the bulk of the produce of the West to the seaboard at moderate cost and to leave a profit for the producer. With such railroads, and particularly with one grand trunk line from New York to St. Louis, this city need not fear any rivalry. Grain and corn is always in a better condition and more marketable when transported in cars than by water. Neither the Mississippi and its tributaries on the one hand nor the lakes and St. Lawrence on the other could successfully compete with freight railroads. Boston, Portland, New Orleans and other aspiring rival outlets for the vast products of the West would only get the surplus drippings of that trade, while New York would absorb the bulk of it. Canals are well enough in their way, and our State canal has contributed, and still contributes largely, to the commerce of this port; but they are unequal to the requirements of the time. The canals or the ordinary railroads will not do for the vast and growing business of the country, particularly for the commerce between the far West and the commercial metropolis. One improvement follows another to meet the rising wants of the country, and we have now reached that period when freight railroads exclusively are needed and next in order.

There is another thing to be considered with a view to perpetuate the commercial supremacy of New York, and to increase its trade in proportion to the growth of the country. Cheaper and greater facilities are required for handling and transshipping produce at the port. The cost of moving, handling and reshipping products and merchandise now is far too great. It operates as an onerous tax and tends to drive trade to other localities. A good deal of the cartage and a number of dock, wharf and store workmen, which add greatly to the cost of shipping business, could be dispensed with if we had a better system of wharfage, storage and transportation. Neither our merchants nor the city authorities have given this matter proper attention. The federal government, too, has burdened commerce unnecessarily, and crippled the trade of the city by its wretched custom house management and want of suitable and properly located bonded warehouses. First, then, our wharves, piers and docks should be reconstructed and improved on the best plan without delay. The necessity of this has been recognized, and the initiatory steps have been taken to carry out improvements. An able engineer officer, General McClellan, has the work in charge, and we hope much from his ability. But, from some cause, the improvements go on slowly. We see scarcely any results, though the Dock Commission has been organized a long time. Nor is the public generally made acquainted with the work contemplated, if, indeed, any general and comprehensive plan be determined on. With new and substantial piers, wharves and docks all round the lower portion of the island and as far as shipping is likely to need them on each side, both up the North and East Rivers, there should be a broad avenue for railroads, both for freight and passengers. The freight roads should connect with the great trunk lines of the country, and with the freight line or lines to the West we have suggested. In this way produce even from St. Louis could be brought direct to the shipping and placed on board with comparatively little cost. The transfer of merchandise destined for the interior could be transported with like facility, especially if the government should have its bonded warehouses built up by the water's edge on the new piers, wharves and docks. Every one must see the great saving of expense and the convenience to our merchants and the public if such improvements were carried out.

Besides these we want substantial viaduct railroads through the city from one end of the island to the other, and on both the east and west sides. A freight track or tracks could be laid on these, as well as a double track for passenger trains. There should be one grand central depot in Westchester county, near the Harlem River or Spuyten Duyvel Creek, where all the railroads running to and from New York on this side of the Hudson and the railroad system of the city should be concentrated and unite. We do not enter into details or dwell upon cross-town connections that may be necessary. This is a matter for engineering skill and future consideration. The general plan is simple and practicable, and, if carried out, must greatly promote the commerce, value of property and beauty of our city, as well as the convenience of the people. Then the time cannot be distant when, with a free and safe ship channel through Hell Gate, a large portion of the shipping business will be extended up the East River and toward Harlem. A broad ship canal, with spacious docks and warehouses along the gap of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, from the East to the North River, would be, undoubtedly, the next grand improvement. The vast trade of the North River would thus be brought in immediate contact with the shipping and the whole railroad system of the country and city, and the transfer of produce and merchandise would be both cheap and convenient. The capital to accomplish these grand improvements can be found here. It is only necessary for our wealthy men, merchants and the city government to comprehend the present wants of the city and the glorious future that must result from the works we have suggested in order to insure their accomplishment. The wealth and enterprise of New York can accomplish anything within the range of possibility. Will not the Chamber of Commerce, the Boards of Trade, Mr. Vanderbilt, George Law, A. T. Stewart, the Astors and others who are deeply interested in the prosperity and progress of the city move in this matter? We cannot stand still while the whole country is progressing rapidly without losing ground. Whatever may be the cost of the works spoken of the profit to this metropolis will be much greater proportionally, and they will go far to make New York the most beautiful and attractive city in the world.

Late Investigations of Cometary Physics.

A most able and important contribution to science has just been made by the Naval Observatory in the reports of Professors Hall and Harkness on the last return of Encke's comet. The motion of this meteor around the sun has occasioned many valuable investigations, which promise to lead the way for a new theory of the comet and a new explanation of its mysterious and fiery tail. The clearest view of this comet was had on the 1st of December last, during a clear moonless evening, and by the aid of the spectroscope and solarscope Professor Harkness reached his valuable results now published.

Among these results he clearly establishes the material constitution of the cometary body of 1871. The English astronomer Huggins has proved, from the spectrum of the second comet of 1868, that it is composed of incandescent carbon in a gaseous state. Professor Harkness says that the wave lengths of the spectrum of Encke's comet are so nearly identical with those of the spectrum observed by Huggins and the general appearance of the two spectra so similar that it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the two bodies are absolutely identical; and, in any event, his observations show that Encke's comet gives a carbon spectrum exactly like that obtained from an electric spark taken in olefiant gas. Little as we realize the weight of gaseous bodies, it is meteorologically certain that one cubic mile of atmospheric air weighs over five million six hundred thousand tons, and one cubic mile of pure hydrogen, the lightest known substance, weighs no less than three hundred and eighty nine thousand tons. It will, therefore, appear somewhat startling to those who laugh at the terrors of our forefathers when the earth was threatened by collision with comets to learn that such a gaseous body as that so carefully investigated by these observatory savants has an enormous weight and its mass is not less than that of an asteroid. It would have, if reduced to the density of the earth, a diameter somewhere between thirty-two and two hundred and thirty-seven miles, and if reduced to the density of a sphere of lead would have a diameter which may approximately be put at least as high as fifty miles.

An observation on the retardation of this meteor has also led these observers to new light on the supposed resisting medium which pervades all space under the name of ether, and has furnished them with the data by which they have computed the density of this interstellar ether in inches of a column of mercury which it would support in the barometric tube. Without going into any elaborate discussion of the vexed problem of comets' tails, Professor Harkness calls attention to the interesting fact that many circumstances indicate their character as an electrical phenomenon, and that they will all be found to give spectra similar to that of the aurora, although additional lines may be present. If, as this gentleman suggests in his able report to Admiral B. F. Sands, the electric currents which give rise to auroras are propagated in a medium which pervades all space, and that the spectrum of the aurora is in reality the spectrum of this celestial ether, the very important and practical problem of auroral displays may soon be solved for the benefit of meteorology and other branches of science.

The reports of the observatory to which we allude will do honor to American science and pave the way, we hope, for more extensive and sustained researches in the field of meteoric physics.

Sermons from City and Country Parsons.

The moderately cool weather of yesterday had but little influence upon the church congregations. Those who attended religious services were for the most part the regular church-goers, whose faces are always familiar whether in Summer or in Winter. No changes of season or place can make any change in their devotions and in their attendance at the sanctuary on the Lord's Day. But hundreds and thousands not so religious as they crowded the excursion steamers and sailed away for the towns and villages and groves along the Hudson and the Sound, to spend the day in pleasure or in quiet recreation. The few who went to church received the instructions very generally of their own pastors, who have either finished their vacation or so nearly finished it that they are able to spend the Sabbath in the city. Dr. Foss, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, reproved and refuted the current atheism of the day, which denies the existence of a personal God and credits luck or logic with doing everything that has been or that is done in the world. The idea of the personality of God begins with the opening chapter of Genesis and runs all through the Bible to the end of it, and, as Dr. Foss declared, "if there be not a personal God then the Bible is a stupendous fraud." The relations of this personal God to man were shown and faith in Him was urged as a necessity to salvation. The Rev. J. F. Elder, having returned to his Baptist church in Madison avenue, undertook to fill the place intended to have been occupied by the great Baptist orator and divine of Liverpool, Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, who arrived by steamer yesterday from Liverpool, but too late to preach. Mr. Elder presented the grandeur of the doctrine of justification by faith, and condemned the doctrine of inherent righteousness as an unseasonable and "a horse-jockey doctrine." Man has no righteousness of his own and is justified by the imputed righteousness of Christ.

Preaching is considered such an important duty that we are apt to leave it to a regularly ordained class of men. But after Rev. Mr. Stewart's definition of it yesterday we presume no one—young or old, ignorant or cultured—will admit that he or she cannot preach. "Preaching," said Mr. Stewart, "is talking"—talking to sinners about a Saviour, and this is the duty of every saved toward every unsaved sinner. Very justly did this minister of God condemn "the intellectual gymnastics" of some speakers and preachers. Fasting does not really amount to anything. It will not make a man more spiritual or more penitent, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, and the only steps to salvation are prayer, repentance, faith. The two latter go hand in hand, and it was by these that the people of Nineveh were saved under the preaching of Jonah. The condition of every sinner in bondage under the law and his great deliverance by Jesus Christ were set forth by Dr. Meade in St. Ignatius' church. Though delivered in the most advanced ritualistic church in the city the discourse is eminently and remarkably free from any taint of ritualism. Salvation, according to Dr. Meade, is all of grace and not at all by works. It is Jesus Christ alone who became obedient unto law that He might redeem them that were under the law and held in bondage by it; so that, after all, it is rather the justice than the mercy of God which unbars the door and sets the sinner free.

New York is not the only place where church people drop in to worship when and wherever they please, as they would into a beer garden, without any regard to the convenience of others and the proprieties of the occasion. We discover by the remarks of Rev. John McCarthy that the Catholics of St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, are accustomed to do just this thing. And not only to enter, but to leave the church whenever they please. We need hardly remind such late visitors and easy-goers how much they personally lose by such erratic attendance upon the sanctuary services. And, as the reverend father intimated, the blasphemers of the holy name of Jesus, the Sabbath breakers and the drunkards and the vicious generally, are not they who are found in their places in church at the beginning of service and who stay until its close. No, no. The vicious keep as far as they can from the church and from the altar. They will not come to the light lest their deeds should be reproved, and we hope Father McCarthy will not have occasion again to reprove his people for laxity in this regard. And other church-goers that we wot of might also take a hint and be in time in their places on the Sabbath Day and wait for the blessing of the Lord. Dr. Henry B. Chapin let the Murray Hill Presbyterians know that salvation is obtained only after earnest seeking. It is, indeed, the violent that take it by force. Earnestness of purpose and intensity of desire are among the conditions precedent to its giving or getting. But when obtained it is worth all the agony of desire and all the perseverance of effort that was required to get it.

From out of town we have sermons delivered by Rev. T. Sproule to the Presbyterians of Newburg, N. Y., on the Saviour's love to mankind; by the Rev. Dr. Pierson to the Episcopalians of Far Rockaway, L. I., on Agrippa's mistake in delaying the acceptance of Christ and His salvation; from Babylon, L. I., we have the results of right and wrong doing set forth by Rev. James McDougall, Jr., of Brooklyn, before the Presbyterians of that country town. The Sea Cliff camp visitors, too, had a feast of fat things yesterday under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Brooklyn; Dr. Reid and Mr. Steele, with the punctuation points put in by "Sammy" Halstead's band of praying men. It will thus be seen that our budget of sermons is large and interesting to-day, and very much of it will repay full well the time spent in reading.

The Republican Split in South Carolina.

The bolters' Convention in South Carolina, under the lead of Senator Sawyer, James L. Orr and other prominent men, has nominated a separate republican State ticket. These men could not endorse the outrageous conduct of the regular Republican Convention and its corrupt candidates. How far this split in the party may tend to break up the organization in the State or to give the conservatives a chance in the future remains to be seen. The bolters' Convention was not a large one, there being only about fifty delegates present. But two-thirds of these were negroes, which is a significant fact, showing that there is a break in the colored phalanx. Then, the white men at the head of the movement are, undeniably, among the ablest and most influential in South Carolina. Reuben Tomlinson, of Charleston, who was nominated for Governor by acclamation, is regarded as an upright and good man. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a Quaker. The parties of both conventions claim to be pure republicans, supporters of the administration, and in favor of the re-election of General Grant. Which will the administration endorse? Probably it will play the coquette and exclaim, "How happy could I be with either," till after the Presidential election. We think the split a fortunate one for that much-suffering and negro-ridden State, and hope it may lead to a thorough reformation.

Dr. Abeken, known familiarly in Europe as "Bismarck's Pen," on account of his intimate official relationship to the famous statesman, has just died in Berlin. He wrote the Prussian despatch to Benedetti, at Ems, which induced the war with France, and the last one from Versailles, which closed the struggle.

THE WEATHER.

War Department,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., August 26—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen somewhat over the Southern States, where it is highest, with generally clear weather, except over Florida. Areas of cloud and light rain have prevailed over the lake region, with light to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather and light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds from New England to Virginia.

Probabilities.

Clear weather generally over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, except possibly along the South Atlantic coast; winds veering to westerly, with clear and clearing weather for the Middle States; area of cloud and rain for New England, followed by clearing weather and winds veering to westerly during the evening; southeasterly to southwesterly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports have not yet been received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	80	74	3:30 P. M.	83	88
6 A. M.	78	73	6 P. M.	80	80
9 A. M.	80	76	9 P. M.	78	77
12 M.	76	82	12 P. M.	76	76

Average temperature yesterday.......... 78¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 78⅞

FIRES AND HOT WEATHER IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1872.

During the past twenty-four hours, ending at two o'clock this morning, there were seven small fires in this city, involving a loss of about $15,000. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat and three horses were sunstruck.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The mercury ranged from 98 to 104 in the shade; at eight o'clock this evening it was 95 degrees.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT AT GARRISONS.

The half-past three P. M. train from Garrisons Landing to the Grand Central Depot yesterday brought James Murphy, of the above place, who yesterday morning fell from the second story of his residence and received a compound fracture of the skull, from which it is feared he cannot recover. The sufferer was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., August 25, 1872.

A coal train on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon, nineteen miles from this city. Randolph Fowler, the engineer, was killed, and the train was badly wrecked.

CONCERT BY SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Boston, Mass., August 25, 1872.

A chorus of 25,000 Sunday school children gave a concert this afternoon in the Coliseum for the benefit of the House of the Angel Guardian.

BASE BALL.

Toronto, Ontario, August 25, 1872.

In a base ball match here to-day the Boston Red Stockings whitewashed the Dauntless Club of Toronto.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Alga, Mr. Leslie, passed Whitestone yesterday, from Newport, *en route* for New York.

A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN ITALIANS.

Signori Dorrey Maro and Tripolinno Lino had a personal misunderstanding at 230 Mott street last evening, the *casus belli* being favors shown Dorrey by a bright-eyed damsel of the eye-talian order, from whom Tripolinno had received the mitten. Maro, in accordance with the rules of the Neapolitan ring, kicked, cuffed, scratched and bit his adversary out of time and was about to retire victorious when Lino picked up a boulder and mashed the features which had helped to wreak such havoc on the heart of the charmer in a terrible manner. Dr. Badeau was engaged over an hour in rebuilding the bridge of Maro's nose, and Lino was sold by a man who saw him creep into a dry goods box and then celled.

CLIPPED ON THE HEAD.

Mr. James Tully, of 26 South Fifth avenue, attempted to administer a muscular rebuke last evening, at 138 Varick street, to Mr. James Duffy. James the Second is what his name almost implies at fisticuffs, he having taken lessons from Mr. Mace, so not to be behind-hand in civility he yanked out a pair of iron clips, knocked James the First down, and went to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house like a lamb. Mr. Tully, at last accounts, had an awful *mal de tête*.

RUNOVER ACCIDENT.

While George Hensler, of No. 103 Eldridge street, was about to enter his residence last evening he was knocked down by a carriage driven by Thomas Donohue, of 391 Madison street, and had his right leg severely crushed. Donohue was locked up.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

An unknown lad, aged about nineteen years, five feet six inches in height, with dark eyes and hair and a smooth face, was found unconscious last evening at the corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Eighteenth precinct station house. The lad was dressed in a black cloth coat, butternut colored pants and vest and a black soft hat.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from Geneva.

The Arbitration Between Great Britain and the United States Drawing Rapidly to a Close.

Official Experts Calculating the Items of the Money Award.

POINTS OF ISSUE FOR THE COURT JUDGMENT

The Case of the Shenandoah Still Knotty and Difficult.

Compensation for the Whaling Ships a Cause of British Complaint.

Legal Tilts and Professional Excitement.

The Bill for the Georgia Practically Abandoned.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

International Fetes and Brilliant Festivities.

The Herald Banquet to the Members of the Court, the Counsel and Other Eminent Personages.

A Musical Jubilee and Glorious Gala Day in the Ancient Swiss City.

The Weather in Harmony with the Friendly Sentiment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in Geneva:—

Geneva, August 25, 1872.

The arbitration between the people and government of the United States and Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, for the settlement of the Alabama damages claims bill, draws to a close rapidly. The work of the counsel engaged in the conduct of the national cases, on either side, is practically finished, all the legal arguments having been submitted to the Court.

CALCULATING THE LOSSES BY EACH CRUISER.

The tribunal work which is just now being done is actually in the hands of the accountants, who are engaged in calculating the exact amount of damages occasioned by the operations of each one of the Anglo-American rebel cruisers.

THE FINAL ISSUES FOR JUDICIARY JUDGMENT.

When the accountants have completed this duty, and certified the totals, the arbitrators will render a Court decision, made up on the following issues:—

First—Whether England is responsible for each cruiser.

Second—Being responsible—if declared so—what sum should she pay in recompense for the American losses.

KNOTTY CASES AND DIFFICULT FOR ADJUSTMENT.

There is an earnest contest maintained regarding the case of the privateer Shenandoah.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WHALING SHIPS.

Some considerable amount of feeling is shown by the English agents and counsel as to the pertinacity of the Americans in pressing the case and asking compensation for damages sustained by the destruction of the whaling ships. Some of the scenes which transpired just lately in presence of the Court were of a very exciting character.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

The American plea which was based on the case of the Georgia has been practically abandoned.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

It is expected that the Tribunal of Arbitration will render a decision upon the whole subject within a space of two weeks from the present day.

AN AMERICAN BANQUET AND BRILLIANT FESTIVITIES.

Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, gave a splendid banquet to the arbitrators, the counsel of the arbitrating nations and the members of their families present in the city, on Friday last, the 23d instant, at the Hotel Beau Rivage.

The banquet was succeeded by a brilliant ball, to which many resident Americans sojourning in Switzerland were invited.

Citizen Jacob Staempfli, representative of the Swiss Republic in the Court of Arbitration, and the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, were not present.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Saturday evening, the 24th instant, the New York Herald entertained the arbitrators, counsel, and attachés of the tribunal at a magnificent banquet given in the Hotel Beau Rivage, the American headquarters.

Sir Alexander Cockburn sent a polite note, in reply to a card of invitation, expressing his regret at being absent, and to say, also, that "an inflexible rule, which he had laid down for himself at the beginning, to decline all invitations whilst the present arbitration was pending prevented his acceptance of the New York Herald's hospitality."

His Excellency Count Sclopis, representative of His Majesty the King of Italy, had a previous engagement, a fact which he pleaded in explanation of his absence.

A FINE FETE CONDUCTED AMIDST DAZZLING DECORATIONS.

Baron Rothschild, with about twenty other guests, were present.

Honorable Charles Francis Adams sat on the right of the chair.

The dining hall of the hotel was decorated with the flags of England, Brazil, Switzerland, Italy and the United States of America.

There were no speeches.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The city of Geneva displays a festive appearance. There is an immense show of bunting from private dwellings and the stores. Triumphal arches have been erected in the leading municipal thoroughfares in honor of the inauguration of a grand festival in imitation—on a small scale—of the Boston Jubilee of music and peace. There will be four thousand performers. The members of eighty-six French musical corporations, have arrived from France.

A CROWNING GLORY.

The weather is now magnificently fine.

SPAIN.

First Results of the Constitutional Battle Between Monarchy and Democracy.

Electoral Platform of the Republicans and the Response of the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Madrid, August 25, 1872.

The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following results:—

The ministerialists have been victorious in twenty-seven chief towns and 151 districts, and the republicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts.

Nine districts and six towns are equally divided between the two parties.

The conservatives have carried Logrono.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATIC ISSUE WITH THE ROYALTIES.

The federal republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election urging the voters of their party "to rally at the polls, fight the battle against monarchy in each election district and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters." "Europe," it declares, "awaits a result which will strengthen the cause of democracy throughout the Continent."

FRANCE.

The Republican Musicians and Their After-Voyage Movements.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, August 25, 1872.

The band of the Garde Republicaine did not go to Trouville to play before the President, but departed yesterday for Paris sooner than was expected.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Jacob Said To Be Elected by 6,000 Majority for Governor—An Independent Congressman.

Wheeling, W. Va., August 25, 1872.

Reports to the *Intelligencer* from thirty-three counties give Jacob, independent candidate for Governor, within a few votes of 6,000 majority. This is more likely to be increased than diminished by the twenty-one counties yet to be heard from. The democrats concede Jacob's election by 5,000 or 6,000 majority. The democratic majority for Governor in 1870 was 2,150, and in 1871, on the call for the Convention, 2,850, so that the change by comparison with 1871, when the enfranchised Confederates voted for the first time, will be from 8,000 to 9,000 against the regular democracy.

The fate of the constitution is in doubt. The large majority against it in this part of the State is neutralized by the counties east of the mountains which voted heavily for Jacob and ratification. In thirty-three counties heard from there is a majority against the constitution of about one thousand. This will more likely be reduced than increased by the territory yet to be heard from.

This judicial circuit re-elects Melven Judge by probably 500 majority. The county gives Jacob 280 majority—a change of 747 from the vote of Governor two years ago. It gives 370 majority for ratification and elects a republican Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court. The regular democrats elect the rest of the local ticket. Davis, independent democrat, is ahead for Congress in this district as far as reported, and his election by about 500 majority is conceded.

SECRETARY ROBESON ON MAINE.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 25, 1872.

Secretary Robeson reached this city in the night train from Belfast, where he spoke on Saturday afternoon, and has rejoined his family at Rye Beach. He opened first at Kittery Navy Yard village, and has devoted the week to stump speaking. He reports being handsomely received everywhere, and says that the republican prospects grow brighter and brighter in Maine. He has no doubt of the election of Hale to Congress in the Fifth district, and thinks Blaine's majority will be largely increased. Here in New Hampshire Greeley's stock is falling, and Dix's nomination is received with delight by the republicans.

THE SOLDIERS' MASS CONVENTION IN MAINE.

Portland, Me., August 25, 1872.

The committee in charge of the Soldiers' Mass Convention, called to meet in this city on Tuesday next, have completed their details, and are looking forward to what they expect to be the greatest demonstration in the interest of the republican party occurring in Western Maine for many years. In the afternoon the Convention will be held in City Hall, at which General Selden Conner will preside. Arrangements have been made for low fares on all the railroads in the State, and managers claim that all the principal towns in the State are pledged for large delegations. In the evening a grand mass meeting will be held at City Hall, with speaking in the square in front. A great torchlight procession is to be one of the chief features, and it is anticipated that not less than fifteen thousand torches will be in line, the tanners of Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and Biddeford having agreed to come in full strength. The republican uniformed bodies of Boston have also been invited. The republicans will give the torch-bearers from abroad a collation. Senator Wilson; Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Fred Douglass, General Butler, General John C. Caldwell and General Burnside are among the speakers promised.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 25, 1872.

Blanton Communicating with the Enemy.

A letter addressed to Blanton Duncan, chairman of the Executive Committee, straight-out democrats, was this morning received in care of Postmaster Edmunds, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. A letter carrier was immediately despatched to hunt up Blanton, and, after visiting all the hotels, reported that he could not be found.

Southern Claims.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,000, ranging from $12 to $350,000 and averaging $2,500 each. The Commission have finally reported on 580 cases, in which $1,600,000 were claimed. About 250 of them were rejected, principally for absence of proofs of loyalty, and for the remaining 330 cases Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission, appropriated $350,000; the money has since been paid, with the exception of $15,000, which was stopped through the reports of special agents, who were employed after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount, in three or four cases, from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, absent from Washington, have under examination 500 claims apiece, upon which they will report at their next meeting, in the coming October, when, in addition, 500 other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand. Under the bureau system, such as prevails in the departments, fifty years would be required for this purpose. The rapidity of transacting the business of the Commission is unprecedented, there being one chief clerk and only four assistants. This expedition is principally due to the fact that but few formalities are observed and voluminous books dispensed with. The expenses to claimants are small. There are no office fees excepting for taking testimony, and the lowest charge is made for claims under $1,000. Information has been received here that agents in the South are collecting claims of persons whose property was taken for public uses or destroyed to facilitate military operations, but who cannot prove loyalty owing to their giving aid and comfort to the Confederates. These agents are acting upon the supposition that Congress will ultimately dispense with the loyalty clause. The aggregate of such claims is already large.

No Moiety, No Informer.

Since the act cutting off informers' moieties went into effect there has not been a single case of fraud or attempted evasion of the revenue laws reported at the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is alleged that in ferreting out frauds, &c., the government officials constantly run a risk of assault, and without the incentive of reward they are not anxious to jeopardize their lives for the small pay received.

Want of Postal Arrangements with France.

Negotiations are in progress through Minister Washburne for a postal convention with France. The last accounts seem favorable for a good arrangement. There is now no plan between the French and United States governments for an exchange of mails. Letters for France should be addressed "via England," and the ten cents postage prepaid.

Secretary Delano's Health.

Secretary Delano has so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be able to transact official business.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, August 25, 1872.

General George B. McClellan and wife and party arrived here last night. On the way from Ogden they were joined by Brigham Young and other Mormon officials. The Townsend House to-day has been crowded with citizens who called to see and pay their respects to the General. The party will leave to-morrow afternoon for San Francisco. The General was detained over a week on the road by the illness of Mrs. McClellan, who has now recovered.

MINE BUYING.

A company of Detroit and New York capitalists yesterday completed the purchase of the Montezuma, Last Chance and Savage mines in the Little Cottonwood for $155,000.

George Hearst has bought the Ontario mine, in Parley's Park, for $27,000. Both of these were cash transactions.

Heavy storms of hail and rain have prevailed last night and to-day in this section.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Real "Mill"—Forest Fires—The Diamond Fields—Apaches Killed in Arizona—A Murderer Killed California Fashion.

San Francisco, August 25, 1872.

The Virginia City and Truckee Railway has been completed as far as Carson City.

BRUISERS.

A prize fight took place yesterday at Washoe Lake between Ben Williams and John Chatham for $1,000 a side. Forty-five rounds were fought, Williams winning.

The cars yesterday at Healdsburg demolished a carriage, injuring five persons, one of them, Mrs. S. V. Chapman, of Lake Port, fatally.

The Puget Sound fires still continue, destroying an immense amount of timber.

Advices from Tucson confirm the first reports locating the alleged diamond fields on the head waters of the Colorado and Chiquito rivers, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

A band of Apaches lately attacked a settlement on the San Pedro river, Arizona, but were repulsed by the settlers, who killed three of them.

J. Bulieri, who murdered a Mexican at the mission of San Fernando, near Los Angelos, was overtaken yesterday by the Sheriff's party. He fought desperately, killing Deputy Sheriff Ellis' horse, but was finally shot dead by the *posse*.

The weather is intensely hot throughout the State.

MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Negro Killed by a White Man About a Stack of Oats.

Madison, N. C., August 22, 1872.

A very sad as well as serious affair occurred near this village yesterday, the 21st inst. A difference arose between a white and black man, which resulted in the killing of the latter by the former. The particulars are as follows:—The negro, who was a tenant on the white man's land at the beginning of this year, hired a second negro, and agreed that the white should hold the crop until the second negro was paid. Yesterday the tenant, after getting the consent of the hired negro, sold a stack of oats. He then proceeded with a wagon and the hired boy to the house of the white to get the oats to deliver to the man he sold them to, whereupon the white refused to give up the oats. The tenant then told him that the hired boy was willing (the boy also told him so), and that it was nothing to him. The white picked up a rail and tried to knock the tenant off the fence, at which the tenant pulled the rail away from him and raised it to strike the white, but before he could strike the latter stabbed him to the heart. They then clasped and fell, the white man stabbing him again in the back and abdomen. The negro boy who was present then pulled them apart, after which the black died without a word. Another negro at some little distance witnessed the whole affair. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the surrounding country. There was nothing political in the affray, as both were of strict conservative belief, having been so ever since the war.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., August 25, 1872.

There was a grand celebration in this city to-day in honor of the declaration of allegiance to France by from one to two thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine. There was a procession composed of a number of French societies, and the celebration terminated at the Opera House with addresses by Solomon J. Passaima Dominich and the French Consul, M. Fouconet. Five thousand people participated in the celebration.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.

Utica, N. Y., August 25, 1872.

The following communication, addressed to the Utica *Herald*, was received to-day:—

Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

Another new planet was discovered last night—the 124th of the group of Asteroids. It is bright, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude, and its position one hour after midnight was in 22h. 21m. 22s. of the right ascension, and in 7 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. of the south declination.

C. H. F. PETERS.

SEA CLIFF GROVE CAMP MEETING.

A Love Feast and Preaching—Sermon by the Rev. R. Meredith.

The Sabbath dawned bright and cheerful on the camp ground at Sea Cliff this morning, and with the rising of the sun a few early birds gathered in the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church (Brooklyn) tent to warble their notes of joy to Him who made the sun to rise upon the evil and upon the good. They kept their prayer and praise meeting going until seven o'clock, when the breakfast was taken, and at eight A. M. another prayer meeting, followed by a love feast, was held in the Tabernacle, and was conducted by Sammy Halstead. Nearly a hundred persons gave in their testimony to the blessedness of a religious life, and their experiences ranged from the veteran of sixty-six years to the young Christian of half a year.

A hoary-headed fanatic, who kicked up his capers at Sing Sing camp meeting, took a turn at lofty tumbling at this meeting, but after bumping against a pillar and tumbling over a youth he fell flat on the ground, and, evidently rather from shame than from exhaustion, he lay there for ten or fifteen minutes, when he took his seat unobserved. No one deemed it worth the while to reprove the unseemly conduct of the old man.

After the love feast the congregation were entertained and edified with a sermon on

CHRISTIAN LABOR AND ITS REWARD,

by Rev. R. Meredith, pastor of Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, on the camp ground yesterday morning. It was based on I. Corinthians xv., 58—"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is in vain in the Lord." With such an exhortation as this Paul closes his letter to the church at Corinth. The foundation doctrines of our holy religion are the vicarious death of the Lord Jesus Christ for our sins and his resurrection for our justification. These two facts must be proved. But the first has never been called in question. The enemies of the cross could not and would not dispute their own acts, and the infidels of modern times admit the death of Christ, while they deny the evidences of His resurrection. Mr. Meredith here briefly recited the facts and circumstances of the Saviour's death and resurrection and the testimony against them. On the morning of the third day after the body of Jesus had been laid in the tomb it was missing, and when the soldiers reported the fact to the chief priests the latter gave them money to tell a clumsy and transparent lie, namely, that the disciples came by night and stole Him away. But He was seen of Cephas, then of the eleven disciples; afterward He was seen of 500 brethren at once, of whom the greater part were living when Paul wrote this epistle, thirty years after the event. Then He was seen of James, and last of all of Paul also. These brethren went forth preaching the Gospel to men who were familiar with the facts of His death and His resurrection also. And hence Paul could boldly put the case to them:—"If there be no resurrection from the dead, then is not Christ risen; and if Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain and your faith also is vain." But the evidence of Christ's resurrection was then, as it is now, too convincing, and hence neither

PAUL'S PREACHING

nor the Christian faith are in vain. And the experimental knowledge of this fact enables us at the last hour to cry triumphantly, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" With sin destroyed death has no sting, and hence the apostle supplies the ellipsis, and exclaims, "We are not come unto the mount that burned with fire, &c., but we are come unto Mount Zion and unto the city of the living God," &c. There is now therefore no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit. We must descend into the grave with Christ, but we shall also rise with Him. "Therefore, my beloved brethren," the apostle cries out, "be ye steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." The subject of the text is Christian labor. But we are not all to labor alike. To some the Master gives two talents, to others five, and to others still ten. Some are called to preach the Gospel, others to teach the children in the Sabbath schools; some are called to pray or to exhort in public, others to visit the sick, to comfort the afflicted, to distribute tracts; but whatever it may be, we each have a work to do which we must do each for himself, else it shall not be done at all. We can't do the Lord's work by proxy, for God has given every one of his servants a work for himself especially to do. And the period of labor is short; let us, therefore, do with all our might whatsoever our hands find to do. The Saviour is not a hard taskmaster. He does not ask us to make bricks without straw, nor does He gather where He has not strewn. Whatever He requires of us is quite within the range of possibilities but where much is given much will be required, and when little is given little will be required. All that religion claims and that God demands it is possible for us to do or to dare. And the Christian must not wait for special openings or invitations of the ministers of Christ to work. He must offer himself willingly to the work of the Lord, and as opportunity offers he must do good unto all men. He must not be led away by false ambition or the glory and applause of men to do his work and to fulfil his mission. If we go to other work than that to which we are each severally called we shall fail, and others with whom we have interfered will fail also. Some men, with

MORE ZEAL THAN KNOWLEDGE,

have entered into the ministry, and we have felt, said the preacher, and others have seen, that they were in the wrong place. He hoped that the Church would expand, and that the ministry would be enlarged and increased also. He believed in camp meetings and in praying bands and other Christian organizations, and hoped they would soon see the advantage of holding those grove meetings more than ten days. But what the Church needs to-day more than these or than anything else is individual effort. We may go to that mountain of sin and iniquity with ever so much faith and bid it remove, but it will not stir, and after we have passed away it will still remain. But let each of us take his axe and go up and work, and, if need be, die at our post with glory in our view.

But something more than the employment of our talents is required in Christian work. Against us are arrayed the powers of darkness, the wiles and allurements of the world, the lusts of the flesh and of the eye and the pride of life, and if we would conquer those we must keep ever on the alert and continually watching unto prayer. There must be no surrender. Death or victory must be our battle cry. Such is the Christian's life and work—fightings without and fears within—and we may inquire, with the Apostle, Who is sufficient for these things? Not in our own unaided strength can we combat those enemies of ours and of God's. But the Lord is a mighty man of valor, and in His strength we can conquer. And what a sweet thought it is that our labor is not in vain in the Lord! Not alone in our skill and knowledge and wisdom is our help, but the Lord of Hosts is with us and the God of Jacob is our refuge. We can visit the sick, distribute tracts, preach the Word, face the devil, crush our own evil habits and propensities. We can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth us. The Christian's labor is in the Lord, and the Christian himself is shut up in the Lord, for he who dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him. We often think our labor is in vain. We cast our bread upon the waters, but, after waiting many days, we do not see it appear, and we think that no good has been done. Our Sunday school children pass away from our sight and mingle with the world and fall into wickedness; we go on from one toil and trial and affliction to another, and wave after wave passes over our heads, and we sometimes think there is no end to the conflict, and no prospect of the reward. But even in this life the Christian has his reward for labor faithfully performed, but not such a reward as the Saviour has promised. He has, to be sure, the peace of God that passeth understanding, but this is an infinitesimal part of what awaits us hereafter. There is a religion which passes current in this world by which a man may avoid gross crimes and abuses in this life and may conform his conduct to creeds of Churches, but let a professor of religion try to walk as Jesus walked and follow His blessed example, and then mark the result. Backbiting, obloquy, reproach will be heaped upon him, and all who live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. The preacher then went on to illustrate how all Christian labor is rewarded. It is not in vain, because it is in the Lord. The enthusiasm of the congregation was aroused to fever heat, and "glories" and "hallelujahs" resounded throughout the large building.

In the afternoon Dr. Reid preached from the text, "He was bruised for our iniquities"—a regular salvation sermon. In the evening Rev. W. C. Steele, of Beekman Hill church, New York, preached, and between those services prayer meetings were held. About four thousand people were on the ground during the day.

A BLOODTHIRSTY WOMAN.

Mrs. Emma Anderson, of 226 Elizabeth street, received company last night, and among her visitors was Jacob Nichols, of 280 Mulberry street, who, in the course of an argument, became disagreeably personal, and finally called the lady out of her name. A stove cover being handy Mrs. Anderson used it to administer a rebuke to Jacob, who was taken to the Fourteenth precinct station house with a badly lacerated head. The fair Emma will explain matters at the Tombs to-day.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Opening of the Rink To-Day for the Reception of Machinery—List of Officers—Prospects of the Success of the Exhibition—New Honors Proposed.

The forty-first annual exhibition of the American Institute of the city of New York will be opened to-day for the reception of machinery and articles for exhibition, and on Monday next will be open to the public generally. The fair will be held in the Rink on Third avenue.

The officers of the Institute for this year are:—F. A. B. Barnard, President; Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland and Henry A. Burr, Vice Presidents; John E. Gavitt, Recording Secretary; Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary, and Sylvester R. Comstock, Treasurer.

The Board of Managers, in order to accommodate exhibitors of heavy machinery in practical operation, opened all parts of the building devoted to massive machinery much earlier this year than has been the custom, to give ample time for the erection of foundations and making necessary connections with motive powers.

To-day the whole structure, having received the finishing touches of the painter and decorator, will be ready for the reception of goods, and the managers have determined to allot the most desirable positions to the earliest entries. Judging from the number and character of the applications already received the building will be filled to repletion with every conceivable result of industry and invention.

For fruits, flowers, vegetables and other perishable articles, such compensations, in the form of prizes, will be given as will amply remunerate the exhibitor for his loss.

In view of the importance of encouraging efforts tending to the production of superior American leather, Jackson S. Schultz offers gold medals as follows:—One for the best pure oak tannage, one for the best pure hemlock tannage and one for the best mixed or union tannage.

These gold medals will be awarded by the American Institute, the leather exhibited being subject to the same rules as other articles exhibited. Three or four sides will be shown in the Exhibition Building. The balance of the amount forwarded will be stored at such places in the trade as may be selected by the exhibitor. The leather exhibited must be a fair sample of the average product of the tanner.

The great Medal of Honor will be also awarded for a new machine or process, which is not a mere improvement on what was before used, but which is so perfect in its results and so economical in its operation as to produce a favorable revolution in some branch of the useful arts. Only two such medals have thus far been awarded; and the difficulty of complying with all the conditions requisite for securing this prize has greatly enhanced its value. No other institution, either in the Old World or the New, has fixed so high a standard of merit, or proposes to confer on an inventor so marked a distinction.

The Board of Managers have found by experience that the relative value and efficiency of engines and machines can be correctly arrived at only by putting them into practical operation, and in such way that the actual amount of work done by each will be accurately measured by automatic methods; so that no errors of human judgment can effect the result and enter into the final decision. For several years past the Board has expended large sums of money for the purpose of making experimental trials. Thus steam engines, pumps and boilers have been, in turn, subjects of special investigation. The same plan will be pursued in the coming exhibition, provided the number and importance of machines and apparatus for accomplishing the same end shall warrant such a course.

The Board further announces that all the permanent alterations and improvements in the great structure—covering 100,000 square feet—ordered by the Institute will be made for the express purpose of rendering the show more attractive and giving such facilities as will increase the benefits that are to accrue to exhibitors.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Abeken, "Bismarck's Pen."

Dr. Abeken, one of the most influential and high-toned leaders of public opinion in Germany, has just died in Berlin. The doctor was known of late years to the Prussians under the familiar title of "Bismarck's Pen," owing to the intimacy of his official relationship to the famous Prince Premier. Some have said that he was even more than the "pen," that he was the source of inspiration of the great statesman. The history of Abeken's life would form a most instructive commentary on the history of Germany since the year 1830. He began life as a clergyman, and many friends will remember him still as such at Rome in the house of the Prussian ambassador, Bunsen, whose devoted friend he remained through life. He was with Bunsen in England at the time of the foundation of the Jerusalem Bishopric, and he published then several most learned essays in English on the ecclesiastical and political questions involved in this first attempt at a common action of the English and continental Churches. He afterwards entered the Foreign Office at Berlin, and passed through the bright days of Frankfort and the dark days of Olmutz, always an independent observer, but, at the same time, a most trustworthy servant of the ministers who were successively called to the helm during those stormy times. When Bismarck had once discovered his sterling qualities he never again parted with him. During the whole of the late war with France Dr. Abeken was always either with Bismarck or with the Emperor. It was he who sent the famous Benedetti telegram from Ems; it was he who sent the last telegram from Versailles. He was never intended to act a first part, and it seemed to be his pride to work for others. His attachments were strong and became sometimes a kind of hero-worship. There was something almost feminine in his devotion to his friends; in his utter forgetfulness of self; in his faith of characters which he had once learned to respect. He believed in a divine government of the world, and did not believe in successes which are bought at the expense of principle. The Emperor of Germany will lose in him a faithful servant, Prince Bismarck a trusty friend, Germany a true patriot, and England, too a sincere admirer and well-wisher. He knew both the strong and the weak points of the English character. It was one of his opinions that "The peace of the world could never be secure unless the German and English nations joined hands for the defence of the highest interests of mankind."

Veteran Colonists of Australasia.

By the Australasian mail of the 18th of June we are informed that John Davies, M. H. A., proprietor of the *Hobart Town Mercury*, died on the 11th of that month, of apoplexy. He was a very old colonist and had long been connected with the Australian press. He was connected with the *Patriot*, a small newspaper established by John Fascoe Fawkner in the early days of settlement in Port Phillip. Subsequently he went to Tasmania and established the *Mercury*.

Mr. John Baker, a veteran colonist, who landed in South Australia in 1838 with a flock of sheep from Tasmania and became a wealthy squatter, has just died. For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Baker was a member of the Legislature.

David C. La Touche.

David Charles La Touche, one of the heads of the Irish banking house which bears his family name, has just died at his residence, La Vallee, near Dublin. He was seventy-three years of age. Few men have earned more general respect for liberality and honor in dealings. As a politician he never swerved from his early attachment to the conservative cause, of which he was one of the most vigorous supporters. He was a generous employer, and his private charities were both munificent and unostentatious. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Dublin and for many years commanded the city of Dublin militia.

DEATH FROM FALLING INTO THE WATER.

Bangor, Me., August 25, 1872.

Captain Robert Roger, of this city, died yesterday from the effect of falling into the water on the 13th inst., at which time he walked off the wharf while returning from an excurson. He was eighty-four years of age.

DEATH OF A RELIGEUSE.

Bangor, Me., August 25, 1872.

Mary Desales, Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Xavier, in this city, died this morning, aged twenty-eight years.

For Bathing Infants—Burnett's Kalliston is cooling, soothing and refreshing.

A.—Perfection Secures Popularity.—The implicit confidence of the public in KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is the natural outgrowth of its merits. They find that it is innocuous, rapid and certain in its operations and that, after all other articles have failed, it clears their premises of Roaches, Redbugs, Moth Larvæ, Ants, &c., in twelve hours. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—For Mosquito Canopies for Beds Go to ROEBUCK'S, 58 and 60 Fulton street, New York.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists'.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.

Sepia—The Great Cuttlefish Hair Dye, would make Philosopher Greeley and General Dix handsome, and appear only fifty.

GENEVA.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

there are two letters which give ground for reflection.

A QUESTION NEATLY ANSWERED.

Sir A. Paget, the English Minister, in acknowledging the receipt of a despatch from the Portuguese Minister of State, adds:—

There is, nevertheless, a point on which the government of Her Majesty greatly desires to have information, and on which the note of Your Excellency and the papers which it encloses have not touched, and that is to know what laws or rules, or what other means are at the disposition of the Portuguese government to hinder on its territory acts which would be in violation to the laws of Portuguese neutrality, as laid down in the declarations of neutrality which Your Excellency has transmitted to me.

And M. Cazal Ribeiro replies as follows:—

In reply it is my duty to inform Your Excellency that the laws and the rules on this matter are those which were contained in my note of the 25th inst. or mentioned in those documents, and the executive means in the case of a violation of neutrality are criminal procedures, the employment of force, complaints addressed to foreign governments, or other means calculated to meet the particular circumstances of the case.

I believe this heartily. Where there is a will there is a way.

The counsel is in error when he maintained that the United States do not understand these laws commented upon so clearly by the writers cited, and applied by their tribunals, judges at least as wisely as the corresponding laws of England.

THE EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND.

In regard to Switzerland we have drawn together in our justificatory papers some precious documents, which show the zeal and the good will which this republic brings to the support of its neutrality in the midst of great European wars.

I cite also the explanation of the laws of Switzerland, given by the Federal Council in the Concini case, to show that the counsel of Great Britain is mistaken altogether in his appreciation of those laws, as well as in his appreciation of those of Italy and Brazil. ("Droit Public Suisse," tom. I., p. 459.)

Now, I appeal to the honorable arbitrators that they judge and decide who is right in regard to these laws—Great Britain basing its case on an equivocal word in a diplomatic despatch, or the United States basing its case on the very text of the laws and the commentaries of the best jurisconsults of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Brazil.

I appeal further to the honorable arbitrators to say whether the institutions of England are truly more constitutional than those of Italy, of Brazil and of Switzerland. According to the opinion of the counsel for Great Britain, those countries do not possess any neutrality laws. But they observe the duties of neutrality, and they observe them without attracting suspicion to their constitution. Who, then, is in error in this matter? Is it England? or is it America?

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The counsel for Great Britain devotes much space to the discussion of the laws of the United States. Less time will be necessary, I think, to reply to his argument.

The counsel endeavors to prove that the law of the United States, so far as this question is concerned, is limited to the case of a war vessel.

In support of that he cites the expressions of the third article of the law, which punishes with certain penalties "every person who within the frontiers of the United States equips and arms for war, or attempts to equip and arm for war, or wilfully takes part in the provisioning, equipment or armament for war of any boat or vessel," with the purpose of employing that boat or vessel in the service of a foreign belligerent Power.

Resting upon these expressions of the law, he believes that, in order to constitute this crime, it is necessary that the ship should have been armed for war or that some one should have attempted to arm it for war.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE STATUTE.

But in jurisprudence this interpretation of the law is perfectly erroneous. It is established in the United States that it is not the character of the preparations which constitutes the crime, but the intention which dominates the act. This doctrine is thus exhibited by Dana:—

With regard to the preparation of ships within our jurisdiction for acts of ulterior hostility, the criterion that we invoke is not the extent and the character of the preparations, but the intention which presides over the particular acts. If a person accomplishes or attempts to accomplish an act leading on to these preparations with the intention that the ship may be employed for acts of hostility, that person is culpable, without regard to the completion of the preparations or the point to which they may have been carried, and although his attempt may not have in any way advanced the completion of those preparations. To furnish materials of which such use might be made, and to furnish them with a knowledge of the object for which they might be used constitute an offence. This is why it is not necessary to show that the vessel was armed, or was up to a certain point, or up to no matter what epoch before or after the criminatory act, in a condition to commit acts of hostility.

We have not raised points relative to the reunion of materials, which, taken alone, cannot serve for acts of hostility, but which, taken together, constitute instruments of hostility; for the intention covers every case and furnishes the criterion of culpability. It matters little where the reunion may take place, in one place or in another, if the acts committed on our territory make part of a plan in consequence of which a ship may be despatched with the purpose of being employed as a cruiser. (Argument of the United States, pp. 49-50.)

A DECISION IN POINT.

These extracts from Dana are authoritative in the matter. The true interpretation of the law has been established by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court has determined "that it is not necessary that the vessel be armed, or in a condition that permits it to commit hostilities at the moment of its departure from the United States." (United States vs. Quincy. Peters' Reports, vol. vi., p. 445. Vide Opinions, vol. 3, pp. 738-741.)

ANOTHER TELLING POINT.

Such is the law as it is understood and practised in America. Both counsel of the United States, Mr. Evarts and myself, have administered justice, and we have a knowledge of this law so personal that we are also able to speak of it authoritatively. I affirm that the interpretation of this law, as given by the counsel, is absolutely contrary to the interpretation received in the United States.

I call attention to the expressions of the temporary law of 1838, reported by myself to the Congress of the United States. That law permits the seizure "of every vessel or vehicle," armed or unarmed, when there are any circumstances which lead to the opinion that "this vessel or vehicle" is destined for military operations against a foreign State. (United States Statutes, vol. v., p. 213.)

That law had been framed according to the interpretation of the permanent law.

THE PREVENTIVE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

It follows that all the scaffolding of criticism which the counsel constructs with reference to the preventive power of the President of the United States tumbles to the ground. He supposes that this power is limited to the case of a vessel armed for war, because he supposes that the penal clauses have only that extent. He is in error on each point. The preventive power of the President applies to every case of the law, to "all the prohibitions and penalties of the law." And the law does not require that the vessel be armed for war; it is enough that its owner has the intention of employing it in acts of hostility against a State friendly to the United States.

The case of Gelston vs. Hoyt, cited by the counsel, touches only the manner of exercising the preventive powers of the law, and it in no way effects those powers themselves.

In the justificatory documents annexed to the counter case of the United States may be found numerous examples of the exercise of this preventive power by the President. The fact of being armed or not is only one circumstance which weighs more or less heavily upon the real question—the question of the intention of the owner of the vessel.

FILIBUSTER CASES.

The counsel enumerates cases of various dates where adventurers have been sustained by the American law.

We have protested in our argument, and we persist in protesting against the opportuneness of such arguments. England is before the tribunal accused of having failed to use due diligence in observing the conventional rules of the Treaty of Washington. If America has failed or not in its duties of neutrality according to the common law is not the question submitted to the tribunal. America replies at a proper time and place for her acts to those whom such acts may have injured.

The counsel has cited some extracts from the correspondence of officials of the United States having regard to legal questions which arise from time to time in the application of the law. These questions are, without doubt, analogous to questions which present themselves in England. Unfortunately the American law, although anterior to the English law, comes from a school of legislation common to the two countries, which adds greatly to the labors of jurisconsults and tribunals.

We have discussed these questions in our argument. But we are not able to discuss in detail all these cases laboriously drawn together by the counsel, without a longer preparation than we desire to ask from the tribunal.

DANA AGAIN.

The capital question is that of the powers of the President. This matter is elucidated by Dana. He says:—

As to the penalties and damages to inflict, the culpable parties are liable to fine and imprisonment, and the vessel, its equipment and furniture, as well as all the materials furnished for its equipment, are confiscated. In a case of suspicion the Custom House officials may detain vessels, and it may be required that the interested parties furnish security to answer that they will not employ it for acts of hostility, and the President has the power to employ the army and the navy, or the militia as well as the civil forces, to seize the ships, or to compel culpable ships, which are not subject to seizure, to leave our ports. It is left to the discretion of the Executive to judge of what vessels the departure ought to be required.—American Argument (p. 350).

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A single example suffices to give an idea of the recognized extent of the powers of the President.

Spain caused to be constructed in the yards of New York thirty gunboats destined to be used against the insurgents in the island of Cuba. They were vessels unfit for long voyages. They were not armed and had on board neither cannons nor any other engine of combat. War existed in law, if not in fact, between Spain and Peru. The Peruvian Minister at New York made a complaint with regard to these gunboats. He did not pretend that they were destined to operate against Peru, as it was clear that they could not pass around Cape Horn. But he pretended that applied to the defence of the shores of Cuba. They would free from that service other vessels, which might thus be able to attack Peru.

The President listened to these reasons and ordained the detention of these thirty vessels until Spain and Peru should have regulated their differences. This they did, thanks to the mediation of the United States.

JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

A question of diligence presents itself with reference to any erroneous decree of a Court of Admiralty.

I propose, as a principle, that the government which undertakes judicial pursuit and which submits itself without appeal to an erroneous decree, has not the right to cite that decree in order to excuse ulterior wrongs belonging to the same class of cases. That is, I believe, to fail doubly in the due diligence presented by the rules of the treaty. I abstain from discussing that question.

But I affirm that the erroneous decree does not bind in any way. That is, indeed, evident. More, I affirm further that the decree does not bind in any way an international tribunal.

This principle is enunciated and sufficiently discussed in the "Institutes" of Rutherforth, an English work of merit and authority.

Wheaton and other authorities adopt the views of Rutherforth.

This question has been raised by the English and American Commissioners appointed to law down the stipulations of what is called the Jay Treaty. The following circumstance is reported in the memoirs of Mr. Trumbull, one of the secretaries of that Commission. It appears that, being in doubt, the Commissioners consulted the Earl of Loughborough, then Lord Chancellor. He decided that the Commissioners, in their character of international tribunal, possessed a complete jurisdiction and could revise the decrees of any municipal tribunal whatever, and to do justice to the government wronged in its interests or in those of its subjects. The Commissioners acted accordingly.

I conceive that such is the recognized jurisdiction in the case of special claims, by numerous international commissions, which have sat since then in England and in America.

CONCLUSION.

I have just treated some of the questions put by the counsel of Great Britain solely for the sake of satisfying my conscience. I do not believe that they are of a nature to exercise a preponderating influence upon the minds of the arbitrators. The rules of the treaty are decisive in all the questions raised by the United States. If these rules are the true expression of common law, as I am convinced, all is well; if they pass beyond the common law they constitute authoritatively the conventional law of the tribunal.

It matters little what is the interpretation of the municipal law of England. The interpretation of the law of the United States matters still less. The laws of the other States of Europe matter nothing. The conduct of the United States towards Spain or Mexico, or even towards Great Britain, is not here in question. There is only one question to be decided—Has England failed, yes or no, in using the "due diligence" required by the Treaty of Washington?

The United States sustain here principles which are, in their opinion, of high importance for all maritime peoples, and, above all, for Great Britain, more even than for the United States. We therefore await, with respect and submission, but also without inquietude, the judgment of this august tribunal.

FRENCH INTERNATIONALS IN COUNCIL.

The Society Under Another Name in France—President Thiers Looking After His Interests—A French Spy in the Ranks—"Strikes" in Switzerland and Spain Successful.

The spacious hall at No. 100 Prince street was filled with an enthusiastic throng of Frenchmen and more than the usual number of French women yesterday. They were, of course, all Internationals. Whether it was owing to the change of weather or important business on hand, certainly it was the best attended meeting that has been held for some months. Communications from different parts of the world were received, from which the following was gleaned:—

The French Internationals of Baltimore are giving liberally of their funds to aid the "strikers" in the north of France, and it is their present wish that all Internationals will do likewise.

The Internationals of France are to be known hereafter by another name, as under the present laws of that country severe penalties will be inflicted on those who will be found at an International meeting.

There has been recently a federal council organized in Paris, to be known as the "Cercle de L'Union Syndicale." The principles upon which the society is based all tend to the promotion of good feeling among its members and in their dealings with the outside world. The interests of the employers are regarded by its members equally with their own, and both parties have agreed to settle all disputes that may arise by the decision of a delegation to be appointed when occasion may demand such, five delegates to be appointed by the employers and five by the employés, the decision of which to be final. Nearly all the trades societies in Paris have agreed to send delegates to the "Cercle" or "Council." It is the purpose of the society to establish schools, gymnasiums, &c., for the children of the working people, where they may learn as well as amuse themselves. In fact, it seems that there are some "Jahns" in France as well as Germany, as the society is somewhat similar to the German Turn-Verein.

A report from Switzerland elicited a similar state of affairs there as regards Internationalism, a society on the same basis as that of France having been organized there.

The trades people have been quite successful in their "strikes" and demands, as mostly all of them are now working ten hours, instead of twelve, and receiving the same pay as formerly.

In Malaga, Spain, nineteen corporations or trades societies have come out victorious in their struggle for less hours of work.

There is considerable trouble and suffering among the miners in the north of France, growing out of the recent "strikes."

A report from them goes to prove that in a conflict with the soldiers and the "strikers" there has been several of the latter wounded and two hundred taken prisoners.

It was decided at the meeting to make an appeal to the International to contribute towards the relief of those families who are now deprived of those who gave them bread.

The following sarcastic proclamation is to be issued to all the sections. It conveys the same sense as Thiers' command to the Army Department at the outbreak of the "strike":—

"Soldiers, put your knapsacks on your backs. Your tents are folded and munition is ready. Go forward; the republic gives you the order. Sons of workingmen, go and shoot down your brothers, your fathers, friends, whose crime is that they humbly ask for an increase of wages and not to work for merely nothing, in order that they may enrich President Thiers, 'who is the principal owner of the mines.' Faubriquet (a nickname of Thiers) informs the soldiers:—You are merely a brigade, but if necessary one hundred thousand men will follow you to kill those socialist republicans. A rumor has been going the rounds of the International Circles that Louis Napoleon was the originator of the said 'strike' and that he gave a large sum of money towards it."

There has been quite an excitement among the French Internationals, from New York to St. Louis, about the discovery of a "spy" in their ranks. It appears that some months ago, for some private reasons, there was suspicion cast on one of its members as being in league with the French government, and at heart an enemy to Internationalism.

Detectiveism was brought into play, and, after a few weeks, sufficient evidence was received to prove that he was as stated. The consequence is that the Internationals have his career published in their different papers, describing his height, age and general appearance. Certainly to them he is a "French Spy."

It was announced that arrangements have been made to publish their *Socialiste* daily instead of weekly on and after the 1st of September. It is their purpose to use their endeavors to make it a popular paper with the French people, and run it with much the same energy as the American papers.

"KENO" IN NEWARK.

The Police Renew Their Raids On the Gamblers—A "Crib" "Pulled" With Fifteen Persons.

The police of Newark have recovered from the check given them by the friends of certain persons arrested last winter and have renewed their warfare on the gambling dens of the city. On Saturday night a squad of thirteen officers and Chief Glasby made a descent on a place kept in the upper part of 194 Market street by one William Battershall and Frank McCormick, the noted lawbreaker, who has already been in the State Prison. All the persons in the place, fifteen in number, together with keno and other gambling tools, were captured and removed to the station house. The list of arrests made is as follows:—William Battershall, Frank McCormick, R. J. Matches, George Buckley, Jacob C. Dayton, Patrick Connigan, William Clark, Jacob M. Guerin, Richard Ward, Charles Stockwell, William Whackman, E. D. Wilson, William Thomas, John P. Haynes, Benjamin Sutherland. All but a few were liberated on bail. The latter was fixed in each case at $500, the principals being required to give $1,000 each. A few spent the night in the station house, but yesterday morning their friends came to time and gave the necessary bonds for their liberation. The affair created considerable of a sensation. A few shots are said to have been fired, but no blood was spilled. The authorities say they are "going for the gamblers this time, sure." It is said that this disgraceful violation of law is extensively practised by not a few citizens of Newark, who are regarded by the outside world as moral lights and guides and examples for the youth of the community.

THE RESULT OF A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND.

Thomas Jenny, of 351 First avenue, went on a trip to Coney Island yesterday and while bathing got into a quarrel with some unknown individuals about a woman. On the return trip Mr. Jenny's mercurial acquaintances, who had in the meantime filled themselves with bad rum, sought him out and demanded an apology, which he refused to give. On this they attacked him with soda water bottles and chairs and beat him severely on the head and arms. On the injured man raising an alarm his assailants fled and could not be found on a search being instituted. Jenny, on the arrival of the boat at New York, was taken to the Ninth precinct station house, where his wounds, which consist of four serious abrasions on the scalp and a cut on the left wrist, were dressed.

SUICIDE IN TRENTON.

An Englishman named Marshall Simpson, twenty-nine years of age, jumped into the Delaware River at Trenton yesterday and was drowned, despite all efforts to rescue him. The body was soon afterwards recovered. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death while laboring under mental aberration.

LIVINGSTONE.

Additional Comments of the Foreign Press on the Herald Livingstone Expedition.

THE SECRETS OF THE NILE.

A Land Inviting to the Adventuresome and Enterprising.

THE BELLES OF INTERIOR AFRICA.

Livingstone Something More Than a Lost Geographer.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST.

The following are additional extracts from the foreign press on the result of the HERALD Livingstone expedition:—

[From the Christian World, an English newspaper.]

Some of our scientific and literary men have been acting a very small part with respect to the discovery of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD. From the first they were apparently annoyed at finding that that notable feat should have been accomplished by one outside of their charmed circle, and especially that the honor should have fallen upon an American. Even parties connected with our Royal Geographical Society must needs express their doubts, forgetful of the fact that their Search Expedition has played a most ignoble part, and that the sooner they square accounts with the public in that matter the better for the reputation of all concerned. The authenticity of Dr. Livingstone's letters was first called in question, and then insinuations were thrown out as to whether the great traveller had been ever reached. The defamatory process had attained such dimensions that the heads of the Foreign Office and the son of Dr. Livingstone had to be appealed to by Mr. Stanley, seeing that he was reported to have brought letters to them from the Doctor. Lord Granville stated that he had inquired into the matter, and found that Mr. Hammond, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Wylde, of the Consular and Slave Trade Department, had received despatches from Dr. Livingstone, and that they had not the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of these papers, which were published on Tuesday last. Mr. Oswell Livingstone also bore testimony to having received, through Mr. Stanley, the diary of his father, duly signed and sealed, with written instructions on the outside; and it appears that a packet of letters, thirteen in all, principally addressed to members of the Livingstone family, were received at Hamilton, Scotland, on the 2d inst. They are all in the Doctor's handwriting, but the contents are strictly private, by the explorer's own desire. Mr. Livingstone said he had not the slightest doubt that the journal is his father's, and that this is the case with the letters Mr. Stanley has brought. As was only to be expected from the generous nature of our Foreign Secretary, Lord Granville took occasion to pay a well-merited compliment to the able and adventurous American. When in Paris last week Mr. Stanley was entertained at a grand banquet by the American residents. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, presided, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made. In responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Stanley said that it was to the generosity of the young proprietor of the NEW YORK HERALD, Mr. Gordon Bennett, that applause was chiefly due. It was he who sent a telegram to Madrid, saying he believed Livingstone was still living, and that he ought to be found. "Here," he added, "is £1,000; when it is spent take another thousand, and then another, and another still. Don't keep a strict account, but find Livingstone." He also described his interview with Dr. Kirk, the English Consul at Zanzibar. He spoke in very severe terms of Dr. Kirk. That gentleman had afforded Dr. Livingstone no succor whatever, and had spoken, when he saw him at Zanzibar, in a discouraging and indifferent tone about the prospect of finding him. Mr. Charles Austin, an English newspaper correspondent, deprecated this hasty censure of Dr. Kirk. Mr. Stanley reached London on the 2d inst., and has been quite lionized since his arrival. He has received numerous invitations from our most eminent men, and Lady Franklin has invited him to visit her. He has brought home with him an African boy of ten years of age, who has become a favorite with the ladies. Mr. Stanley is described as a low-sized, thick-set, young-looking man. Sir H. Rawlinson and Herr Kiepert, a Berlin geographer of eminence, have published letters impugning the statements ascribed to Dr. Livingstone in his second letter about the Nile and the watershed of Central Africa, as containing geographical blunders. A short time will, we have no doubt, set at rest all difficulties in this respect.

[From the Court Journal, August 3.]

Now other men than *savans* are brought into contact with the Nile-discovering business, they are beginning to take off its halo. "*Ex Nile nihil fit*" is perhaps, however, too hasty a decision. We, for our part, should look at it in this light. There is no difficulty in travelling in Africa, and finding one's way about, even alone and without resources; that is clear. On the other hand, there is a great deal to be got by the enterprising. Ivory is not more difficult to obtain than rotten old wood. We shall think nothing, therefore, of the enterprise of our young men of the day who are sighing for an opening to obtain wealth to crown their wishes, and who, with a few thousands, could call the girls of their hearts their own, if they do not, if only provided with half a hundred each, club together in company and win the wealth of Africa. Africa may be to many a new India. It must be a jolly life also. Livingstone thinks so, and for those who have no such love ties at home his rhapsody about the belles will be quite exciting. Here is a portrait of Cazembe's queen, Moari a Ngombe by name:—"Would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage, near the tip of her fine slightly aquiline nose. But she had only filed one side of the two front of her superb snow-white teeth; and then what a laugh she had! Let those who wish to know go and see her carried to her farm in her pony phaeton, which is a sort of throne fastened on two very long poles, and carried by twelve stalwart citizens." By all means do go, gentlemen, and don't let Livingstone enjoy the whole of the interior of Africa to himself. If we had half a government it would see a grand chance and fit out an expedition in the name of humanity to stop the infamous traffic in slaves with which he is "so justly incensed and bitterly laments." Why the interior of Africa would be a little thing for such Autumn tourists as we have, and the Alpine Club might, if it intended to step thither, instead of up and down a big mountain, do England some real and lasting service.

[From the London Globe, August 1.]

England has suddenly discovered that her traditional foe, the African slave trade, is not at an end. It has only shifted its citadel from west to east, from Guinea to Zanzibar. What is more, our diplomatic relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar are of such a nature as to have undone all that our gunboats and cruisers have effected elsewhere. Dr. Livingstone has, with all the eloquence of detail, laid before us the horrors which put the caravans of Eastern Africa in competition with the once proverbial "Middle Passage," and we recently had an opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that the Sultan of the slave traders is willing to forego his treaty advantages for a temporary annual income of about five thousand pounds a year. The money sacrifice is so slight, and the final suppression of the slave trade apparently so easy, that the Queen's speech contained no more welcome words than those which promised effectual dealing with the matter. It is a case in which ignorance of facts is the only possible excuse for inaction, and, thanks to Dr. Livingstone, our excuse for inaction exists no more. It is scarcely possible to be mistaken in connecting this sudden promise of action on the part of the Cabinet with the despatches brought to the Foreign Office by Mr. Stanley. It may be undignified on the part of the framers of a message from the Crown to acknowledge their obligations to the exertions of a journalist. But journalists themselves should be more explicitly grateful, and not, like at least one of our contemporaries, avoid all mention of the man who has put us in a position to do our duty. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet cannot have been alive to the circumstances or we should not have had to wait the arrival of Mr. Stanley before public anxiety could be relieved by an official allusion to our disgraceful relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the Swiss Times.]

As I do not share the social views of M. A. Dumas and of M. Du Bourg, whose maxim it is to kill, I cannot adhere to the murderous spirit of that article entitled in one of our public organs "The Political Value of African Discovery." The writer thinks that the explorations of Dr. Livingstone and his search by Mr. H. Stanley cannot have a great result; that a more correct knowledge of African geography and of the splendid additions brought by African discovery will not enrich any nation nor civilize any tribe, nor bring that wealth of land and men one whit nearer to the world alone which could use them well. He concludes, therefore, that it is conquest by bayonets and bullets, not exploration, which the Valley of the Nile requires. This is a very serious assertion in the age we live in. Such a conquest, doubtless, would prove effectual as a means of utilization, but socially and politically the right of a civilized nation to carry firebrand and steel, unprovoked, to the heart of an unknown country is very questionable. The sword in civilized hands accomplishes the same work as other weapons do in the hands of the savage—namely, slaughter. Admitting that in the course of time the natives of Central Africa may have to combat a thousand or so of our countrymen, "English ruffians and Arab savages," as our contemporary proposes, can Christians feel that this is civilizing?

Experience out of Africa has taught us that hate, distrust, revenge in hideous form cannot be purged from the soil watered by a father's, brother's or husband's blood. Generations must die out on both sides ere civilization can be the result of such a conquest. If we turn from some imaginary scene of bloodshed taking place between Britons and Africans near the sources of the Nile to consider the more civilizing example shown by Dr. Livingstone at present, a doubt will not exist concerning the immense social value of his explorations. He is not only a sage, a man of book lore, he is the living apostle of the very civilization which finds its way to the conscience of human beings, be they ever so unenlightened. There is that in the mild undaunted gaze of a man gifted with a superior soul which softens even savages. The "great" white man is already a figure among the men around him. He is fearless, he is trustful, he is indefatigable, forbearing; all these qualities described by Mr. Stanley as having been observed by him in Dr. Livingstone are those of a civilizer. We can fancy, from the insight given us into so grand a character, what his grief would be if he foresaw that the high road his scientific search is opening to European and American enterprise is doomed to be strewn with the victims of a remorseless carnage.

Could not this immense discovery be turned to prove the power and might of the white man's moral superiority? Could not an army of peaceful crusaders be sent forth instead of an army of "ruffians?" could not their leaders be a legion of self-forgetful, earnest, determined men all sworn not to strike but in personal defence, not to burn, or shed blood unnecessarily? If indeed "Indian officers by the dozen are slowly dying in England of disappointment and *ennui*," whose services could be turned to account, more is the shame; but, on the other hand, there are in England aspiring and noble youths fired with the desire to fight and die for "the good" of their fellow men. Such is the army that should carry civilization all down the Nile from Alexandria to the Equator.

But this is not all yet. The article alluded to, of which the writer has failed to mark that the political value of every nation is rooted in its social excellence, calls the story of the meeting of Mr. H. Stanley with Dr. Livingstone *bizarre*. He considers it so, probably, because it is so very novel; because so much greatness and simplicity are the striking features of Mr. H. Stanley's narrative, or perhaps also because the whole affair, from the time of the young American's interview with Mr. Bennett, Junior, to that of the shake-hands with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, was conducted without any of the forms to which our moss-grown minds are accustomed.

If strange is the English of *bizarre*, the term is correct; but if odd is the idea meant I think the definition, though French, very inapplicable indeed; neither do I see anything comic in this other figure, that of the newspaper correspondent, who, in the regular exercise of his profession, moved neither by pity, nor by love of knowledge, nor by desire of adventure, but by an order from Mr. Bennett, coolly plunges into an unknown continent to search for a lost geographer, and after months of sufferings such as only African travellers endure, attains below the Equator an object desired by all mankind, to be repaid by the publication of a despatch to the NEW YORK HERALD.

The paragraph greatly diminishes the merit of all named therein.

Dr. Livingstone is surely something more than a lost geographer, Mr. Bennett something more than a master giving orders; while Mr. H. Stanley deserves a very different appreciation to that which is usually applied to a class of people who receive salaries for the purpose of making others laugh.

There can be nothing comic connected with the heart-rending scenes Mr. Stanley must have gone through, or in his twenty-three attacks of the most malignant fever, or in his daily suspense, in his hope delayed and hair-breadth escapes; neither is it possible to conceive that one who endured so much could be unmoved by a nobler aim than that of sending a despatch from Zanzibar to his employer. Could a man be inaccessible to pity, who, the further he plunged into African deserts found his bodily sufferings increase, and a great endless vista of unknown trials even stretching out in his pursuit of a man like Dr. Livingstone, when he ignored what was coming next, whether the object of his search was murdered? whether he would not soon share the same fate?

Still if in mental blindness we persist in only seeing in Mr. Stanley a clear-brained, cold-hearted reporter, one who does not value human life so much as a telegram, we shall still have to admit that, considering his moral incapacity, he accomplished in the simple performance of his charge a very gigantic feat, that of penetrating 1,000 miles of unknown country. This fact would alone show Mr. Stanley to be, if nothing more, one that his nation may be proud of, because he did his duty regardless of personal danger.

[From the Edinburgh Courant, August 10.]

The great Livingstone-Stanley question is, there can be no doubt, at last fairly cleared up and settled. The plucky and indefatigable correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD has discovered our gallant countryman, who in the cause of humanity and science has separated himself from England, from Europe, from civilization itself, for a period of more than six years. Even so it is—the Expedition instituted by an American newspaper has achieved a signal success where the Search expedition which we ourselves attempted has ended in humiliating failure. Mr. Stanley has contrived to find Dr. Livingstone, because from the first he acted in a manner the very reverse, at each possible point, of that in which the countrymen of Livingstone acted; because he took measures prompt, practical and strenuous, while we deliberated; because he had no petty jealousies of self-seeking rivalry against which to contend, no obstacles of divided counsels and distracted deliberations thrown in his path. We have no wish unduly to censure the policy or the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. It certainly seems strange that geographical science should enkindle in the breasts of its votaries sentiments of ignoble suspicion and mutual ill will, which ought to have no place among the session of the *savans*, and that a new river, a new mountain, a new lake, a new island, has no sooner been discovered by one of their number than the attempt is made to discredit the revelation in a hundred unworthy ways. Scientific zeal is one thing and sectional jealousy another, and what we want at Saville row is more of the former and less of the latter. But our complaint is not now with the Geographical Society. To the honor of that body be it mentioned that its members did equip an expedition, after a certain fashion, to find and even, if need be, to rescue Dr. Livingstone. It is true that the search was organized on principles ridiculously inadequate to the end in view, and that the method of its conduct from the earliest moment was such as to render failure and *fiasco*, humanly speaking, certain and inevitable. Still the Geographical Society made the effort, put forth some little show of exertion, and herein they may claim to be considered immensely superior to the government which swayed at the time, and which, unfortunately, still continues to sway our national destinies. Had Mr. Gladstone been in the slightest degree willing or able to understand the feeling of the people he would not for a moment have hesitated to embody that feeling in action. Had Mr. Lowe been able to look at the matter through any other medium than that of the petty prejudices of an ignoble parsimony he would at once have seen that the occasion was one on which government might, by a financial expenditure comparatively small, win for itself a moral return incalculably great, and immeasurably raise itself in the popular feeling. The institution of a Livingstone Search Expedition by government would have then been not merely a politic but in the long run a distinctly economical measure; and such a government more patriotic or less short-sighted than our own would at once have recognized it to be.

While there necessary mingles with our congratulations to Mr. Stanley on the triumphantly successful issue of his quest a keen sentiment of national humiliation, those congratulations are not on that account one iota the less sincere. America has fairly beaten England, and while it is not unnatural that we should have preferred to have the victory for ourselves, we can accord the fullest measure of admiration for the qualities by which the representative of America, Mr. Stanley, has won that victory. The despatches to the Foreign Office, which we have already published, must be considered as absolutely confirmatory of the authenticity of Mr. Stanley's narrative and Dr. Livingstone's previous letters to the NEW YORK HERALD in all their essential features. They thus contain very little that is now new to us. We have several vividly painted details of the difficulties and the dangers which have perpetually beset Livingstone, and the general drift of the discoveries which he has as yet made is indicated more clearly and circumstantially than it has been before. And here we may remark that we now know all of Livingstone that we are likely to know till the object of his search is finally fulfilled—till he has traced the Nile from its cradle to its *debouchement* into the Mediterranean, and has not improbably joined forces with Sir Samuel Baker. There are, it is true, papers to be read at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Brighton. But these, however rich in scientific value, will add little to our store of popular information. Amid the intensely interesting particulars in which Livingstone's despatches to the Foreign Office, extending over a period of two years, abound, there are two great facts which stand out with overwhelming importance. In the first place, the Doctor has evidently discovered that to the west of Lake Tanganyika there is a third great line of drainage, consisting of huge lakes, whose existence had been previously denied, connected by mighty rivers of which no one had ever dreamed. In the second place, as regards the supreme and central object of Livingstone's investigations, the great historical stream of Egypt, as full of mystery as the very Sphinx which frowns upon its banks, what Livingstone has done is scientifically to disprove the conjectures and the fancied discoveries of the race of explorers who had preceded him—of Speke and Grant and Baker and others. "*Hypotheses non fingo*" wrote Bacon; and this prime rule of scientific research it is which, in the opinion of Livingstone, Speke violated. He did not verify his geographical inductions at every step, and consequently he placed the sources of a Nile at a spot where it is now shown they could not by any possibility rise. Strange it seems—almost like a satire upon human knowledge and progress—that a geographer more ancient than Baker, and of a period more venerable than Speke—none other than Ptolemy himself—should turn out to be much more nearly right in the position which he assigned to the earliest fountains of the Nile than any of the race of *savants* which have succeeded him. The error of Speke and Grant and Baker was that they thought they had discovered the *cunabula Nili* in a vast congeries of lakes, whereas "no great river has a lacustrine origin." The mountains, writes Livingstone, where the watershed of the Nile is, are probably what Ptolemy, for reasons unknown, called the Mountains of the Moon. "From their bases," he adds, "I find that the springs of the Nile do unquestionably arise. This is just what Ptolemy put down, and is true geography. We must accept the fountains; and nobody but Philistines will reject the mountains, though we cannot conjecture the reason for the same." It is the circumstantial verification of the conclusion which Livingstone has thus arrived at on the subject of the birth of the Nile, which has remained for him the last of his labors to fulfil. It is too much to say that Livingstone has as yet actually traced the Nile to its first springs; it is not too much to say that he is upon a track which will almost inevitably lead him to them.

Upon the other points, supreme as their interest is, contained in these last despatches of Livingstone, we must forbear to dwell. Passing by the particulars which he gives us on the subject of the slave trade and the cannibalistic tribes of Central Africa, it is impossible not to be profoundly impressed by the story which the Doctor has to tell us of the innate treachery of the natives, of his repeated desertion by them, and, above all, by the systematic mismanagement of the supplies with which he was provided, and the despatch of the attendants who were sent to his assistance. Sometimes these supplies failed to come at all; sometimes when they did come they were not what he wanted. Natives were sent to him instead of freemen, and the natives were not good. When shall we next hear of Livingstone? He has already come within 180 miles of the historical Nile, and it is not likely that he will be able to perform the remainder of his long and toilsome journey within a year from the present time. As we have hinted above, it is far from unlikely that when a new batch of communications arrives from Livingstone he will already have passed into Egypt proper, and have met with Baker Pacha. Then we shall know much on which we can only now vaguely speculate. And the speculation, which the discoveries and communications already made by Dr. Livingstone suggest, opens up a vista of magnificent possibilities, and even probabilities, from which imagination recoils dizzy. The civilization of the great African Continent, the solution of the great African mystery, the extinction of anthropophagy, the abolition of the slave trade, the connection of two seas by a railway right through the heart of the Libyan Desert—there is no reason why another generation should not see such and all of these things. For such a consummation posterity will be indebted to Livingstone; but Livingstone, to complete his great task, has need of more supplies and more State help, and that is our immediate moral, which the nation and the government should take to heart.

[From the Paris American Register.]

The success of Mr. Stanley, correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, in his search for Doctor Livingstone, has brought out some curious facts regarding the previous English expeditions, and more particularly that fitted out by the Geographical Society, at the expense of the British public, which was put under the charge of Lieutenant Dawson. First, we are told by Dr. Livingstone himself that the stores sent to him from England were long left at Zanzibar, and finally sent on in charge of Arab traders, slavedealers and thieves, who proceeded to appropriate the goods the moment they were beyond the reach of civilization. Despite this experience, a second lot of goods was entrusted to men of known bad character—men who had been signalled again and again as rascals who could not be trusted with a farthing. We need not say that this caravan met with the fate of the former. During a period of three years Dr. Livingstone not only received no relief, but none of the many letters sent to him through Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, reached the wearied but stout-hearted explorer. When Mr. Stanley was at Ujiji nine packets of letters sent to him from the European agent of his journal, Dr. Hosmer, were safely forwarded to him through the American Consul at Zanzibar. It makes no sort of difference whether these nine packets of letters went by nine different caravans or only five, for the fact is none the less striking that Mr. Stanley received that number in the comparatively short space of four months, while Dr. Livingstone was three years without receiving a single line from home. The secret of this matter would have long remained concealed had Stanley failed in his gallant attempt, but his success has brought out some interesting and some contemptible facts. We now know that we must look to Dr. Kirk for an explanation of his conduct, and that gentleman has been summoned to answer before the bar of public opinion. Some of our readers may remember the hints of this which we gave in our first articles, for even at that time it seemed clear to us, from Dr. Kirk's complete indifference to Mr. Stanley, and from the sneering, unjust, untruthful reports sent home by him, that he had no heart in the work, and it was a matter of indifference to him whether or not supplies or letters ever reached the courageous explorer. As he himself remarked, in the presence of Mr. Stanley and the American Consul, "As a private individual he would do nothing, positively nothing, but as a British official he was bound to do his duty." Those are not the exact words, perhaps, but we challenge a denial that this is the meaning, the strict sense, of his remarks. In no way can we account for such apathy, to call it by no worse name, except on the ground of jealousy, and that such is the opinion of Dr. Livingstone himself is evident from many cautious and gentlemanly remarks in his letters to Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Dr. Livingstone is too kind-hearted a man to make charges against any one, but upon the bare facts the public has already made them for him, and Dr. Kirk can now explain his conduct if it be possible to do so. If not, he will be a disgraced man in the eyes of the world.

The secret history of the last English expedition is scarcely less curious or disgraceful. Mr. Charles New, for many years a Methodist missionary in Africa, has just written a long letter to the *Times* full of details and insinuations. We do not know the merits of this quarrel, nor do we care a straw who is right or who is wrong; the bare facts are sufficient for our purpose. When the Geographical Society called for public subscriptions to send an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone the money was immediately forthcoming. The generous British public was ready to give any sum for this purpose. The government gave the weight of its approval, and not only sent money to the great explorer, but put the agents of the government at the disposition of the society in so far as they could aid this work. Thus, Lieutenant Dawson, with Lieutenant Henn second in command, started out with the aid of the British people, the Geographical Society, the government, and with the best wishes of the civilized world. At that period only Americans, and those who know the nervous energy of our race and the indomitable spirit they bring to any undertaking, believed in the success of Mr. Stanley. But, starting out under such splendid auspices, and with everything in its favor, the new expedition soon came to grief. From the very outset petty jealousies arose and suspicions which made everybody miserable. Mr. New was invited to join the expedition as an interpreter and because of his experience, which made him invaluable to men of so little self-reliance as those in command of the expedition, but before joining he was required to sign a paper saying that he would obey the chief, after him the second in command, that he would keep in his place, that he would not try to rob Lieutenant Dawson of the honors he was about to win and that he would publish nothing until Dawson had issued his book, and, doubtless, won the honors of knighthood. The whole expedition, it seems, down to the last donkey, was bound in this way not to try to rob the two leaders of their honors. This was counting the chickens before they were hatched; but it seems that each member had some *arrière pensée*. Lieutenant Dawson might be carried off by fever; to provide for that event Lieutenant Henn had a special clause put in the contract. In case Henn fell, New provided for his succession, and meantime the caravan formed slowly, and the season passed before it got under way. After months of waiting, when all was ready to start for the expected honors, some of Stanley's men came in to buy provisions, saying that their master had been four months exploring with Dr. Livingstone, and was now returning. Instead of pushing out boldly and promptly as any American would have done, Lieutenant Dawson thought he would go home. Lieutenant Henn thought he would go on, but finally backed out. Mr. New was going to take charge, but as Lieutenant Henn could not make up his mind whether he would yield his rights, the missionary grew shaky. In their despair, in the midst of their quarrels, young Livingstone declared that he would go on alone to carry these provisions to his father if no one would go with him, and this bold attitude so shocked the leaders of the party that they speedily met in council with Dr. Kirk and resolved that something must be done. It was at that time that Stanley came in, passing the caravan not yet *en route*. The next morning after his arrival he began to purchase supplies for the Doctor, and before the English expedition had arranged their private quarrels a second HERALD caravan, laden with everything that Dr. Livingstone might require, was put under way, again passing the English caravan in its camp. What the fate of the latter may be is more than we can say. Finding his father well supplied through the munificence of Mr. James Gordon Bennett young Livingstone has returned, and Dr. Kirk can now make another present to the Arabs if he pleases, with very small prejudice to Dr. Livingstone. There are many suggestions which we might make in connection with this subject, but we cannot afford the space. In future we would recommend the Geographical Society to choose an American for the command of their expeditions. In the first place, he will be free from jealousy. He will bind no man to obey him by a written contract, but he will make his subordinates obey or turn them adrift. Once the line is mapped out in his mind there will be no hesitation about the matter, and there will be no scandalous private quarrels and squabbles like those which have marked the course of Baker Pasha and Lieutenant Dawson.

[From the Panama Star and Herald, August 3.]

The success of the agent sent out by the NEW YORK HERALD in finding Dr. Livingstone in the centre of Africa is one of the most astounding events of the day, and one that challenges the world's admiration. That the proprietor of a newspaper had the means, the will and the energy, with the confidence in the men that served him to call one of them (Mr. Stanley) and merely say to him, "Go and find Dr. Livingstone; spare no expense, and report for the HERALD what you have done," was putting the ways of this world, in America at least, in a novel and striking light. Mr. Stanley, nothing loth and without the least hesitation, obeyed the orders of his chief and set his face towards the sources of the Nile by way of Ujiji. After a fight with the King of Mirambo, and got led into a scrape by the cowardice and cruelty of the Arabs, he at last reached Ujiji by a roundabout route, and entered the latter place with such of his expedition as disease and desertion had left him, carrying the American flag and firing guns. Dr. Livingstone was seen as a frail old white man in the midst of a crowd of wondering "niggers." The sight of that flag, seen for the first time since creation, so far in the interior of Africa, must have surprised the Doctor as much as the wondering natives. The moment, as the London *Daily News* says, is one for the poet and the painter, and is as impressive for futurity as when Balboa caught the first sight of the Pacific Ocean, or any other similar event of heroic enterprise and discovery. The feelings of the two men are more easy to imagine than describe. The whole of Mr. Stanley's adventurous journey till he sighted Livingstone is in its details as interesting as any ordinary book of travels. The newspaper is certainly assuming a position in the world far more reaching than even the pulpit. With the printing press as its altar, it has the whole world who can read it for a congregation. Barbarous kingdoms and savage tribes have already learned from the pictures of themselves in the *Illustrated London News* that their doings are known and commented on far away, and thus their potentates are restrained from outrages by pride for their reputation if not by a higher motive. The natives along the mysterious head waters of ancient Nile have seen the Stars and Stripes, and will not forget them. Dr. Livingstone, who, in doubtless dreams, saw aid coming to him in the shape of the Geographical Society, and his English friends found his dreams unexpectedly realised by Mr. Stanley and the NEW YORK HERALD's expedition. Nay, Mr. Stanley found the supply of goods sent to him from England through the English Consulate at Zanzibar, had nearly all been robbed by the carriers of it, and had not yet reached him. The American mode of putting an idea into execution is certainly characteristic, compared with this, if you want a thing done, do it yourself or see it is done. Why would we expect savages, whose highest virtue and idea of duty is to rob, to carry safely a bale of goods entrusted to them for a dollar say, when nothing hinders them from taking the whole bale for their own use?

The details of Mr. Stanley's extraordinary expedition are given at length in the NEW YORK HERALD of the 15th of July last, to which we regret to have to refer our readers as being too long for our space. A notice of the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone during his long absence we give in the present issue.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

On Thursday next two great races will be run at Long Branch for purses amounting to $3,500. The first race will be four mile heats, and the second a steeple chase. We understand that there will be at least half a dozen or more horses in the four-mile heat race, comprising Mr. Sanford's bay colt Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred; Mr. Coffee's brown mare Morlacchi, by Lexington, dam Banner; Mr. Bannatyne's chestnut horse Milesian, by Mickey Free, dam Cornelian; Babcock's chestnut gelding Doctor, by Second Albion, dam by O'Meara, and probably one or two others whose entries are on the way. The steeple chase will have eight or nine entries, and this must necessarily be an interesting event, as the jumps at Monmouth Park are more difficult than at any other place in the country. Thursday will be a gala day at Monmouth Park.

HORSE NOTES.

Among the celebrities of the road the Fleetwood Stables are well represented by J. B. Ayre's 16½ hand team of bays, Bully Briggs and William Van Cott, which can step a 2:45 clip.

Mr. G. Seaman's pair of bay mares, 15½ hands; one by Billy Denton and the mate by Manhattan, which can trot in 2:50.

Mr. E. A. William's pair of champion trotting mares; nice steppers.

Mr. E. D. Slater's pair, sorrel gelding Fleetwood and bay mare Dover Girl, which can trot fast and are driven to a new top wagon of the latest pattern and design, making a natty turnout.

Charles Wood's bay horse Germaine; a very nice roadster.

Mr. John Rickard's black horse Black Ink, who can trot well.

Mr. Samuel Nowell's brown mare, from the East.

Dr. Lee's pretty trotting mare, by Hiram Drew, who is rapid.

Mr. J. C. Howe's original Ice Boy, a very rapid sorrel horse.

Mr. House's pair bay geldings.

Dexter has become a perfect road horse and neither shies nor jumps at any alarming object he meets. It is not necessary to say that he can beat anything he comes in contact with.

Mr. Morton drives a very speedy gray mare of messenger strain of blood, who can step a 2:40 clip; also a bay gelding, by Concklin's American Star, which is fast and of good style.

General Buford, of Woodford county, Kentucky, recently sold his chestnut colt by Alexander's Abdallah, dam unknown, for $3,000.

The Embry trotting horse, until recently owned in Kentucky, is now owned by a gentleman living in Augusta, Ga. It is said he has refused $20,000 for him.

The three-year old colt Silent Friend was sold by Mr. William Jenning to Erastus Corning, during the Saratoga meeting, for $6,000, and $2,000 extra should he win the Dixie stakes at Baltimore. Silent Friend was bred by M. B. Grats, Woodford county, Ky., and is by imp. Australian, dam Springbrook, by Lexington out of Emnalau, by Mambrino, son of American Eclipse.

Mr. C. J. Alloway, of Montreal, Canada, has purchased of H. P. McGrath his three-year-old bay colt John Doe, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler.

The colt George Wilkes, by Asteroid, dam Emma Wright, was recently sold by T. G. Moore, to Mr. D. J. Bannatyne, for $600.

Mr. Zeb Ward has sold to Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Canada, his three-year-old bay filly Cynthiana, by Tipperary, dam by imp. Hooton, for $650.

Mr. John M. Clay has sold Survivor to Mr. John Chamberlin. Price paid not stated.

The Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County offer nine purses to be trotted for at their ensuing meeting, amounting in the aggregate to $3,150. Entries to close September 19.

Mr. John F. Dawson, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., has become the purchaser of the celebrated trotter White Fawn, one of the handsomest trotting horses in the country.

At a sale of the trotting horses, owned by the late A. E. Noble, which took place at Anderson's stables the 15th inst., the following prices were realized:—

For a black trotting mare Mary, raised in Bucks county, Pa., 15½ hands high, 10 years old, sired by Greene's Bashaw; has record of 2:41 at Union Course, Long Island, and trotted two miles in 5:22—$215.

Dapple gray horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, by General Knox, dam Drew Mare, raised at Waterville, Me.; can trot in 2:40 to wagon—$500.

Sorrel gelding, Hickey, 15½ hands high, 10 years old, raised in Virginia; won a race at Fleetwood in 1871 in 2:38, the sixth heat—$875.

Sorrel mare, Alice Huntington, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, sired by Champion, dam a thoroughbred Harkaway mare, trotted in private in 2:30¾—$1,225.

Brown gelding, David Bonner, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, raised in Kentucky; trotted at Prospect Park, October 11, 1870; beat Fanny Fern, Lady Emily, Jennie, Grace Bertram, Flora and Enigma in 2:31½, 2:33½ and 2:31¼, making first one-half mile of last heat in 1:10; December 6, 1871, at Fleetwood, match $500, against Lady Wellen, distanced her in 2:34, first heat—$1,275.

A DOUBLE SHAVE.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Judge Dowling committed John Cain on a charge of having stolen a valise, which contained wearing apparel of the value of $30 and two silver watches, one of them worth $20 and the other $10, the property of Francis Campbell, who belongs to the interior of the State. Campbell was getting shaved in a barber's shop and laid the valise in a corner in the saloon, but when the tonsorial operation was over it was found that the valise was gone. The Judge sent Campbell to the House of Detention.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE CLOSE OF THE COTTON YEAR

The Crop of 1871-72 as Compared with That of 1870-71.

The Great Flank Movement of the Speculators in Gold.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE DECLINE.

The Economic, Political and Special Influences Affecting the Gold Premium.

The Tendency to Specie Payments.

The Problem of Money as Modified by the Failure of the Chicago Wheat "Corner."

Saturday's Bank Statement and Its Purport.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, August 25, 1872.

The ensuing week will be the last of the so-called cotton year, which begins conventionally on the 1st of September. The crop of 1871-72 has fallen short of that of last year by about a million and a quarter bales—at least this is the discrepancy in the receipts at the ports. The amount will hardly be enlarged by the difference between the interior movement of cotton this year and last, and may be considerably reduced because of the increased domestic consumption and greater use of river and land carriage. The cotton market was in the main quiet and firm. The general trade of the city is getting brisker, and the merchants continue to be sanguine of a good Fall business.

IN WALL STREET

the week was a busy one in the gold market, what with the great conversion of speculators from the "bull" to the "bear" side of the account and the changing of loans incidental to the increased activity thus occasioned. On one day the clearances at the Gold Bank reached the enormous total of $142,000,000. Indeed, the success and adroitness with which the leading spirits in the recent "bull" speculation executed their

FLANK MOVEMENT IN GOLD

will make it a memorable epoch in the history of Wall street. After advancing gold to 115½ a 115⅝, and pinning it there for a few weeks, they found they were dealing on the wrong side of the market. Prop it up as they would, they found it give way under them at the least effort to sell. The market was inherently weak, as it naturally would be with foreign exchange fully one per cent below the specie shipping point. The precedents on which they had relied had been unreliable indices. Gold last year had been put to 115⅝ with comparatively little effort. It was incomprehensible why at this, the corresponding season, it

WOULD NOT STICK.

By this time the clique, or rather the leaders of it, began to find that there were a dozen different sources of exchange, which were always taking their market away from them. Now it was a new railroad loan and again it was some city or corporation loan which kept feeding the gold market with supplies. As for the effort to "squeeze" the merchants and compel them to cover their borrowed gold, it also proved a failure, because the merchants found they could borrow bills of exchange just as easily as the gold, and thus pay their indebtedness to Europe. The clique, baffled at every step and foiled in their chief design, the ensnaring of the

MERCANTILE SHORT INTEREST,

turned in their tracks at last, particularly as they thought they discovered a fresh development of a feeling in favor of the re-election of General Grant. They sustained the market for a brief spell by sporadic bidding for the Treasury gold, and by like devices, but meanwhile were selling their gold. The consequence was a decline from 115 (on Monday) to 112⅝ on yesterday. The highest point of the Summer was 115⅝, as against 115¾ last year. The clique held the market in 1871 until a later stage of the Summer, and sustained the price at 114 a 115 until well into the Fall. The force employed this year as well as the means involved largely exceeded those of last year, so that the

TENDENCY TO SPECIE PAYMENTS

of our finances in general is well illustrated in the decline of gold the past week. Almost superhuman efforts were made to get gold beyond 115⅝, but they were doomed to failure by the inexorable laws which are governing the grand question of the relative values of our gold and paper. We are extravagant beyond precedent in our foreign imports, but yet we some way manage to keep from overdoing our extravagance. If we buy ten millions of foreign goods more than we ought to buy, along comes some European capitalist, as did the Messrs. Crossley & Co. the other day, and take ten millions of a loan. And so it is going from

YEAR TO YEAR.

The only trouble about the whole matter is in the far distant future, when we shall get to the end of our loans and bonds which are capable of attracting foreign capital, and about that the average Wall street man, American citizen or merchant is not likely to trouble himself. But by that time we may have revolutionized the financial world and made New York the centre of exchanges—a thing not improbable within the next fifteen or twenty years—and then specie payments will be a matter of course and as permanent as they are now in London or any other place. The decline in gold made an active demand at the close for bills on Europe, and the market left off strong on the basis of 109 a 109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

MONEY,

under a continuance of the demand from Chicago which outlasted the cause of its more active character—viz., the great "corner" in wheat—advanced to 7 per cent on call, and induced a hardening of discounts to 7½ a 8 per cent for prime names. But with the culmination of the "corner" the demand for money ceased, especially as the decline in the price of wheat checked the movement of the crop from the interior. Chicago thus finds itself supplied with money enough to carry all its wheat at the high prices of the "corner."

A SURPLUS

therefore exists at the present time, virtually, and the first counter effect has been felt in a reaction in New York to 3 per cent as the rate for money, with at the close on Saturday a steadier feeling at a later reaction to 4 per cent. With a check given to speculation in wheat and to the movement of the crop itself by the sudden fall in prices the opinion has been created that a deferment of action may be looked for unless the farmers make up their minds to sell at the new scale of prices or the marketing of the new cotton crop should assume a brisker character than usual. These are the

UNKNOWN QUANTITIES,

which are about the only obstacle to a clearer discernment of the course of the money market during the Fall months. But they cloud the problem enough to keep up speculation and doubt.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were dull and mostly neglected. The general list fluctuated within a trifling percentage, but further weakness was shown by the South Carolina July bonds, the leading speculative issues, which declined to 26½, rallying at the close to 26½ a 27. The following were the closing prices, including those for the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73½ a 74; do., new, 73⅝ a 74; Virginia, ex coupon, 46 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 41; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 51 a 51½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15½ a 16; Georgia sixes, 73 a 78; do. sevens, 87 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33½ a 34; do., to North Carolina railroads, 46 a 48; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 27; do. do., 1868, 22 a 25; do., new, 20 a 22; do., special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 93½ a 94; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, 48 a 53; do., levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do., eights, 70 a 80; do. do., eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 83 a 87; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., new, January and July, 26½ a 27; do. do., April and October, 25 a 26; Arkansas sixes, funded, 45 a 50; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 92 a 94; do. interest eights, 86 a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 83; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 89 a 92; do. second mortgage eights, 84 a 86; New Orleans and Jackson first, 92 a 93; do. second, 85 a 87; Memphis and Charleston first, 88 a 90; do. second, 80 a 83; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 45 a 49; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 67 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 53 a 56; Savannah city sevens, 84 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 65 a 70; do. issue railroads, sixes, 62 a 68; do sevens, 65 a 68.

GOVERNMENTS BONDS

underwent a general and considerable decline, as a consequence, in the first place, of their sympathy with the gold quotation, and, in the second, of large sales by holders, who had bought for a temporary investment pending the low rates for money in the summer, which purpose having been served the bonds were returned to the market. The following prices were made at the close on Saturday afternoon:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 113; do. do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¼ a 115; do. do., coupon, 116⅝ a 116⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do., do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1865, do., do., 115 a 115¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113½ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do., do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do., do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅝ a 109; do. do., coupon, 111⅝ a 111⅞; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111¾ a 112¼; do. do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 112¼.

STOCKS

during the week were in the main heavy, as a consequence of the more active demand for money in the earlier portion of it, but slowly improved in the last few days, so as to regain all but ½ a ¾ per cent of Monday's figures. The leading feature was Erie, which rose to 52⅝, dropped next day to 46½, rose again to 48, went off again to 46, and closed at 46¼, pursuing in these several fluctuations corresponding changes in the London market, by which our own is entirely guided, so far as this stock is concerned.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅝	97⅛
Erie	48	46
Lake Shore	89½	89⅛
Wabash	74½	74¼
Northwestern	73½	73⅛
Rock Island	110	109¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¼
St. Paul preferred	75⅝	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	43	42½
Union Pacific	35⅝	35
C., C. and I. C.	34	33⅝
Western Union Telegraph	72	71⅝
Pacific Mail	73¾	73⅜

The following were the prevailing quotations at the time the Board adjourned:—Western Union, 71⅝ a 72; Quicksilver, 41 a 42; Pacific Mail, 73⅝ a 73¾; New York Central, 97½ a 97⅝; Erie, 46⅛ a 46¼; Lake Shore, 89⅜ a 89½; Union Pacific, 35¼ a 35⅜; North Western, 73¼ a 73⅜; New Jersey Central, 106½ a 107; Rock Island, 109⅞ a 110; St. Paul, 54 a 54⅛; St. Paul preferred, 75⅜ a 75½; Wabash, 74⅜ a 74½; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾ a 42⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 37 a 39; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 6⅝ a 7; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 33¾ a 34.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	115	114⅛
Tuesday	114¼	113¾
Wednesday	114⅛	113¾
Thursday	114⅛	113¾
Friday	113⅞	113¼
Saturday	113⅛	112⅝

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is quite unfavorable, owing to an impairment of the surplus reserve to the extent of about a million and a half of dollars. The heavy movement of currency to the West in connection with the Chicago wheat "corner," and the natural demand for money at this season in the rural districts are reflected in a reduction of over nine millions in the deposits. As the loss in legal tenders is only about a million and a half, and the contraction in loans about three and a quarter millions, the difference must have been shipped in national bank notes. A decrease in specie of two millions is

A RELIC

a relic of the futile "bull" speculation in gold when the cliques were holding the coin off the market. The gold which they have since returned to the banks makes little or no show in the present week's averages, but will appear in all its volume next week, doubtless. Hence the specie average is a rising average, and the banks are really stronger than the analysis of their statement makes them out to be, especially as the movement of currency has greatly abated with the fall in the price of wheat. It was the greater consideration paid to these latter facts rather than to the absolute statement itself that explains the firmness of the stock market after so bad an exhibit. Indeed, with the

FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT

and with the great accumulation of grain in Chicago, it would not be surprising if the further movement of money, at least in an active degree, should be deferred until much later in the season, or until the farmers have got accustomed to the lower prices prevalent since the failure of the wheat "corner." The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	August 17.	August 24.
Loans	$295,802,800	$292,428,600
Specie	20,399,300	18,207,200
Circulation	27,290,600	27,371,700
Deposits	235,757,600	226,449,300
Legal tenders	52,533,400	50,869,000

—The changes being in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$3,374,200
Decrease in specie	2,192,100
Increase in circulation	81,100
Decrease in deposits	9,308,300
Decrease in legal tenders	1,664,400

AN ANALYSIS

of the above figures shows that the banks now hold as surplus reserve $5,620,950—a decrease for the week of $1,549,700. This result is worked out in detail in the following calculation, showing the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	August 17.	August 24.	Changes.
Specie	$20,399,300	$18,207,200	Dec...$2,192,100
Legal tenders	52,533,400	50,869,000	Dec... 1,664,400
Total reserve	$72,932,700	$69,076,200	Dec...$3,856,500
Circulation	27,290,600	27,371,700	Inc... 81,100
Deposits	235,757,600	226,449,300	Dec... 9,308,300
Total liabilities	$263,048,200	$253,821,000	Dec...$9,227,200
25 per cent	65,762,050	63,455,250	
Excess over legal reserve	7,170,650	5,620,950	Dec... 1,549,700

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet But Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Oats Easier—Pork and Lard Firm—Coffee Quiet—Spirits Easier—Rosin Quiet and Firm—Whiskey Easier.

SATURDAY, August 25—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet for all descriptions, but former prices were yet current. We have only to note sales of 2,100 bags Rio, ex Delgravia, at New Orleans, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; good do., 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime, 18c. a 18¼c., gold, per lb., sixty to ninety days; Java, government bags, 19c. a 19½c.; do. grass mats, 19½c. a 20½c.; Singapore, 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 18c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.

COTTON.—For spot cotton the market was quiet to-day, but last evening a fair business was consummated. Quotations are revised, and show an advance in ordinary and good ordinary of ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. Future deliveries were only in limited request, and at a decline of 1-16c. per lb. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	60	1,325	1,385

Included in the above are 50 bales to arrive.

For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—August, 200 at 20⅝c.; September, 600 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20¼c.; October, 100 at 19¾c., 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19½c., 300 at 19 5-16c.; November, 200 at 18¾c.; January, 300 at 18⅞c., o. f. c.; 200 at 18 13-16c., o. f. c. Exchange—1c. paid to exchange 100 October for 100 September. Total, 2,400 bales. Sales to-day up to 12 M.—September, 400 at 20 5-16c.; October, 200 at 19 5-16c., 100 at 19¼c., 300 at 19 5-16c. Exchanged—15-16c. paid to exchange 100 October for 100 September; 1 7-16 paid to exchange 100 November for 100 September. Total, 1,000 bales. Grand total, 3,400 bales. The receipts at the ports reported on 'Change foot up 260 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅝c., gold; by sail, ½c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ⅜c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅜c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ⅞c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Good ordinary	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Low middling	21	21⅛	21½	21½
Middling	22	22⅛	22½	22½
Good middling	24	24⅛	24½	24½

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,869 bbls.; wheat, 87,750 bushels; corn, 324,299 do.; corn meal, 100 bbls. and 300 bags; oats, 81,361 bushels. The flour market ruled steady, although the demand was only moderate. The sales foot up about 8,900 bbls., including all kinds. Corn meal continued in fair demand, with sales reported of 400 bbls., at $3 25 for Western yellow on the dock and $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a $5 00
Superfine State	5 50	a 6 25
Extra State	6 60	a 7 00
Choice State	7 25	a 7 75
Superfine Western	5 50	a 6 25
Extra Western	6 50	a 7 25
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a 9 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00	a 7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a 8 25
Family	8 75	a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 25	a 7 75
St. Louis straight extra	7 75	a 8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 75	a 9 25
St. Louis choice family	9 25	a 11 00
California	8 25	a 8 75
Rye flour	3 50	a 5 00
Southern No. 2	3 50	a 4 75
Southern superfine	5 50	a 6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a 9 25
Southern family	9 25	a 12 50
Corn meal, Western	3 35	a 3 65
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60	a 3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a 3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.
Caloric	3 60	a 3 65
Puncheons	10 50	f. o. b.

—The wheat market was steady, but the demand was only moderate. Sales, 50,000 bushels at $1 53 for No. 2 Chicago, afloat; $1 40 a $1 45 for soft new red Winter Western; $1 50 a $1 52½ for dry do.; $1 63 a $1 68 for amber Tennessee; $1 60 for amber Indiana; other descriptions were dull and nominal at $1 53 a $1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, and $1 54 a $1 55 for No. 1 do. Corn opened firmer, but subsequently closed about steady. Sales, 188,000 bushels at 60c. a 60½c. for steamer; 61½c. for sail, mixed; 61½c. a 62c. for extra choice do; 62½c. for yellow Western; other descriptions were nominal in the absence of transactions. Oats were dull at the opening and closed a shade easier. Sales about 100,600 bushels at 43½c. a 43¾c. for old No. 2 Chicago and Western; 36c. a 40c. for new do., afloat; 45c. for car lots of choice mixed State, afloat; and 48c. a 51c. for good to choice white State, afloat. The market closing dull. Barley and rye were dull and nominal in the absence of transactions.

FREIGHTS.—For accommodation on the berth the market was very quiet and rates without quotable change. The chartering demand was less urgent but rates very firm and generally higher. The only engagements reported were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7,500 bushels grain at 8¾d. a 9¼d. The charters include a Norwegian bark, 2,200 quarters grain to Cork for orders, 7s. 9d. or if direct, 3d. off; a British schooner 1,200 quarters grain to Bristol Channel at 7s. flat; a North German bark from Philadelphia to Dantzic, 2,700 bbls. refined petroleum, 7s. 9d.; a German bark (rechartered) from do. to a Continental port, 4,000 bbls. refined do., 7s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—The same quietness prevailed, but prices remained without material change. Domestic sold in a jobbing way, but beyond this nothing of importance transpired. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	20c. a 25c.
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	28c. a 31c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 33c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	32c. a 36c.
Porto Rico	— a —	30c. a 57c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 36c.
New Orleans	— a —	45c. a 88c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market to-day exhibited more than the usual Saturday's quietness; in fact, trade was extremely dull, but few brokers being present. No sales of consequence were reported, and the market was weak at about 52½c. The market for rosin was in about the same condition, excepting that former prices ruled firm. The only sale we heard of was 500 bbls. of strained at $3 75. Tar was quiet, and quoted nominally at $5 50 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market was very quiet to-day, but without perceptible change in prices. A sale of 1,000 bbls was reported, for remainder of month, at 22½c., which was about the market price for cargoes. Crude in bulk was quoted at 11¼c. Sales were made at that price, but but we were unable to learn the quantity. Cases were quiet, but firm, at 28½c. a 29c. Naphtha was still nominal at about 15½c. At the Creek the market was quiet, but a shade better—quoted at $3 35 on both roads. The Philadelphia market was unchanged and quiet. Refined quoted at 21½c. for remainder of month. Later we hear of sales in New York of 2,000 bbls., from the 25th of August till 8th of September, at 22¾c.; 5,000 bbls., sellers first half of September, at 22⅞c., and 2,000 for remainder of month, in Philadelphia, at 21⅜c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 50 bbls.; cut meats, 185 pkgs.; lard, 562 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was generally quiet, still the aggregate showed a fair business at full former prices. Sales—250 bbls. for remainder of month at $14 25, 250 bbls. for do. at $14 27½, and 250 bbls. buyers September at $14 50. The jobbing trade was unimportant. We also note sales of 500 bbls. sellers September at $14 30. Bacon was in good demand and firm; large sales were made, the particulars of which were kept quiet. We note sales of 1,500 boxes long and short clear for December delivery at 7⅞c. Dressed hogs were quoted steady within the range of 6½c. a 6¾c. Beef remained quiet, except in a jobbing way, where sales were made of about 60 bbls. at from $8 a $10 for mess, and $10 a $12 for extra do. Tierces quoted at $12 a $14 for prime mess, and $17 a $20 for India mess. Beef hams were dull and nominal. Cut meats were also dull, but no change in quotations were reported. Lard—The market for Western was very quiet, but holders were firm in their views, and demanded 9¼c. for spot or remainder of month. Sales were made of 400 tierces prime kettle for export at 9½c. City lard was active and very firm. Sales 300 tierces spot at 8⅞c., and 600 tierces for September delivery at 9c.

SUGAR.—For raw the market exhibited but little life, and prices tended somewhat in buyers' favor, without, however, being quotably changed. The sales foot up about 750 hhds. of refining Cubas at from 8⅛c. to 8⅝c., according to quality. Refined was quiet, but without reported change from previous quotations. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7½c. a 8¼c.; fair to good fair 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; good to prime, 8⅝c. a 9c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; prime to choice, 9½c. a 9⅝c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 10½c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8⅝c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅞c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8⅜c.; do. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9½c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅝c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅜c.; do., white, 11¼c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8c. a 8⅞c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9c. a 10½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7½c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9½c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 8½c.

RICE.—The market continued firm, especially for domestic, and the demand was fair. Sales to-day about 60 tierces of Carolina at 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; 100 bags Patna, fair to good, at 7⅞c. a 8c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7¼c.

STEARINE—Generally quiet. Sales 55 tierces, an extra choice brand, at 16½c.

TALLOW continued quiet, but unchanged. About 30,000 lbs. of common sold at 8 7-16c. a 8⅝c.; city quoted nominally at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 235 bbls. The market was rather easier, but irregular. Sales 100 bbls. at 92½c. a 93c., closing rather weak.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1872.

Cotton quiet and nominal; low middlings, 19¼c. a 19⅝c. Net receipts, 26 bales. Gross, 36. Exports coastwise, 489, per George Washington for New York. Sales, 223. Stock, 6,321.

MOBILE, August 24, 1872.

Cotton in no demand; middlings nominal. Net receipts, 12 bales. Stock, 780.

SAVANNAH, August 24, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19¼c. Net receipts, 1 bale. Sales, 55. Stock, 599.

CHARLESTON, August 24, 1872.

Cotton steady; middlings 19⅞c. a 20c. Net receipts, 28 bales. Exports coastwise, 60. Sales, 100. Stock, 3,640.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1872.

Spirits turpentine firm at 45c. Rosin firm at $3 20 for strained; $3 50 for low No. 1; $3 75 for No. 1; $3 25 for No. 2; $6 for extra pale; $6 50 for low pale; $5 for pale. Crude turpentine steady at $2 50 for hard; $3 85 for yellow dip; $4 35 for virgin. Tar steady at $4.

LOUISVILLE, August 24, 1872.

Tobacco unchanged. Sales, 63 hhds. Flour in fair demand and steady.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1872.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 19 a $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 12¼ cash or seller August, $1 12½ seller September; No. 3 do., $1 00½. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 mixed regular, 38½c. a 38⅝c.; fresh, 38⅞ offered cash or seller September 39c.; rejected, 36c.; no grade, 31c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 28c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 54c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Fall 63½c. Mess pork quiet at $14 75 cash seller August or September. Lard steady at 8½c. for Summer, 8⅝ for Winter. Bulk meats in good demand and held higher; shoulders, 7c.; short rib middles, 9½c. Bacon unchanged. Whiskey in fair demand at 89c. a 89½c.; last sales at 89c. Freights active and higher; 11c. a 11½c. for corn, 12c. a 12c½. for wheat, to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 233,000 bushels wheat, 320,000 do. corn, 44,000 do. oats, 5,000 do. rye, 8,000 do. barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 127,000 bushels wheat, 365,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye, 2,000 do. barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 45,213 bbls.; wheat, 232,909 bushels; corn, 159,781 do.; oats, 7,000 do.; barley, 4,900 do.; rye, 1,400 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 62,372 bushels; corn, 243,074 do.; oats, 14,500 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 12¼c.; corn, 11¼c.; oats, 7¼c. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 2,257 bushels; corn, 62,800 do.; oats, 9,985 do. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25 a $7 50; bakers', $8 a $8 50; amber, $8 50 a $8 75; white, $9 a $9 80. Wheat quiet; sales, in small lots, Milwaukee Spring No. 2, at $1 36 a $1 36½. Corn advanced 1c. per bushel; sales in small lots at 51c. Oats dull; Western at 36½c. a 37c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, August 24, 1872.

Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $9 75 for white Winter, $10 25 for double extra. Wheat dull; sales early 2,000 bushels new red Indiana at $1 47½; now held higher. Corn quiet; sales two car loads at 58c.; round lots offered at 56c. Oats quiet; sales one car at 41c. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $18; shipstuffs, $20; middlings, $22 per ton. Highwines, 90c. Canal freights—Wheat, 8c., corn 7¼c., to New York; lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 53c., to New York, 43c., to Albany 38c. Receipts by lake—1,771,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—1,273,000 feet of lumber.

FINANCIAL.

ASSESSMENT.—GOULD & CURRY MINING COMpany, $15 (coin) per share, delinquent September 12; sale October 2. Payment may be made at Agency, Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. G. HARBRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

MONEY PLENTY, ALWAYS ON HAND, TO LOAN on mortgage or securities. Mortgages and Notes purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street, Commissioner for each State and Territory.

$80.000 TO PURCHASE GOOD FIRST AND Second Mortgages on City Property; large amounts preferred; or will make direct loans. W. D. & T. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

$750.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPerty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply with papers. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

THE FAR WEST.

Explorations in Central Utah by Lieutenant Wheeler.

More Wonders for the Tourist of the Future.

Colored Warm Springs and Magnificent Canyons—The Utes and Their Capers—General News of the Expedition.

SPANISH FORK, CENTRAL UTAH, August 15, 1872.

On Saturday, 3d August, Lieutenant Wheeler's party struck camp in Salt Lake City, and in two days made the fifty miles to Provo, a Mormon town of adobe houses, directly south of Salt Lake and on the western shore of Utah Lake.

Lieutenant Hoxie had six days before left for the southwest of Salt Lake, in command of a party which was to explore Western Utah and portions of Eastern Nevada, enter and examine the mining districts of that region and map the whole of the western quarter of Utah, the most barren and forbidding part of the Territory, joining the other parties at Beaver, in Southern Central Utah, about the middle of September. Their operations will be duly chronicled for you as soon as a junction shall be made with the party at Beaver.

A HALT.

Lieutenant Wheeler's immediate command, about half of the expedition, lay for the greater part of a week at Provo, under the shadow of snow-capped mountains and in the delicious atmosphere of Utah Valley, waiting for delayed instruments and making a beginning in the consecutive work of the season.

An accurate base line was established and connection made with the survey of the fortieth parallel, under Mr. Clarence King, while side parties of geologists, topographers and naturalists did careful work in the neighboring mountains and cañons. A number of

INDIAN MOUNDS,

the existence of which in this locality has been frequently doubted, were opened with considerable thoroughness, and after comparatively bad luck and the finding of mere broken pottery, pieces of bone, human and other, broken pestles and mortars of stone for seed-bruising, numbers of arrowheads and other relics, at length an almost complete skeleton was dug out and immediately forwarded to Washington with the rest of the spoils. Until a careful examination shall be made, no importance can be attached to this discovery; but, inasmuch as the skeleton was found in the midst of a network of mounds of various form and feature, whose characteristics have been noted, light may perhaps be thrown on the dark theme of the mounds in this region.

Northeast of Provo opens a wild canyon into the interior of the Wahsatch. Into this canyon, on the morning of Saturday, the 2d inst., Lieutenant Wheeler led a portion of his command, having previously despatched two other parties, under command of Lieutenants Marshall and Dinwiddie, to the south, to sweep the country lying directly south of Utah Lake. Thus at the present time the expedition is divided into

FIVE PARTIES,

stretching in their areas of work from the Nevada line on the west to the almost unvisited mountains and plains northwest of the Green River, in the centre of Utah. Into this unvisited country Lieutenant Wheeler led his small party, in light marching order, through the grand portal of Provo Canyon. Baggage wagons, ambulance and tents were abandoned to the more easy moving commands going South, and on the backs of mules were packed the paraphernalia of a three weeks' scramble among the mountains. Urbanus saw his clean roll of cherished bedding strapped in dangerous proximity to a greasy sack of pork on the back of the wildest of mules; Topographicus looked dismay as his spare tripod and box of instruments banged and pounded trees on the narrow trail; and the cook was consternation itself, as at the first deep ford a mule, heavy laden with mess boxes and utensils, staggered on the stony bottom of the river, fell, struggled with the swift current and finally kicked himself free of *aparejos* and pack, coming out bruised and trembling, while we rushed in and hauled out the stranded staff and hard tack of life. Such minor accidents—the backing of unhappy mules and riding with wet feet—could not blind us to the

GRANDEUR OF THE OPENING CANYON

as we filed into it in early morning light. Past its gray walls, seamed and scarred with the falling torrents and debris of untold ages of winters; past its rarely seen waterfalls, where far above our heads they plunged sheer over precipices dwarfed into deceptive height by the marvellous atmosphere; past the stratified walls of Battle Creek Mountain, with its irregular alcove running far into the heart of the hills, surmounted by a huge cornice of snow, we kept our way. Twelve miles of canyon, and on the second day we emerge into a broad valley, flanked on the west by the high peaks of the Wahsatch, rising in this view to even grander proportions than in the view from Provo on the other side, vast masses of snow filling the deeply cleft gorges of the summit and sending their icy coldness down to us in the refreshing streams and springs that we find continually. Leaving the pack train, and keeping Midway and Heber City, Mormon settlements in the valley, in sight, a few of us gallop with our judicial Mormon guide, four or five miles away to a wonderful collection of limestone springs in the Snake River region. As we approach them, miles of stonewall of tufa remind us of New England (until we examine the structure of the stone), and we gallop over acres of ground formed by outpourings of these springs. A dozen of them stand in a small area near each other, in adjoining fields, and we see in the distance many more which we do not visit.

A SPRING.

The largest that we mounted stands sixty-five feet high, seventy-five in diameter at the top and 120 at base, much resembling its fellow countryman, the Mormon Tabernacle, in outline. Climbing up its crumbling sides, over which small streams are running, yearly diminishing, we find an aperture of twenty feet diameter in the top, with a black, hot, infernal-tasting water filling it to the rim. Columns of bubbles rise from unseen depths, breaking as they meet the air, and as we gaze down into the dim interior, where blue, green and white patches of stone, with curious honeycomb formations, are vaguely distinguishable, unconsciously the mind follows the line of bubbles down through the dark abyss of water and wonders at the mystery of their source. The thermometer showed 108 degrees in this largest spring, and strange to say a lively frog was captured at the very summit, after many elusive dartings from the hand of the naturalist. The smaller springs are of about the same temperature as the largest, but vary much in the color of their waters. Some are light green, some dark as emerald, some bluish black, and rumor says that a blue and a red are among the extinct, whose hollow shells stand empty, filled to the level of the outer ground with earth and weeds. A courageous farmer lives hard by and ploughs the thin soil close to their rocky bases.

Crossing Provo Valley and following up Daniel's Creek Cañon to the southeast, we slept on the third night from Provo in

STRAWBERRY VALLEY,

8,000 feet above the sea. Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in camp during the night, but the sun brought warmth to shivering campaigners, and we mounted our mules at seven A. M., in our shirt sleeves, as usual. Thirty miles in length and nearly as many in width, Strawberry Valley lies "bosomed fair" in circling mountains, well watered with clear streams, covered to the bases of the mountains, and often up their sides with rich grass, inviting cattle. A solitary log hut in the middle of the valley is the only sign of man, and shows where the herder boys sleep in the cool nights of their service. This is a corner of the Uintah Indian reservation, and here the Utes are supposed to live.

THE UTES.

They are, however, disobedient to the Great Father just at this time, preferring to roam through the Territory at will to being shut up in their reservation. Ill will is the natural result of urgency on the part of the government and refusal on the part of the Utes, and with good reason we drew closer together, a small party of us careering over the valley apart from the escort as we saw a body of galloping Utes appear around the base of a hill, heading us off. Counting scalps, we found that we were a tie, gentlemen of the red and gentlemen of the white. But the *commandatore* remarked that every red was armed with a gun, while we whites could count but two carbines and a brace of six-shooters. Alarm was needless, however, as they proved friendly Utes, and together we cantered campwards, meeting their own moving camp on the way, their squaws doing the work while the braves rode careless and begged tobacco. Reveries of women's rights were startled by the cry of

"ANTELOPE,"

and, like the wind, a half dozen braves flew up the hillside after a couple of startled antelopes, flying through the sage brush. It was an exhilarating sight. A rifle shot, the sight of a greenback, and that evening we dined on antelope in the camp of the whites.

Yesterday (Wednesday), the 14th, we stood at eight A. M. 924 feet above the sea, on the divide between Strawberry Valley and Spanish Fork.

A FINE VIEW.

All the valley was filled with a soft haze that mellowed harsh outlines, while westward rose again in view the snowy Wahsatch, that we have come to look upon as friends, from so many sides have we seen them. Eastward long wooded slopes descended to the plains, while on the west was a steep descent, with round-top bubbles of hills rolling like a long earth-wave until they broke upon the hard cliffs of the mountains. Descending over hills with ridges like knife blades, where a misstep would have thrown a mule hundreds of feet down upon rocks and gnarled trees below, climbing over hills and along cañons through an Indian camp—camp of Tabby, the Sun—picturesque with a score of smoke-discolored tents, young braves, gay with red blankets, like "peripatetic philosophers walking about," or squatting in quiet dignity as their chief and our guide talked Ute; young boys shooting arrows in rivalry, and squaws tending pappooses, flat upon boards soft with buckskin and gaudy with flying tassels. In an air of the Isles of the Blessed we have come to our camp on the Spanish Fork, whence we strike spurs for the South and the San Pete country in a day or two for rougher and wilder work.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT

Large Number of Prisoners—Assault on a Colored Girl—The Use of the Knife—Mayhem in the Twentieth Ward—Larceny of a Watch.

Justice Cox presided at the above Court yesterday and disposed of the business with the most commendable despatch. The number of prisoners brought up was sixty-nine, of whom the greater portion were charged with intoxication and the usual Saturday night brawls.

ASSAULT ON A COLORED GIRL.

As Jennie Franklin, a colored girl, aged twenty-two, was on her way to her home, at No. 411 West Nineteenth street, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, she was met by two ruffians, named Patrick McNamee, of No. 148 West Nineteenth street, and Thomas Brennan, of No. 122 West Nineteenth street. They came up to the girl and used some indecent language, of which, however, she took no notice, but endeavored to pass on. She was seized by Brennan and pulled into an alleyway, when McNamee laid hold of her, threw her on the ground, and despite her resistance ravished her person. While McNamee was engaged in his hellish work his brave companion held the unfortunate victim down and kept his hand over her mouth the whole time to prevent her calling for assistance. The cowardly ruffians were held by Justice Cox in $3,000 and $300 bail respectively to answer for their brutal crime.

THE KNIFE AMONG THE DEMI-MONDE.

Two young women, named Minnie De Forrest and Bella Williams, of South Fifth avenue, both well-known visitors at the police station of the district, had a dispute on the street last night, and decided to settle it with their fists, *à la* Mace and O'Baldwin. Minnie, however, found she was getting the worst of it, and, drawing a knife, stabbed the gentle Bella over the eye, which speedily brought the mill to a close. Minnie was held in $500 to answer.

LOST HIS WATCH.

Charles T. McGee, of 30 Watts street, was invited by a philanthropic young lady named Jennie Thompson to accompany her to her room in Bleecker street on Saturday night, as he looked lonely. Charles accepted the kind invitation, but on leaving the young lady's apartment found his watch was gone. He had her arrested on a charge of grand larceny, but during the morning got back his watch, withdrew the charge, and went on his way rejoicing.

MAYHEM IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Charles Bancroft and David Logan, both residing at No. 205 West Thirty-eighth street, had a quarrel on Saturday night, when Bancroft bit Logan on the cheek, taking the piece clean out. Bancroft was held to answer in $300.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

William Heugge, of 46 Thompson street, was brought up for following Christian G. Francisca, of 40 Wooster street, and attempting to stab him with a dirk knife. Heugge was arrested, and held by Justice Cox in $500 to answer.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Saturday Night Sprees and Where They Lead To—Virtuous Indignation of an Alleged Pickpocket—A Lager Beer Glass as an Offensive Weapon.

The victims of intemperance and the other vile passions to which humanity is heir were plentiful enough at the above Court yesterday at its morning session. Black eyes, swollen countenances and dilapidated appearance were the rule, showing how severe had been the previous night's debauchery. The most important case brought to the notice of the Court was that of an exceedingly innocent-looking youth, who was accused of being a pickpocket.

Justice COULTER to the prisoner—Is this your legitimate business?

PRISONER, with a wavering look—No, sir, it is not. I want an examination and I think I will be able to prove myself innocent.

The COURT—From the testimony now before me I hardly think it would be well for you to be too hopeful, but I will accord you an examination on to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime you stand committed.

From the testimony of the complainant, Mr. William Balmer, of Morrisania, it appeared that while he was riding up town on a Madison avenue car a man, whose name is as yet unknown, picked his pocket of a pocketbook containing $237. The stranger then jumped off the car and ran away. Balmer attempted to follow him, but was prevented from doing so by the prisoner, Philip Wilson. Balmer finally succeeded in jumping from the car and he followed the man who had stolen his money, who, on finding that he could not get away with his booty, threw it away. Mr. Balmer picked the pocketbook up and found the money was all right. Wilson, the prisoner, had followed close upon his heels to lend a helping hand, probably, to his friend, the thief, in case he needed assistance, and Balmer caused his arrest as a matter of course.

Alexander Collins, a youth of about fifteen years of age, was charged with stealing $39 from William Sullivan, of East Forty-seventh street. He pleaded not guilty, as all do, whether guilty or not, but was, notwithstanding, held for trial in default of bail.

John Delmone, a vicious looking little fellow, while intoxicated, on Saturday night, attacked a peach vender and beat him because he refused to allow him to have a free lunch off his fruit. Officer Foy, of the Nineteenth precinct, came along, and a rough and tumble fight occurred between him and John, during which the latter was cut twice on the head by the officer with his club. Committed for examination.

John Early, of No. 608 Second avenue, on Saturday night had a dispute with Dennis Cusac, of No. 459 Fourth avenue, during which the latter laid Early out with a blow of a lager beer glass on the side of the head. Dennis was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

John Lowe, who made desperate efforts to make the Court believe he was an honest, respectable citizen, was arraigned on suspicion of having in his possession a horse that had been stolen. He failed to give a satisfactory explanation of his possession of the animal, and was in consequence held for further inquiry.

The foregoing were the only cases worthy of note in a pretty large calendar, and when they were disposed of the Court adjourned.

THE DEATH OF MRS. DYKES.

Post-mortem Examination.

Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman yesterday made a post-mortem examination at the Morgue on the body of Mrs. Margaret Dykes, late of 442 West Twenty-eighth street, who was fatally clubbed by her son Joseph, as previously reported. Dr. Cushman found extensive contusions invading the face, neck, anterior portion of the chest (on the right side), legs, and nates, also contusions beneath the scalp. On opening the chest the doctor found indications of recent pleurisy on the right side and advanced state of chronic Bright's disease of both kidneys. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to exhaustion from injuries combined with Bright's disease.

DEATHS.

ALLAIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, HARRIET, daughter of Edwin E. and Henrietta Allaire, of Pamrapo, N. J., aged 8 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 407 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, this day (Monday), at half-past nine A. M. Remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, August 24, GEORGE H., son of Caleb H. Baldwin, deceased, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at three o'clock, from his late residence, 37 Miller street, Newark.

BREEN.—On Saturday morning, August 24, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John Breen, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sisters, Catharine and Julia Burke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., from St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, at ten o'clock A. M.

BROWNING—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, CHARLES W. BROWNING, aged 33 years.

Funeral Tuesday, August 27, from the residence of his mother, No. 657 Hudson street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CALLOWAY.—In Tamaqua, Pa., on Sunday, August 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES CALLOWAY, in the 66th year of his age.

CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 22, ALICE, wife of Cosmas Carroll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, on Monday, August 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

COOPER.—On Saturday, August 24, HENRY T. COOPER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, August 27, at eleven o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 175 Dean street, Brooklyn.

DISBROW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, JOHN T. DISBROW, aged 49.

The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday. Train leaves at 10 o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—On Friday, August 23, ELIZABETH GARDNER, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Van Reed, 98 East Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at ten o'clock.

GEARY.—On Sunday morning, August 25, JOHN JOSEPH GEARY, only son of Thomas W. and Adelaide Geary, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 433 West Twenty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

IRVING.—Mrs. MARY IRVING, of the county of Tyrone, parish of Fintino, Armagh, Ireland, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 310 Stanton street, New York, at half-past one P. M., on Tuesday, 27th instant.

KEHOE.—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, MARY LOUISA, wife of James Kehoe, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, Patrick W. and Thomas Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Eighth avenue and Ninety-fifth st., this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, Broadway and Ninety-seventh street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, August 24, of consumption, JOSEPH A. LEWIS, a native of Bordeaux, aged 32 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and also the members of Protection Engine Company, No. 5, New York Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' church, at half-past nine o'clock, in the morning, where a solemn requim mass will be offered for the rhpose of his soul, and from thence, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, August 25, at the residence of his brother, John Lynch, 202 East Thirty-ninth street, THOMAS LYNCH.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—At Yonkers, on Friday, August 23, WILLIAM A. LYON, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Monday afternoon, August 26, at half-past three o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 1:45 train from Thirtieth street.

MAGEE.—On Sunday, August 25, 1872, HIRAM J. S. MAGEE, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. A. M., Dewitt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, R.A.M, Dewitt Clinton Commandry, No. 27, K. T., also Crusaders Lodge and Encampmet I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Church, Bedford avenue and Clymer street, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

SUMMONS.—Members of Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the lodge room, corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Hiram J. S. Magee, P. M. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited to attend. By order

EDWARD PHELAN, M.

WILLIAM ROLLER, Secretary P. T.

SUMMONS.—The members of Dewitt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation at their rooms, 89 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late companion, Hiram J. S. Magee. Companions of sister chapters are fraternally invited. By order of

JOSEPH FOX, H. P.

J. MURRAY HARRIS, Secretary.

SUMMONS.—DEWITT CLINTON COMMANDERY, NO. 27, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, August 26, 1872.—SIR KNIGHTS—You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Asylum, 89 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, 1872, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight Hiram J. S. Magee. Fatigue dress. Sir Knights of sister commanderies are courteously invited to attend. By order.

CHARLES AIKMAN, Em. Commander.

J. ANSON FOSTER, Recorder.

MORRISON.—On Sunday morning, August 25, at her residence, 46 Willett street, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ELIZABETH S., wife of Cornelius Morrison, and daughter of Isaac M. Clark, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath eve, August 25, 1872, IRENE ISABELLA MUMFORD, beloved wife of William Mumford and daughter of Bartlett Griffing, aged 35 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 354 Carlton avenue, at three o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCAFFREY.—At Sharon Springs, on Sunday, August 25, ANNIE FITZGERALD, wife of Philip McCaffrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 2,432 Second avenue, on Montlay afternoon, August 27, at one o'clock.

McGLINN.—At Verplanck's Point, on Sunday, August 25, DAVID McGLINN, a native of the parish of Clonbrony, county Longford, Ireland, aged 83 years.

The friends of his son, Thomas, are invited to meet the remains, at the foot of Harrison street, per steamer Christinah, from Peekskill, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, by way of South ferry.

O'NEILL.—On Saturday, August 24, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of John O'Neill, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, August 26, at two P. M., from her late residence, 157 First avenue.

PATTERSON.—On Sunday morning, August 25, MARY PATTERSON, youngest child of Thomas and Margaret Patterson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 345 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, CHARLES E. C. PAYNE, son of W. F. and Sarah L. Payne, aged 15 years, 9 months and 16 days.

POST.—At Quogue, L. I., on Saturday, August 24, JOHN H. POST, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock P M.

PROBYN.—On Saturday, August 24, CAROLINE TARDON, the wife of the late William Probyn, aged 78 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday), at two o'clock, from her late residence, 40 Clarkson street.

RUGGLES.—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, SAMUEL M. RUGGLES, aged 27 years, beloved husband of Mary A. Ruggles and son of John T. and Catharine Ruggles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 79 Willett street, on Tuesday, August 27, at half-past 1 P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SAWIN.—On Saturday, August 24, at Nyack, IDA E., elder daughter of William E. and Anna E. Sawin, aged 23.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, August 26, at two P. M., from the residence of her parents, Washington avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Central Morrisiania. Train leaves Grand Central depot at one o'clock P. M.

Providence and San Francisco papers please copy.

SHAW.—Suddenly, at Passaic Bridge, N. J., on Sunday morning, August 25, MARY ANNE, wife of Edward N. Shaw, of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SICKLES.—On Saturday, August 24, ALBERT A. SICKLES, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 739 Greenwich street, on Monday, August 26, at two o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 24, at White Plains, MARIA SMITH, adopted daughter of the late Samuel B. Combs.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist church, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 25, 1872, JONATHAN D. STEELE, aged 75 years and five months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at three o'clock, from his late residence, 265 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TITUS.—On Sunday, August 25, HIRAM, youngest son of John T. and Ellen Titus, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 85 Horatio street, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock.

San Francisco papers please copy.

TUNISON.—At New Brunswick, on Sunday, August 25, N. S. TUNISON.

Funeral at his late residence, Tuesday, August 28, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 24, NELLIE GOLDER, daughter of Clarence L. and Mary E. Van Zandt, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, August 26, at half-past three o'clock, from 26 East 126th street.

WARE.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Sunday, August 25, ELIZABETH WARE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James Ware, at Union Hill, near Grove Church, N. J., Tuesday, August 27, at two o'clock. Carriages will be at Hoboken Ferry, N. J., from half-past twelve to one P. M.

WOOD.—On Sunday, August 25, BENJAMIN B. WOOD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at two P. M., at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. J. Dusenbury, 270 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Albany papers please copy.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

Close of the Season in the British Metropolis—Improvement in Public Taste—Sensational Drama and Physical Realism Played Out—Good Pieces Infamously Played, but Well Patronized—General Gossip.

LONDON, August 3, 1872.

The result of the dramatic season is, on the whole, satisfactory. It bespeaks on the part of the public a distaste for the unwholesome diet to which they have been too long accustomed and a proportionate relish for regimen of a sounder description. It also affords evidence on the part of the managers of a reasonable readiness to fall in with the views of their patrons and to provide entertainment suitable to the taste of the town. This is as it should be. The pig-headedness of some managers in wilfully shutting their eyes to the signs of the times and persisting in serving up dishes for which there is no longer a demand has led to deep dissatisfaction on both sides of the curtain. Once on a time there was a donkey who wouldn't go, as many such donkeys there have been both before and since. His master complained that though he had fed him upon all varieties of garbage still he wouldn't go. "Have you ever tried the effect of oats?" asked a venerable bystander. "Oats! I should think not. Cock him up with oats, indeed! What an idea!" was the reply. In this same silly fashion have some of the London managers frequently spoken and acted; insisting upon feeding that much-enduring donkey, the British playgoer, upon thistles and dockweed rather than upon corn. But wiser counsels must for the future prevail. It is most comfortable and consolatory to observe that there is no longer any appetite for trashy extravaganzas and sensational melodramas.

"LEGGY" BURLESQUE

is on its last legs, and physical "realism," like dancing, has had its day. The *niaiseries* of that wretched description of dramatic performance which travestied and distorted all that was graceful and classical in poetry, all that was grand in history and all that was beautiful in romance, and which turned everything into ridicule without even the poor compensation of turning anything into fun, have at last become utterly intolerable, and the public now turn with loathing from an "entertainment" as dishonoring to their own intelligence as it was derogatory to the dignity of the stage. The

SENSATIONAL DRAMA

is in no better plight. It has had rope enough and it has hanged itself. "*On ne s'étonne pas deux fois,*" says the French proverb. The faculty of amazement has been exhausted, and people are placidly content with the Horatian maxim, "*Nil admirari.*" We have seen upon the stage real cabs with live horses yoked to them, lakes and cascades of living waters drawn from the reservoir of the New River, flashes of genuine lightning produced by electric batteries, and we have listened to thunder that mocked the artillery of heaven. Actors and actresses have been doomed to all vicissitudes of appalling adventure, thrown down pits, chucked out of windows, hurled from the battlements of castles and the belfries of cathedrals. Nay, more. They have lain prostrate athwart the metal trams of railways in dark tunnels what time the shrill whistle of the approaching express train resounded through the house and "hell in harness" was thundering along at the rate of a mile a minute. That was pretty well in the way of "sensation," and it seemed as though the vein was well nigh exhausted: but not so. By a supreme effort of genius, such as few men, indeed, can accomplish, Mr. H. J. Byron invented yet another form of terrible disaster. In his play called

"HAUNTED HOUSES,"

produced some months ago at the Princess' Theatre, he made a whole house come toppling about the ears of a couple of moonstruck lovers, who had to run for their dear lives, and only succeeded in saving themselves by the skin of their teeth. "*Après cela la fin du monde.*" The force of artifice could no further go. The sensation-mongers were now fairly played out, and the public had nothing for it but to return to "first principles," as the philosophers phrase it, or, in other words, to such rational and refined entertainment as found favor in the eyes of their fathers. Accordingly we had a healthy reaction in favor of legitimate comedy and those forms of dramatic representation which depend for their effect neither on hairbreadth escapes, nor breakneck adventures, nor scenic display, nor mechanical contrivance, but upon that which is the true purpose of playing—the portraiture of human character, the delineation of social manners, and, in a word, "the holding, as it were, the mirror up to nature." The evidences that the current of public opinion has set in a salutary direction, and that a taste is springing up for dramatic entertainment worthy of the name, are many and conclusive. The success of "Bells" and "Medea" at the Lyceum, of "Money" at the Prince of Wales', of "Hamlet" at the Princess', of the "Heir at Law" at the Strand, of "London Assurance," at the Vaudeville, and of "Pygmalion and Galatea," at the Haymarket, are proofs comfortable as incontestible that London play-goers are coming to their senses and that they are willing to go to the play in search of intellectual amusement rather than of slang and tomfoolery. Indeed, there is a certain touch of pathos in the eagerness they now display to patronize a really good play, however ineffectively it may be performed. It is almost touching to observe the penitence of a generous people, who, once convinced that they have been in the wrong, will submit to any kind of unworthy treatment while earnestly engaged in an attempt to retrieve their error and get back into the right groove. Take, for example, the not very handsome manner in which they are at present being used at the West End theatres—the Vaudeville and the Gaiety. At the former house

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

has been revived in a style to sadden the shade of Sheridan if those august manes could revisit the glimpses of the footlights. The costumes are dingy, the *mise-en-scène* is altogether shabby, and, what is still more grievous, the acting, except in one or two characters, is miserable. Mr. William Farren, indeed, is excellent as Sir Peter Teazle, a part to which he has a hereditary claim in right of his father's admirable impersonation. Mr. Clayton is efficient as Joseph Surface, and Mr. Thorne not less so as Crabtree, and Mr. Horace Wigan is very good as Sir Oliver, but "*cætera quisquiliæ omnia*"—the rest is all rubbish. Never was a fine play more unworthily acted, yet the house is crammed to suffocation every night, and no sooner has the curtain risen than the front of the theatre is placarded with posters announcing that there is no standing room in any part of the building. At the Gaiety, though there is no such rush, they are nevertheless doing a very fair business with Coleman's comedy of

"JOHN BULL,"

a capital play performed in a style which, with the exceptions of Mr. Boucicault's and Mrs. Billington's acting in the characters of Mr. and Mrs. Brulgruddery, is simply disgraceful. There is no third rate provincial theatre where the comedy might not be better played; yet the public put up calmly with the affront and pay their money cheerfully to see a good play, ignoble as may be the manner of its representation. Something of the same sort is also to be witnessed at the Queen's Theatre, where a drama of some merit, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled

"DEAD OR ALIVE,"

draws good houses, notwithstanding the lamentable shortcomings of every one engaged in the performance of it, with the solitary exception of Mr. Bandmann. The public are evidently anxious to show their appreciation of sound dramas. It is to be hoped that the managers will meet them in a becoming spirit, and neither affront their judgment nor impose upon their good nature.

OPERA BOUFFE.

It is worthy of remark that concomitantly with the downfall of burlesque comes increased prosperity to opéra bouffe—a description of entertainment which, irrational and frivolous as it is in some of its aspects, has yet merits to which burlesque may not pretend—such as a certain grace and gayety of device, an attempt, however ludicrous, at dramatic characterization, and a decided adaptability to the purposes of tuneful and spirited melody. During the past season no fewer than five of the London theatres were devoted to opéra bouffe either in French or English.

MR. BOUCICAULT.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault at the Gaiety will terminate on Saturday next. Their performances have been all along advertised as a farewell series previous to the departure of both for America, yet, strange to say, Mr. Boucicault has taken the Covent Garden Opera House, which he announces his intention to open for dramatic representations on the 18th inst., when he proposes to produce a play of his own bearing the strange title of "Babil and Beejso." Meanwhile a new play by Mr. Byron, to be entitled "Good News," and a comedietta founded on the nursery legend of "Ali Baba," by Mr. Reece, will be brought out at Mr. Hollingshead's Theatre.

A MANAGER'S PIOUS WILL.

Mr. George Jones, of Lansdowne House, the proprietor of Rosherville Garden, a favorite place of riverside resort whither Cockneys have been invited for generations past "to spend a happy day," has just died at the ripe age of seventy-seven. He made all his money by the people, yet he has left it all (£35,000) to the parsons for the building and endowing of churches and the providing of stipends for vicars and curates. Considering what a hostile stand the clergy not unfrequently make in this country against the amusements of the laity, more particularly against such amusements as are customary at Rosherville—music, dancing, play-acting and the like—the late Mr. Jones has displayed a forgiving spirit and heaped coals of fire at a season when coals are very dear upon the heads of his enemies. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jones has left no poor relations.

LUCK OF MISS CHALLIS.

The following paragraph is going the round of the papers:—"Miss Edith Challis, a well-known actress in London and New York, while travelling some months since, was very attentive to an old lady who fell ill on the passage and subsequently died. Last week Miss Challis was greatly surprised to receive a letter from the executors to the effect that the kindness shown to the old lady had resulted in her being remembered in her will to the tune of a clear £2,000 a year. In consequence of this Miss Challis retires from the stage." Of course she does. What luck some people have, to be sure! Oh! why have not I the chance of being kind to an old lady in travelling?

STARRING IN THE PROVINCES.

The majority of the London managers are at present engaged in provincial towns. Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton) and the Prince of Wales Company are playing "Caste" at Manchester. Mr. J. H. Montague and the Globe Company are at Liverpool, performing "Partners for Life" and "The Two Roses" with great success.

THEATRES STILL RUNNING.

Of all the West End theatres only four are now open—the Strand, the Queen's, the Vaudeville and the Gaiety. At the first of these houses Mr. H. J. Byron is attracting crowded audiences by his clever acting, as Sir Simon Simple, in his own play of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks."

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Charles Mathews has accepted an engagement at the Gaiety, where he will appear in October.

Mrs. John Wood sailed on Saturday from Liverpool by the Cunard steamer for New York.

The husband of Grisi (M. de Theley) is said to be living in France, possessed of the bulk of his late wife's fortune.

Sir Michael Costa leaves London next week for Naples and will return in November after visiting Germany.

The eldest daughter of Mario is residing in Scotland with a noble family.

Mr. Bishenden, the perennially new basso, is reported to be in treaty for a West End theatre for a series of promenade concerts.

There is a rumor, traced to credible sources, of Her Majesty's Theatre being opened next year for Italian opera. The Earl of Dudley, the proprietor, is said to have promised suitable alterations.

M. Leon Vasseur, the composer of "La Timbale d'Argent," has paid a visit to London. Preparations were about to be made for the production of an English adaptation in London, but it is said that the Lord Chamberlain refuses to give his license.

Mr. Tom Taylor's drama, "Dead or Alive," is a dramatic version of Balzac's novel, "Le Colonel Chabert." "Why," asks an indignant critic, "is not the fact stated in the playbill? Why is the piece announced as new and original—a phrase which, in theatrical parlance, is taken to mean neither translation nor adaptation, but all out of one's own head?"

DEGRADING THE PULPIT.

A Baptist Minister in the Role of a Pugilist—Hera Gives Dawson a Quietus in the Streets of New Richmond—The Minister Offers a Fist and Receives a Knife in Return.

CINCINNATI, August 23, 1872.

The ministers of Cincinnati and vicinity—or, rather, a portion of them—do not seem to ripen readily under the shade of the tree of divine inspiration. In, fact they are far from becoming etherealized. It is not so long ago but that the memory of the youngest reasoning inhabitant still retains the circumstance in all its freshness of a young man, studying for a position in the Baptist Church, making a number of very successful raids upon the groaning shelves of the Public Library. This enterprise was confined to the theological and religious department, and the books were all carefully taken care of by the good young man after he had taken them home. Indeed, he seemed to feel the tenderest solicitude concerning their treatment, and wrapped them up in the nicest paper bandages he could purchase. He also effaced all those ugly little marks upon them that betrayed where they came from, and added to their beauty by inserting his initials in gorgeously-constructed capitals upon their fly-leaves. The upshot of this young man's good work was that he secured one of the finest cells in a police station house one bright night, and was fined $25 and costs by way of encouragement a week or two afterwards. He is happy now, for he preaches the good old Baptist doctrine from the pulpit of his little church in a suburban village, and his parishioners never offend his feelings by mentioning the Public Library in his presence.

THE LATEST ASTONISHING FREAK

of the men in broadcloth was a display of muscle exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Hera, a Baptist, who enunciates the doctrine in the town of New Richmond, situated on the Ohio River, about twenty miles above here. The reverend is a well-fed and well-clothed gentleman, and averages well on the subject of creatures comforts.

He believes young men are an abomination and tries to prejudice their cases in the hereafter whenever he opens the book. The young men of the village are tormented beyond description, and would have felt under obligations to the comet if it had come to time, as Plantamour decreed, and swept him up. There is one young man, by the name of Charles Dawson, residing in the village, who, by virtue of being interested in a livery stable, wears remarkably fine clothes, and has the fair sex of New Richmond "set" on him. This young man and the Rev. Mr. Hera feel as friendly toward each other as cats and dogs. Whenever they meet the honorable reverend elevates his baptistical nasal organ above the timber line and looks straight ahead for Wednesday, while the gentle Dawson looks as pleased at seeing him as if he had come to borrow money.

THEIR LAST MEETING

occurred on Tuesday. Dawson was in his stable, when Hera passed and spoke of the fine clothes worn by the young man. To this Dawson replied, "If I do I pay for them," and referred insinuatingly to a habit other people had of going around begging for their wearing apparel. The meeting so auspiciously inaugurated ended in a like spirit. Hera struck Dawson a blow on his nose that will spoil its beauty for days to come, and Dawson then cut Hera with a pocket knife—once near the heart and once in the arm. Hera then closed in, secured the knife, backheeled Dawson, and, as he was falling, gave him a "scientific upper cut" that "knocked in his larboard battery of molars." Hera then sought a doctor, but could hardly restrain himself while his wounds were being dressed from going back and opening a hatchway in his assailant's cranium. It was said he did go in search of him late in the day and abused him terribly; but, for some reason, carried his demonstration no farther. Neither of his wounds is very dangerous, and when he recovers his health he will probably receive instructions to follow the course of the setting sun from his congregation.

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

His Arrival in New York and Brooklyn—What He Is as a Lecturer.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, England, arrived in this city yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. His arrival had been expected on the previous day, and arrangements had been made to give him a reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he was of course unable to meet his friends. He was advertised to preach in the Seventeenth street Baptist church in this city yesterday afternoon, and in the Hanson place Baptist church, Brooklyn, in the evening. Both of these engagements he fulfilled, to the great delight of the large congregations that had the privilege of listening to him. His Sunday afternoon lectures to workingmen have brought him into a world-wide popularity. They have been printed and widely circulated in this country. They bear the mark of scholarship, eloquence and devout purpose. They are devoid of everything pedantic, high-flown, professional, or vulgar. Yet they have been eagerly listened to by the roughest and poorest classes of Liverpool. One of their chief attractions is the happy use of proverbial philosophy. He catches the sayings common among the people and saddles them with sound, wholesome lessons. Their titles betoken their contents. Some of them are as follows:—"The Devil's Meal Is All Bran." In this lecture he shows how things nefariously obtained or nefarious in themselves cheat their possessor. Another bears the title, "There's Nae Luck About the House," in which he shows the true nature and conditions of prosperity. Another is called "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish," treating on false economy and ruinous extravagance. Others are labelled "Stop Thief," "Five Shillings and Costs," "Taking Care of No. 1," &c. In these lectures he deals with the most difficult subjects in the most interesting way, and with the lowest forms of vice so that no one can mistake his meaning or be offended at his way of treating the subject.

STABBED BY HIS STEPDAUGHTER.

A domestic quarrel took place last evening in the family of Michael Tracy, of 277 Mott street, and a delighted crowd of neighbors blocked up the approaches to Mr. Tracy's apartment to see the fun. After indulging in a vast amount of scurrilous invective against sundry members of his family who were present, Tracy furnished his stepdaughter, Anna Alexander, with a large slice of his mind, and the girl, not relishing the torrent of abuse showered on her, retorted, and received a salvo of applause from the bystanders. Tracy, rendered almost frantic by Anna's pluck, gave her a slap in the face, and was more surprised than delighted to receive a terrible gash in the left hand from a table knife which Anna wielded right deftly. Tracy's injuries were dressed at the Fourteenth precinct station house, where he refused to prefer a charge against his stepdaughter on condition that she would never set foot in his house again.

SHARON SPRINGS.

Beauties and Health-Giving Properties of the Place—The Hotels and Surroundings—The Sulphur Bathing Establishments—Deficiencies of the System and Attendance at the Baths.

SHARON SPRINGS, August 23, 1872.

At this delightful summer retreat health and pleasure seekers are still numerous. In spite of the exodus to Europe and the attractions of other and more pretentious watering places, this has been the most prosperous season in five years at Sharon Springs. All the hotels have been crowded, and in the month of July, particularly, it was found impossible to accommodate the large number of visitors who were anxious to remain in the neighborhood. Very many were compelled to seek other scenes, because accommodation here could not be had. We wonder not that Sharon Springs is a popular summer retreat. Our wonder rather is that the merits of the place are not more widely known and more generally appreciated. Aside from the springs, which, so long as they give forth their healing waters, must continue to attract crowds of invalids, there are other and powerful attractions possessed by this place above almost any watering place we know. The scenery, which is rich and varied, presents, when looked at from certain standpoints, spectacles of surpassing beauty, and occasionally awakens in the beholder an overwhelming sense of the sublime. Elevated some fourteen hundred feet above the sea level, the

ATMOSPHERE HERE IS NEVER OPPRESSIVE

nor is the heat ever intolerable. In the hottest days of this terrible summer the air here has been comparatively cool. So much certainly cannot be said for Saratoga or for Newport or for Long Branch. It will not be at all wonderful if within a few years from now the heights which surround this village shall be adorned with some of the finest hotels in the whole United States. When that time comes—and come we think it will, and that at no distant day—Sharon Springs will be quite as much a resort of the gay in quest of pleasure and the weary in quest of rest and pure air as of the invalid in search of health. As it is—and when we say this we do not depreciate the attractions which already exist—Sharon Springs as a really comfortable and truly attractive watering place has yet to be made. The hotels, which are numerous, are most of them small; and in the case of all of them much room remains for improvement in all that relates to the comfort of the guests. More hotels are needed and those of a superior character before Sharon Springs, as a watering place and thoroughly agreeable summer resort, can be what it ought to be and what its natural advantages entitle it to be. It is no credit to some of the wealthy proprietors that there is not in the neighborhood a single drive worthy of the name.

THE GRAND CENTRAL ATTRACTION

at Sharon is the mineral waters. These waters, with their healing properties, were, it is supposed, known to the inhabitants of the adjacent regions as early as the commencement of the present century. It was not, however, till the year 1830 that their reputation extended beyond the immediate neighborhood. Since that time their fame has continued to spread, and now they are annually visited by many hundreds of people from all parts of the country, but chiefly from the large cities, some of them seeking relaxation and pleasure, but most of them seeking health. The springs are numerous, gushing from the hill sides in all directions and bubbling up everywhere beneath your feet. As a rule the spring takes its name from the mineral which predominates in the composition of the water. Thus there is the Chalybeate, the White Sulphur, the Blue Sulphur, the Magnesia and the pure water; but we believe the correctness of this classification has been called in question. The White Sulphur waters and the Magnesian waters are most in favor. There are two rival bathing establishments, the one connected with what is called the White Sulphur spring, the other connected with what is called the Magnesia Spring. At the Magnesia Spring Bathing establishment the Pine Needle bath has been successfully introduced, and this bath is eagerly sought after by many who have great faith in its healing virtue.

AT THE SULPHUR BATH

are seen the blind, the lame, the deaf, the dumb, the halt, the withered, all waiting, if not as of old, for the "troubling of the water," at least for their turn in the bath room and sometime for "some one" to help and lead them thither. It is a sad and somewhat sickening sight, the reverse of flattering to human pride and vanity, and well fitted to fill the mind of the onlooker with humbling thoughts of himself and his species, as well as to force upon him the question, "Wherefore all this misery and sorrow?" It is impossible to refuse to admit that the waters are possessed of certain healing properties, and that in the case of certain diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, scrofula and such like, the application of the sulphur bath has been attended with wonderful results. We see proof of the healing power of this place every day, although some are disposed to attribute the healing "virtue" quite as much to the pure and invigorating air as to the curative properties of the water. Wherever the virtue lies—whether it belongs to the air or to the water or to both we care not to inquire—the fact is undeniable that cures are performed. If the blind are not made to see, and the deaf to hear, certain it is that the lame walk and that

THE WITHERED PUT ON FRESHNESS

and vigor. We are sorry we cannot write as approvingly as we could wish of the condition and management of the Sulphur Bathing establishment. In both particulars it stands out in striking and disagreeable contrast to its rival. The Magnesian Baths are, in regard to appointments and management, almost all that could be wished. There cleanliness and good attendance are the order of the day. At the sulphur establishment there are two bathing houses—one for gentlemen and one for ladies. In each there are fifty-two rooms. At the busiest hour of the day, when the rooms are full and an impatient crowd wait for admission, one lady, with an assistant, is reckoned sufficient attendance for one house, and one man, with an assistant, is reckoned sufficient attendance for the other. Surely this is not as it ought to be. At a bathing establishment, if anywhere, cleanliness and good attendance are necessary. It is expected that the season here will close about the 15th of September. As yet, as we have mentioned before, there is no lack of visitors, among whom and at most of the hotels we notice a goodly sprinkling of the prosperous sons and daughters of Israel.

PRIZE FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.

A Fierce Encounter and an Unsatisfactory Result.

A prize fight for a stake of $300 between Martin Crow and Jerry Murphy, two Jersey "blades," came off yesterday morning at Weehawken in presence of a crowd of about four hundred, to whom the epithets "unwashed" and "unterrified" might be aptly applied. Murphy was seconded by Jack Crosby and Pete Donahue, and Crow was attended to with sponge and bottle by Jimmy Wakefield and Otto Coman, the latter well known in sporting circles by the soubriquet of the "Kid."

Twenty-one rounds were fought in forty-seven minutes, and a more desperate encounter between fistic professionals was scarcely ever witnessed in Jersey. There was no sparring, fencing or feinting, but the men sailed in with a determination that gratified the most ferocious spectator. Crow flung his antagonist to earth in nearly every round, and at the end of the nineteenth round poor Murphy's snuffbox was very suggestive of a sliced tomato. To use a poetical expression of the doggerel order, "His senses failed, his eyes grew dim."

Jack Crosby, with a laudible desire to save his money as well as his man, here cried out "Let us cut the ropes and burst the ring," which advice fifteen or twenty roughs were about to carry out, when a counter movement sprung up as if by magic. The exhibition of knives and revolvers on the part of Crow's friends commanded respect and secured a continuance of the contest. Murphy, in spite of the battered condition of his visage, was still game, and he faced his man on the twentieth round with a grim smile. A few ineffectual passes, two more visits on the optics and Murphy staggered into his corner. He was quickly on his feet, however, and as he jumped towards the figure in the centre of the ring Crow's mettle gave way to despair. In an individual sense, he was seized with a panic, and although he had the best of the fight thus far all the efforts of his seconds could not force him again to the scratch. The sponge was thrown up and Crow's backers gnashed their teeth with rage. Loud talk, swearing and threats were indulged in to such an extent as to make the Sabbath morning hideous.

Murphy presented a pitiable spectacle, though his brow was wreathed with the laurel, as he was carried off to Magrath's, where his wounds were attended to. It will be a long time before he enters the ring again, and there is even a probability that his injuries may prove fatal.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Iowa	Aug. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nemesis	Aug. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Republic	Aug. 31	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Brussels	Aug. 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Columbia	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Donau	Aug. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Britannia	Sept. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Sept. 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway
City of Paris	Sept. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europa	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 21	Gov. Island....eve	2 17
Sun sets	6 42	Sandy Hook....eve	1 32
Moon rises.....eve	11 23	Hell Gate.......eve	4 02

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 25, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brussels (Br), Brooks, Liverpool Aug 15 and Queenstown 16, with mdse and 955 passengers to J G Dale; 20th, lat 48 55, lon 37 23, passed a bark rigged steamer, bound west; 24th, lat 40 42, lon 68 16, passed ship Alexander Marshall, Liverpool for New York.

Steamship Columbia (Br), McKay, Glasgow Aug 10, and Moville 11th, with mdse and 201 passengers to Anderson Bros. Had fine weather, with light, variable winds the whole passage. Aug 21, lat 44 10, lon 56 48 W, passed steamship California, hence for Glasgow; same time, ship Nelson (Br), Calcutta for New York; 23d, lat 41 08, lon 66 13, steamship Scotia (Br), hence for Liverpool; 24th, lat 40 33, lon 70 59 W, passed a German bark, showng signal letters C J L R, bound west; about 70 miles east of Sandy Hook passed steamships Algeria, Canada and City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool; about 50 miles east of do steamship Australia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Weybosset, Bolger, Jacmel, 7 days, with mdse and 3 passengers, to F W Keutgen.

Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans Aug 17, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had strong head winds most of the passage.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans Aug 17, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Had strong head winds most of the passage.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to Geo B Merrick.

Steamship C W Lord, Rogers, Baltimore 2 days, in ballast to C H Mallory & Co. 23d, off Absicom, passed schr Fannie Atwood, with loss of foresail, bound north.

Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Princess Louise (Br), Alexander, Liverpool June 10, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had light W and SW winds to lat 50 27, lon 8 50; from thence strong WNW to WSW winds to Aug 2; since moderate from WSW, with occasional calms and dense fogs; Aug 17, lat 40 54, lon 67 42, took pilot from boat Abm Leggett No 4.

Ship Forest Eagle (of Rockland), Homer, Liverpool, 49 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage and had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Aug 9, lat 49 23, lon 59 50, spoke ship Importer, bound East.

Ship Coldstream, Greenman, Liverpool 46 days, with mdse to A C Dickens. Took the northern passage and had light westerly winds; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Ship Duisberg (N G), Holges, Rotterdam, 45 days, with mdse, to Richard Dervides. Took the northern passage and had variable weather to the Banks, from thence 30 days, with light winds and calms.

Ship Charles (Belg), Lechere, Antwerp, 54 days, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Made a northern passage and had light westerly winds; been 18 days west of the Banks.

Ship Fearless (of Boston), Tilton, Padang May 31, with mdse, to W F Weld & Co.

Ship Jovem Thomaz (Port), Borda, Oporto July 4 via Lisbon 20th, with wine, cork and salt to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Took the Southern passage and had fine weather; has been 9 days W of Bermuda; Aug 15, lat 40 17, lon 65 28, spoke bark Isabella (Br), from Cette for Philadelphia, 40 days out; 17th, lat 32 34 N, lon 69 04 W, bark Sierra Nevada, from Iquique for New York, 110 days out; 20th, lat 34 36, lon 70 43, a British bark steering North, with letters H K P L in her signal.

Bark Paul (NG), Klatt, Newport 55 days, with railway iron to order. Took the northern passage and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, thence 21 days, with light winds and calms; 19th inst, lat 41 02, lon 65 02, spoke brig Emil (NG), from London for Fall River.

Bark Miranda (Br), McNabb, Barrow 38 days, with railway iron to Charles Congrove & Son; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Took the Northern passage and had light winds and calms; has been 18 days west of the Banks.

Bark T H Armstrong (of Providence), Brady, Glasgow, 45 days, with mdse, to master; took the northern passage and had variable winds to the Banks; from thence 22 days with light westerly winds and thick fog; had no observtiaon for 12 days; saw very few vessels on the passage until coming up to Georges; then we were in company with several large ships.

Bark Clara & Carl (NG), Beckmann, Port Talbot 63 days, with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had a succession of westerly gales to the Banks; from thence 25 days, with light winds and calms and thick fog.

Bark Fameelens Mend (Nor), Jansen, Port Talbot, 45 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Tetens & Rockmann. Took the northeast passage and had fine weather; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Bark Hedwig (Swed), Nilsson, Batavia, April 7, via Padang, May 16, with mdse, to Johnson & Smith. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 1; crossed the Equator July 30, in lon 35 30; had squally weather to the Cape, from thence light NE and ENE winds.

Bark Kalstad (Nor), Jansen, Havre 55 days, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 25 days, with light winds and calms; Aug 9, lat 41 28, lon 60 15, spoke schr Eber, from Boston for ——.

Bark Erstatningen (Nor), Jensen, Cardiff 39 days, with railway iron to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Bark Lidzkjalf (Nor), Nielsen, Cardiff, 41 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Had fine weather; took the northern passage; been 17 days west of the Banks.

Bark Kathleen (Br), Mockler, Buenos Ayres, 49 days, with wool, hides and 1 passenger, to Heney & Parker. Crossed the Equator, July 28, in lon 32 40; had fine weather, with fresh SE trades; Aug 1, lat 6 44, lon 36, spoke ship Rainbow, from Singapore for New York.

Bark New York (Ital), Pallis, Cadiz, 48 days, with wines.

Bark Golden Fleece (Br), Rhodes, Barbados 12 days, with sugar and molasses to H Trowbridge's Sons. Has been six days west of Bermuda, with light winds and calms.

Brig Josephine (Br), Ganion, Little Glace Bay, CB, 17 days, with coal to Heney & Parker; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had light winds and calms, with thick fog, the entire passage.

Brig Open Sea (of Boston), Veazie, Portland, 8 days, with lumber, to Holyoke & Co.

Brig Rio Grande, McLean, Portland, 8 days, with lumber, to Master, is bound to Elizabethport.

Schr Frank Atwood, Coleman, Baracoa, 10 days, with fruit, to William Douglass; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr L A Webb, Hatch, St Martins, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.

Schr Franklin Bell, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore.

The steamship Spain (Br), from Liverpool, arrived 24th, reports:—Aug 18, lat 49 20 N, lon 30 40 W, passed an Inman steamship, bound east; 19th, lat 47 50 N, lon 36 44 W, a brig rigged Cunard steamer, bound east; 23d, lat 41 52 N, lon 63 30 W, steamship Scotia (Br), hence for Liverpool; 105 miles east of Sandy Hook, ship Pomona (Br), Liverpool for New York.

The steamship Republic (Br), from Liverpool, arrived 24th, brought 578 passengers. Aug 20, lat 48 37, lon 39, passed a bark rigged Cunard steamer, bound east; 21st, lat 46 39, lon 47 06, a Cunard steamship, bound east; 22d, lat 44 31, lon 54 47, fishing schr Julie (of Nantes), bound east; 23d, lat 42 48, lon 62 32, a Norwegian vessel, becalmed.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood

Schr Cloud, Tapscott, Providence for Taunton.

Schr Gale, Martin, Providence for Trenton.

Schr Electric Spark, Cole, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Highland, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany.

Schr Eliza J Raynor, Mitchell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr A H Heaton, Treat, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Fancy, Sackett, Greenwich for Staten Island, with stone.

Schr Mary Louisa, Kelly, New Bedford for Rondout.

Schr J Ferris, Gurney, Providence for New York.

Schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr White Wing, Hall, New Bedford for Rondout.

Schr Pride, Fisher, Norwalk for Philadelphia.

Schr John R Russell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Robt R Smith, New Bedford for New York.

Schr B T Woolsey, Merrill, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Thomas P Cooper, Cooper, Providence for New York.

Schr Judge Loew, Hollowill, Norwich for New York.

Schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Lucy Hall, Nickerson, Pidgeon Cove for New York.

Schr Henry May, Brackett, Providence for New York.

Schr Rescue, Tilly, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Herald, Fay, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Union, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Addie P Avery, Ryan, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr Edward Kidder, Kidder, New Bedford for New York.

Schr T Hester, Davis, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Breeze, Hart, Hartford for Trenton.

Schr Flight, Smith, Somerset for New York.

Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New London for New York.

Schr Island City, Allen, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.

Schr R W Brown, Brown, Providence for New York.

Schr H W Hines, Barlow, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.

Schr A J Wallace, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr R L Fitch, Hope, Bristol for New York.

Schr Planet, Greet, Providence for New York.

Schr J J Harris, Hudson, Providence for New York.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

US steam launch Fowler, Bashford, from Brooklyn Navy Yard for Newport on a trial trip.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Brig Bismarck, McCulley, New York for Cow Bay, CB.

Schr E F Williams, Pitts, Elizabethport for St John, NB.

Schr Oliver O Mullen, Crane, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Mocking Bird, Thornson, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Iris, Griffin, New York for Providence.

Schr Connecticut, Dehart, New York for Fall River.

Schr J Barrett, Smith, Rondout for Boston.

Schr B D Pitts, Seaman, Philadelphia for Vineyard Haven.

Schr Nettie Card, Charles, New York for Boston.

Schr Edward Collyer, Lyman, New York for New Haven.

Schr O H Perry, Murphy, Brooklyn for Glen Cove.

Schr Joseph Hall, Hatfield, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Ruth Halsey, Mitchell, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Charles H Northam, Hubbard, New York for New London.

Schr Charles Roberts, Rogers, New York for New London.

Schr Davison, Smith, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Excelsior, Murphy, New York for Wareham.

Schr A & E Baker, McRoberts, New York for Providence.

Schr Silas McLoon, New York for Rockland.

Schr Stephen Taber, Mott, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr A J Lawson, Fitzgerald, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr Nigar, Olsen, Rondout for New Bedford.

Schr Frederick Hall, Chadwick, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr S S Smith, Snow, New York for Wareham.

Schr Ontario, Cartwell, Hoboken for Greenwich.

Schr New Regulus, Ellis, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Mary E, Sheridan, New York for Boston.

Schr J F Meaney, Selton, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Louisa Raymond, Rowe, New York for Providence.

Schr Angler, Pressey, —— for Wareham.

Schr Alice C Noyes, Baker, —— for Somerset.

Schr Edward Wooten, Young, New York for Providence.

Schr Belle, Holt, Elizabethport for Plymouth.

Schr Minerva, Treat, Hoboken for Fall River.

Schr G H Nutts, Tillotson, Georgetown for New Haven.

Schr Mary H Mifflin, Elizabethport for Warren.

Schr Golden Eagle, Dow, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Anthony, Burton, Hoboken for Pawtucket.

Schr Emerald.

Steamer Thetis, Gale, New York for Providence.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, New York for Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

SAILED.

Barks Antonietta, Trieste; Frank, Konigsberg; Village Queen, Elsinore.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP CORDELIA (Br), from New Haven for Quebec, ashore at Scatterie, has become a total wreck. The materials have been shipped to Halifax.

SCHR NAUTILUS, Bethie, from San Francisco 14th inst for Timber Cove, returned 17th, having carried away centreboard.

SLOOP GEORGE B BLOOMER, from Hartford, with brown stone, for New York, while passing through Hell Gate 24th, ran ashore on the Nigger Head, filled and rolled over. Was got off by Wreckmaster Brown and put on the beach at Astoria.

A SLOOP, laden with brick, the name of which has not been ascertained, collided with the drilling machine in Hell Gate yesterday (24th), and sunk. No lives lost.

CAPE HORN, June 22—The Fifeshire, from Glasgow for San Francisco, arrived May 3 with mizzen rigging gone and cargo shifted.

HAVRE, Aug 14—The steamship Erin, in leaving this afternoon for New York, got aground at the entrance to the port, but got off at high water and proceeded.

ILFRACOMBE, Aug 13—A Newport pilot boat boarded on the 11th of Aug, Lundy bearing W by S, the Adelaide Baker, McMillan, from New Orleans, via Nassau, NP, for Liverpool (since arrived), which vessel had lost headgear and sprung bowsprit. She had another vessel's crew on board.

PORTLAND, Me, Aug 25—The brig Domine, commanded by Capt White, of Halifax, and laden with coal, from Pictou to Pembroke, went ashore at Beal's Island on the 17th inst, and bilged. The crew were saved and brought to this city on Friday night.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 13—The Smiling Morn, from New York, in proceeding to sea for Silloth, got foul of and carried away three stanchions and port rail of the Friends brig.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—At Castine 21st inst, from the yard of Jas A Webster, a fine schr of about 50 tons, called the Railroad, and owned by the builder.

LAUNCHED—At Tenant's Harbor, 10th inst, from the yard of Robert Lang & Son, three-masted schr Earl H Potter. Owned by Kilham, Loud & Co, of Boston; Jackson & Elwell, R Lang & Son, the builder, captain and others, to be commanded by Captains O H P Rogers and Fred Sheerer, alternately. The E H P is one of the best vessels of her class ever built in Maine. Rates *A1 for eleven years, white oak frame, hard pine ceiling and outboard, heavily fastened with copper and iron. She is 450 tons.

Notice to Mariners.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF GALVESTON LIGHTSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Aug 25, 1872.

The Secretary of the Lighthouse Board this morning received a telegram from Galveston stating that the lightship off Galveston bar had been withdrawn for repairs being found in a sinking condition, and there was no vessel to replace it. Admiral Boggs immediately telegraphed to Inspector Boyd to charter a schooner on any terms, and temporarily fit her as a lightship until the other could be repaired.

A steam fog whistle has been established at Cape Flattery lighthouse, on Tattoosh Island, mouth of the Straits of Fuca. It will be sounded on and after the 1st day of November, 1872, during thick and foggy weather, at intervals of 52 seconds, the length of each blast being 8 seconds.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford Aug 23, bark Herald, Sturgis, from Indian Ocean, Barbados May 10, with 1320 bbls sp and 80 do wh oil, and 400 lbs bone. Has on board 820 galls sp oil saved from the wreck of bark Hecla.

A letter from Capt Chase, of bark Platina, of Westport, reports her at Panama Aug 12, with 440 bbls sp and 260 do hpbk oil, to ship home, all well. Took the sp oil in lat 20 and lon 115, and the hpbk oil on coast of Ecuador. Reports, no date, barks Edw Everett, White, NB, 100 sp and 190 hpbk this season, and saw her take another whale; Oak, Russell, Nant, 90 sp, 250 hpbk this season; Valparaiso, Baker, of Chile, 90 sp, 700 hpbk do.

A letter from Capt Swift, of bark Lagoda, of New Bedford, reports her at Ladrone Islands Apl 8, ready for sea, having taken 475 bbls sp oil since leaving Sandwich Islands last Fall—bound to the Arctic. Reports barks Progress, Dowden, NB, 230 sp, and Faraway, of Hobart Town, 50 do.

Spoken.

Ship Duisberg (NG), Holjes, from Rotterdam for New York or Baltimore, Aug 7, lat 44, lon 50.

Bark Dilpussund (Br), Dray, from New York for Yokohama, July 17, lat 26 45 N, lon 39 45 W.

Bark Elektra (Nor), Brenlund, from Newport for Portland, O, Aug 8, lat 40 34 N, lon 139 20 W.

Bark Dirigo, Mallett, from New Orleans for Boston, Aug 16, Portugal bearing NE by E.

Bark Finn (Nor), from Savannah for Buenos Ayres, July 2, lat 10 S, lon 30 W.

Bark Ocean (NG), Gerdes, from New York for Bremen, Aug 11, lat 49, lon 7.

Bark Schiller (NG), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, no date, &c.

Bark Enchantress, from Newcastle 47 days for Philadelphia, Aug 22, lat 40 15 N, lon 71 46 W; (reports being three weeks on the coast, with light, variable winds and thick weather).

A Spanish brig, showing first distg pendt 054, from New York for Buenos Ayres, July 18, lat 40 N, lon 53 W.

Schr C S Flint, from —— to Boston, no date, off Montauk (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 12—Arrived, Geo H Jenkins, Savannah; Iris, Baxter, Philadelphia; Wellington, Harris, New York; 13th, King of Algeria, Smith, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, Aug 13—Arrived, Geo Henry, Cann, Baltimore; Lady McDonald, Whitmore, Philadelphia.

BARBADOS, Aug 12—In port US ship Supply, for New York same day.

CARDIFF, Aug 13—Arrived, Ardour, White, New York. Cleared 10th, Odin, Otto, New York.

CORK, Aug 12—Arrived, Francesco, Avegno, New York; Treci Dubrovacki, Podich, do.

CAEN, Aug 11—Arrived, Mary, Hardie, Charleston.

CETTE, Aug 6—Arrived, Simeto, Viviano, New Orleans.

CADIZ, Aug 9—Arrived, Kossack, Peters, New York.

DOVER, Aug 13—Off, bark Kosmos (NG), Meyer, from New York for Bremen.

DUBLIN, Aug 13—Arrived, Askur, Jorgensen, New Orleans; Vinco, Robson, Baltimore.

Arrived at Kingstown 13th, Jane Anna, Anker, Philadelphia.

DEAL, Aug 14—Arrived, Helen Campbell, Brook, London for Boston (and proceeded).

Off the South Foreland 13th, Henry Wessels, from Bremen for New York.

Off the North Foreland 13th, St Lucie, Scribner, from Newcastle for San Francisco (and passed Beachy Head 14th).

FALMOUTH—Off (no date), Marcia C Day, Chase, from Elsinore for Cardiff.

Passed the Lizard Aug 14, Portlaw, Lloyd, from Antwerp for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Aug 12—Arrived, Magda, Sorensen, Richmond.

GREENOCK, Aug 13—Arrived, N & E Gardner, Journeay, Quebec; Corwenna, Evans, New Orleans; Ada Barton, McGrath, Havana.

GRIMSBY, Aug 13—Passed, three-masted schr Rosina, of Boston, bound upwards.

GOTHENBURG, Aug 7—Cleared, P A Munch, Bernsten, Philadelphia; Uncle Joe, Sewall, Boston.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 9—In port bark Teresa (Br), Adams, from New York, arrived 8th, disg, for Genoa; brig Julia, McCulloch, from do, arrived 7th, do, for Malta.

Sailed 5th, brig Lavenia (Br), Lockhart (from Tarragona), New York.

Passed the Rock 6th, bark Fury, Loud, from Philadelphia for ——.

HAVRE, Aug 12—Arrived, Erin (s), Lawson, London for New York.

HAMBURG, Aug 11—Arrived, Eyr, Lammers, New York. Sailed 12th, Heinrich Moll, Meyer, New York.

HALIFAX, Aug 23—Arrived, steamship Austrian (Br), Richardson, Liverpool for Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 13—Arrived, Scandinavian (s), Ballantine, Montreal; City of Paris (s), Leitch, New York; Calabria (s), McMickan, do.

Sailed 13th, Western Empire, Grozier, Boston; Magnet, Brown, City Point; Expounder, Crocker, Boston (before reported sailed 10th).

Also sailed 23d, ship Nautilus, Spencer, Charleston.

Entered out 13th, Carolina (s), McGarr, for Boston; Missouri, Cook, Miramichi; Eugenio, Luna, Norfolk; Tiber, Lewis, Charleston.

LONDON, Aug 13—Arrived, Lochnagar, Neill, Boston; 14th, Dauntless, Marsden, do; Selica, Minne, New York.

Cleared 13th, Rhine, Jordan, New York (and sailed from Gravesend 14th).

Entered out 14th, Fawn, Luce, for New York.

MANILA, July 16—Sailed, Derby, Sprague, San Francisco.

MONTREAL, Aug 23—Arrived, steamship Richmond (Br), McNabb, Cardiff.

Cleared 23d, bark Lepanto (Br), Smith, Montevideo.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 13—Sailed, Betsy Gude, Due, New York; A E Lovitt, Mullin (from St John, NB), Liverpool.

Arrived at do 24th, ship Centaur, Foster, Rangoon.

QUEBEC, Aug 23—Cleared, steamship Peruvian (Br), Smith, Liverpool.

ROUEN, Aug 12—Sailed, Faugh-a-Callagh, Byass, Boston.

SCILLY, Aug 9—Off, S Curling, Smalley, from Mejillones for Hamburg.

SLIGO, Aug 12—Arrived, Aabine, Blix, Baltimore.

SWINEMUNDE, Aug 10—Arrived, Lucie Radmann, King, and Anna Maria, Hock, Philadelphia.

STETTIN, Aug 10—Arrived, Hebe, Freytag, and Madura, Meyer, Philadelphia.

TENERIFFE, Aug 5—In port Edith Rose, Tobey, from St John, NB.

TRAVEMUNDE, Aug 9—Arrived, Arcadia, Larsen, New York.

TRIESTE, Aug 8—Arrived, Luisa Bruno, Russo, New York; Reginadal Cin, Tommasino, do.

TABLE BAY, CGH, June 29—Sailed, brig Piccadilly, Byron, Algoa Bay.

In port June 29, brig Haitienne, Morrison, Phantom, Masters, for Boston.

VIGO, Aug 7—Arrived, Joaquina Barreras, Leton, New York.

YOUGHAL, Aug 12—Sailed, Gerdina, for New York.

ZERIKZEE, Aug 12—Arrived, Templar, Bartlett, New York for Rotterdam.

[PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.]

ANTWERP, Aug 14—Arrived, Research, Mosher, New York.

ACCRA, WCA, July 21—In port, Lemuel, Hultman, for Boston.

BELFAST, Aug 15—Arrived, Salvia, Rosser, Philadelphia. Sailed 14th, Estella, Denaro, New York via Troon.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug 11—Arrived, Carl, Otten, and Erna, Shutte, New York; Gauss, Steengrafe, Baltimore; Island Home, Sinclair, Philadelphia.

CARDIFF, Aug 14—Arrived, Transit, Percy, Antwerp (and entered out for Caldera).

Cleared 13th, L G Bigelow, Raymond, and Divico, Jorgensen, New York.

Entered out 13th, Laura, Simonson, for Boston.

CUXHAVEN, Aug 12—Arrived, S Curling, Smalley, Mejillones for Hamburg; Musca, Giese, Wilmington for do; Kate Sancton, Hilton, Philadelphia for do.

CADIZ, Aug 10—Arrived, Daniel Draper, Bottone, New York.

Sailed 10th, Masonic, Lampher, Gloucester.

DEAL, Aug 14—Arrived, Rhine, Jordan, London (and sailed for New York).

DUBLIN, Aug 14—Arrived, Jane Anna, Anker, Philadelphia; Nuovo Veritas, Bertoletti, New York.

FOWEY, Aug 13—Sailed, Silver Stream, Tadd, Philadelphia.

GLASGOW, Aug 14—Arrived, Corwona, Evans, New Orleans; Caledonia (s), New York.

HULL, Aug 15—Arrived, Actæa, Baltimore.

HELVOET, Aug 13—Arrived, Susannah Knapp, Davies, Boston.

HAVRE, Aug 13—Cleared, Erin (s), Lawson, New York (and sailed 14th).

Sailed 13th, Merchant, Gammans, New Orleans.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Off the Wight Aug 15, Sosper, Canto, from Newcastle for Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 14—Sailed, Nevada (s), Forsyth, New York; Ganges (s), Urquhart, Philadelphia; 15th, Regina, London, New York; Lizzie Moses, Cox, New Orleans.

Cleared 14th, Barracouta, Goddard, Portland, O.

Entered out 14th, Autocrat, Healy, for Boston; J C Lamb, Taylor, New Haven; The Queen, Tanner, New Orleans; Calabria (s), McMickan, New York; Ithuriel, Cameron, Gloucester, Mass.

LONDON, Aug 15—Arrived, Jason (s), Haack, New York.

Entered out 14th, Loch Ness, Meikeljohn, for New York; Fjelde, Hansen, Philadelphia; 15th, Henrietta, Wishart (master changed), Boston.

Cleared 15th, Lief, Larsen, Baltimore.

Arrived at Gravesend 15th, M E Corning, Hughes, Matanzas.

MONTEVIDEO, July 10—Arrived, Louise, Holingsea, San Francisco.

MONROVIA, July 27—In port, Tropic Bird, Jewett, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Aug 13—Sailed from the roads, J H Stetson, Stetson (from Akyab), Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 15—Arrived, Smiles, New York.

THURSO, Aug 13—Passed Pentland Firth, 12th, Fear Not, Berding, from New York for Elsinore.

TRURO, Aug 13—Arrived, Francis John, Pallot, Baltimore.

WEXFORD, Aug 12—Arrived, Emily Raymond, Sulis, St John, NB.

WATERFORD, Aug 14—Sailed, James W Elwell, Wren, Newport.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 24—Arrived, Br bark Norn, Logan, Pictou; brig Onolaska, Miller, Port Caledonia, C B. Telegraphed, brig T H Haviland; schr Stephen Morris.

Cleared—Steamers Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore; brigs Jacinta (Br), Hiller, Curacoa; Sunflower (Br), Ball, Cork or Falmouth; J W Hunt, Hunt, Brunswick, Ga; Clara Pickins, Rogers, Baltimore; schrs Wreath, Foss, Richmond; Skylark, Small, Baltimore; H N Squires, Fisk, and L & D Fisk, Baker, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamer Wm Lawrence. Brig J W Hunt, outward bound, is becalmed outside.

25th—Arrived, ships Abyssinia (Br), Thompson, Ardrossan; Virginia, Barker, Bath, Me; barks Sophia Gorbitz (N G), Gorbitz, Samarang; Sanada, from Liverpool; Claudia (N G), Dinse, London; brigs Emma, Prince, Turks Islands; S P Musson, from Bahamas; Hattie B, Hatch, Darien; schr Annie Burr, Wheeler, Gottenburg.

BATH, Aug 23—Sailed, schrs Jennie B Bucklin, Bucklin, Baltimore; Grace Cushing, Adams, New York; Thos Fish, Young, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Aug 21—Arrived, schr Walter, Irving, New York.

23d—Arrived, brig Faustina, Libby, Baltimore.

Cleared—Brigs Ossipee, Sprague, Las Palmas, Grand Canaries and a market; Delmont Locke, Hatch, Fall River; schr Louisa Smith, Webber, Washington.

BROOKSVILLE, Aug 16—Sailed, schr Abby Wasson, Wasson, New York.

CHARLESTON, Aug 25—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York.

Sailed—Schr Louis Ehrman, Fooks, Baltimore.

CALAIS, Aug 20—Cleared, schr O P Hinds, Clendennin, Hoboken.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Aug 23—In port schrs J Simonson and C S Bushnell, unc.

ELIZABETHPORT, Aug 23—Arrived, schrs Memento, Nickerson, Plymouth, (and sailed on her return); Anson Brown, Mills, Bridgeport; J Anderson, Johnson, do; J Burley, Saunders, Providence; Gilbert Green, Green, do; Belle, Taylor, Roslyn; Romeo, Matthews, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Sandalphon, Ellwood, Boston; M E Byard, Camp, Norfolk; A L Baillee, Allen, Providence; Alida, Knowles, do; Sam Weller, Brockway, Hartford; Josephine, Caswell, Providence.

GREENPORT, LI, Aug 17—Arrived, schrs Reading RR No 35, Adams, Philadelphia (and sailed 21st on her return); 22d, M O Wells, Ross, Rondout; A M C Smith, Harris, New York (and sailed 23d).

Sailed 21st, schrs A C Buckley, Buckley, Philadelphia; Cherub, Fletcher, New York.

LYNN, Mass, Aug 16—Arrived, schrs J S Watson, Houck, Philadelphia; 20th, Goddess, Kelly, Rondout.

MOBILE, Aug 20—Arrived, Spanish bark Teresita, Bedia, Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 21—Arrived, ship Koomar, Haycott, West Hartlepool; bark Frank Marion, Dillon, Boston; brigs James Miller, Thomas, Matanzas; Minerva, Taboada, Barcelona.

Cleared—Schr R B Locke, Schriever, Ruatan Island.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Aug 21—Arrived, ship Anna Camp, Gardner, Philadelphia; barks St Cloud, Ames, Sunderland; Waverley, Griffiths, Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Aug 23—Arrived, schrs Lizzie Ives, Santon; Chingorora, Jackson; E H Clark, Williams, and Ocean Wave, Lord, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 23—Sailed, schr Breeze, Bartlett, Trenton, NJ.

24th—Arrived, schr Peter Ritter, South Amboy.

Sailed—Schr F H Odiorne, Crowell, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 24 AM—Arrived, schrs Maggie P Smith, Grace, New Bedford; E & L Cordery, Smith, Boston; C W Locke, Huntley, Salem; Eugene, Harris, Wellfleet; E V Glover, Ingersoll, Providence; I P Pharo, Andrews, New York.

Cleared—Steamships Centipede, Willetts, Boston; Wilmington, Brown, Providence; Roman, Baker, Boston; Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence; schrs Governor Burton, Ludlam, Boston; Bessie Morris, Allen, do; William Wilson, Jones, do; John Bird, Sleeper, do; Anna Myrick, Richards, Lynn; E V Glover, Ingersoll, Providence.

LEWES, Del, Aug 24—Passed in, bark Sabra Moses (Br), Robbins, from Ardrossan. Went to sea 22d, brig Graff Von Armien, for Stettin; 23d, steamship Cassini, for Limerick; ship Alexander, for Antwerp; brig Von Schack, for Cork.

PORTLAND, Aug 23—Arrived, bark Daring, McDonald, Boston.

Cleared—Brigs Ida L Ray, Pressey, Washington; Mary C Roosevelt, Pung, Richmond; schrs N & H Gould, Baker, Elizabethport; Cohasset, Cobb, and Maracaibo, Henley, New York; George & Emily, Harris, Brunswick, NJ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 17—Arrived, steamship California, Hornsby, Victoria; bark Bayonnaise (Fr), Michell, Taiwaufoo (Formosa).

Cleared—Steamship Olympia, Thorne, Honolulu; ship Elizabeth Kimball, Keller, Port Townsend; bark Anna (NG), Bohlmann, Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamships Colorado, Warsaw, Yokohama; Constitution, Cavarly, Panama; bark Contest (Fr), Jamieson, Queenstown.

SAVANNAH, Aug 25—Arrived, steamship Seminole, Matthews, Boston.

SALEM, Aug 21—Sailed, brig Helen G. Rich, Cow Bay; schr J P Eaton, Poole, Wilmington, NC; and a fleet of others bound south.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—A.—HITCHCOCK'S CORONA PARK, Adjoining the village of Corona, formerly West Flushing, affords a fine opportunity to invest money and OWN YOUR HOME.

The prices are as follows:—
Corner Lots, $500; all others, $400, on Hitchcock's popular plan,
which enables you to select your Lot and pay for it in TEN DOLLAR MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.

You can now choose Lots near the depot, and by going at once
SECURE THE CHOICEST.

Now in progress are
SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS,
among which are a magnificent depot, a pretty public schoolhouse, with fine shade trees and elegant shrubbery for every lot, without extra cost.
Around each block will be laid the
ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENT,
such as on the Battery and Madison square, New York, with splendid terraces and drives.

CORONA PARK,

five miles by steam from New York city,

Is situated on the new line of railroad between Hunter's Point and Flushing, with a fine depot on the property, adjoining the prosperous village of Corona, which has a population of over 1,000, with churches, schools, factories, workshops, post office and stores aiding its rapid growth—where already 2,500 lots have been sold to persons mostly engaged in business (mechanical and otherwise) in New York city. Half a mile distant from the village of Newtown, and but one mile from Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants. Only 45 minutes by steam from the New York City Hall, via James slip ferry, and but 22 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, New York, with commutation for both railroad and ferry costing but $64 per year, or 10½ cents a trip. This favorite Park affords an opportunity for residence and daily attention to business unsurpassed within the suburbs of New York. Located on remarkably high ground, gently undulating and sloping southward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into Flushing Bay and Long Island Sound, Nature has supplied it most effective drainage. From Corona and Highland avenues a broad expanse of varied scenery is presented to the eye, and for miles the adjacent villages attract attention.

Until quite recently the beauties of Long Island have been comparatively unknown to most of New York city's overcrowded inhabitants. Excellent railroad facilities in certain portions of New Jersey, aided by the inadequate accommodations and uninviting methods for travelling on Long Island, induced many to seek homes upon the cold, damp, clay soil of that State, instead of the salubrious, dry, sandy loam of Long Island, which has long been recognized as the "garden spot" of America.

Thanks to genius and enterprise, a new order of things exists. Stewart's Garden City, which calls for an expenditure of millions, looms up on Hempstead Plains. Nearer are Jamaica, Whitestone, College Point and Flushing, almost interwoven by lines of rail, which pass through Corona and Corona Park with thousands of passengers daily. Forty-two trains daily, where but six ran ten years ago, and two more lines of railroad and two more depots argue well for Corona's future. Land has increased in value from 100 to 200 per cent per annum for the last five years; and as Kings county, on the south of Newtown Creek, is built solid further from the East River than Corona is situated, it is but fair to calculate that, with its additional advantages, the north side of the creek will be still more rapidly occupied. In fact, by the building of the bridges across Blackwell's Island (companies now chartered), Corona, with the rest of the township of Newtown, will soon be a ward of the city of New York.

Corona Park has a dock upon which to land coal and building materials brought from the Sound. Boating and Fishing can be enjoyed by its population, while the celebrated "Shady Lake Farm," adjoining, will afford choice vegetables and its lake splendid ice for Summer use.

It is well conceded that the nearer to New York the faster will be the increase in the value of property; also, that it is better to pay a fair price for improved property near the city than to buy what seems cheap land at a greater distance and pay higher fare and lose time daily, which soon will amount to more than the necessary outlay for land which will constantly increase in value from its nearness to the great metropolis.

In conclusion, attention is called to the fact that the undersigned resides at Corona and is largely interested in its prosperity. Having devoted several years past to the establishment of villages for the benefit of persons possessing but moderate means (which inaugurated the $10 monthly payment plan), and having sold thousands of lots to residents of New York city, and having assisted in making vast improvements through the section where his home is located, he now brings to bear his past experience with renewed energy to improve and render Corona Park, as its name implies, the crown locality among places for suburban residence.

To Manufacturers.—Several large plots of ground, well situated for Factories, will be sold on terms to assist manufacturers. Large and small plots, on long time without interest, to those who will build at once; or, large plots with a liberal advance of money, for the erection of suitable works.

VISITORS' GUIDE.

Persons in the lower part of New York city can go to Corona by the James Slip ferry boats, foot of Chambers street, East River, which connect with the Flushing cars at the left of the ferry house at Hunter's Point each day (excepting Sundays), and Sundays and other days from foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, which will be more convenient for uptown residents. The land office at Corona is opposite the railroad depot, and open daily from 7½ A. M. until 6 P. M., with attendants to show visitors the lots, free of charge. Corona is one mile short of Flushing, being nearest to New York city.

FLUSHING RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TO CORONA.		RETURN TO NEW YORK.
From 34th st. Ferry.	From James Slip.	Leave Corona.
6:15 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	5:37 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	6:07 A. M.
8:45 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:07 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	7:37 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	9:07 A. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	11:07 A. M.
4:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	1:07 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	3:37 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	5:13 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	6:14 P. M.
8:15 P. M.		8:37 P. M.
10:40 P. M.		11:57 P. M.
12:00 P. M.		

Maps free.

Sunday Trains—Take Thirty-fourth street ferry only, at 9:20 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:15 P. M., or 5:15 P. M., and return at 8:50 A. M., 10:32 A. M., 11:02 A. M., 11:52 A. M., 4:47 P. M., 6:20 P. M., or 6:27 P. M.

Purchase tickets for Corona, formerly West Flushing. Ferriage 4c., railroad fare 15c., except to commuters, who pass both railroad and ferry for 10½c. Call or enclose stamp for a map.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
store 439 Third avenue, New York, above Thirtieth st.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD—FURNISH AND REPLENISH at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S Great House Furnishing Emporium, Cooper Institute, Astor place.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FROM different States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Counsellor, &c., 180 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Congregations in the City and Country---What Was Said and What Was Done.

Pulpit Polemics and Pastoral Piety.

The Rev. J. F. Elder on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness.

Father John McCarthy Urges the Obligation of Attending Mass and Reproves Its Neglect.

A NEW RITUALISTIC CHURCH.

The Personality of God and His Good to Man Commented on by Dr. Foss at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEASIDE SERVICES AND SERMONS

A Crowded Attendance at the Episcopal Church at Rockaway.

Babylon and Its Presbyterian Church.

Services at Newburg, on the Hudson---Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Personal God and His Relations to His Creatures—Discourse by Rev. O. D. Foss.

The usual morning services were held yesterday in the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. O. D. Foss, the pastor, officiating. There was a very meagre attendance, and the discourse took more the form of a dissertation upon the personal God and His good to man than an elaborately prepared sermon. The minister took for the subject of his remarks the words of Paul, found in Philippians iv., 19—"My God shall supply all your needs according to His riches and glory, by Christ Jesus." The pastor expressed his astonishment that in this enlightened age men of scientific attainments and great minds could be found to ignore the presence of

A PERSONAL GOD

and explain the mechanism of creation by scientific theories that are in utter antagonism to the Bible. He referred to the writings of one scientist who argues that every mechanical action on the earth's surface is produced by the sun. To such atheism, said Mr. Foss, do some speculators of the present day go. One says, "I feel no need of a God; the sun supplies warmth and life to vegetation; it produces the means for man's subsistence." If this be true the world ought to fall down and worship the sun, instead of God, the Creator of that sun. If the sun be God

IT IS NOT THE GOD I WANT,

the God my soul yearns after. There is a personal God who painted the lilies, created me, formed my brain, and He it is who supplies our every need. This grand truth of our religion—the existence of a personal God—is clearly shown in the next. This is the foundation of all religion. Still there are those who claim that man's brain is produced by the sustenance he eats; that Dante's "Inferno" is the creation of

THE MUTTON CHOP HE ATE FOR BREAKFAST.

Away with such atheism. The very first word of the Old Testament proclaims the existence of a personal God. It says, "In the beginning God created the world," &c. Mark ye, God did it; not sunshine. If there be not a personal God then

THE BIBLE IS A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

The relations of this personal God to man are already shown. Paul addresses Him as "my God." He believes He is personal, not electricity or sunshine; a person he can commune with, not a God who, sitting upon His throne, utters and sends out His decrees, but does not let His subjects approach Him.

OUR GOD IS A GREAT KING,

who is on terms of personal friendship and communion with each one of His subjects. In the Bible we are told that He is the God of Isaac and Jacob. The Apostle tries to lift us up so that we will cry out as he does and as David does in the Forty-third Psalm, "My God, my God." The assertion in the text [illegible] "My God shall supply all our wants." All your needs, dear brethren, shall never [illegible] God's gift of grace. The minister proceeded to discuss the nature of man's needs and said that many of our needs are imaginary. Many feel that if they had wealth they could do vast good with it; but God knows what is best for us and He gives us everything we need. No good thing will He withhold from those who love Him. This promise is emphatic. Paul says, "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be contented." That is worth a hundred million dollars to any man. We should feel that God will give us all that is good for us, according to His riches. You

CAN'T OVERDRAW ON THE BANK OF HEAVEN.

God's smile makes millions of fields ripe with golden harvests. This earth is only the footstool of the Great King; if you could enter His presence you would see much greater beauty. The last words of the text, "By Christ Jesus," defines the duty of the Lord. Jesus brings all the supplies we need. In the text we are shown that

JESUS CHRIST, THE PURVEYOR,

is not the majestic King; He is the source of supply. God supplies us by giving us Christ Jesus, and everything that this personal God feels is good for us will be showered upon us with a bountiful hand.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. J. F. Elder—A Discourse on Justification by Faith and an Attack on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church was filled to overflowing yesterday morning by a congregation which had assembled from all parts to listen to a discourse from the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, who had been announced to preach and who, next to Spurgeon, is considered to be the most distinguished pulpit orator in England. Mr. Brown was to have arrived by steamer on Saturday, but to the great regret of the pastor and congregation at the Madison Avenue Church he did not put in an appearance, and in his absence an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Elder, the regular pastor, from the fifth chapter of Romans and first verse—"Therefore, being justified by faith we have peace unto God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." He said:—How little of peace has this world ever known. Our ears are constantly saluted by the sound of warlike arms and the strife. Like the arctic sky on a winter's night, it sometimes seems as if the whole heavens were lurid with the flames of war. This warfare is not confined to kingdoms, it penetrates to neighborhoods and even families, and we hear of strife and bickering where all should be harmony and love. But turning from all these human conflicts we come to one compared with which they all sink into insignificance—the war of the soul with God. There is not a man or a woman who grows up to years of maturity that does not manifest enmity to God, and it is from this fount of a depraved nature that all other conflicts grow. It is a lifelong struggle if the grace of God does not terminate it, and the great question is—how can it be terminated with safety to ourselves and honor to God? We must come into that state of continual peace spoken of in the text. It is a mighty privilege, a transcendent state into which we are introduced by the death of Christ and His sacrifice on the cross. Now, there are many will say there is no justice in this sacrifice of Jesus; why should an innocent man suffer for the sins of the guilty? In such an instance there is no punishment for transgression, for an innocent man who suffers the penalty due to a guilty one is not punished, he only suffers. Every man consequently should solve the problem of personal holiness for himself and attain to salvation through his own exertions. Of those who reason thus we would ask—How readest thou? Can you attain to the perfect holiness which God demands? Can you hope to reach the immaculate purity, suffer the lofty sacrifices, which every page of Scripture teems with? Can any one say he has fulfilled all those obligations and think himself saved? No, the law is too exacting, the attainment too difficult for ordinary men; it is only by the sacrifice and righteousness of Christ that life and salvation come. These laws of God are not unnecessary obligations and cannot be easily relaxed. In earth and hell and heaven they must be obeyed, and it contributes to the anguish of many of a soul in torment to think that he spent a life time in order to achieve an impossibility, and found himself lost at last through his own instrumentality. How, then, with such a law holding your conscience can you meet God and answer as to your personal holiness. The objection to the injustice of the sacrifice of Christ is only superficial; we cannot judge of Christ's work by any earthly parable. Jesus was the personification of humanity, and as such endured the penalty to humanity. He was man, not as individual, but as the race: God and man together in His sinless person. By His sacrifice He endured all the pains and penalties due to sin, and there was no time in His career upon earth that He could have laid down without wishing the eternal destruction of mankind and His own destruction also, so intimate was the relationship of Jesus with those He came to save. We do not wish to deny the doctrine of imputed righteousness without reason; we merely desire proof, which cannot, however, we think, be given. It is an unreasonable doctrine, a horse jockey doctrine. God standing on one side and man on the other. Man throws over his sins and receives in return Christ's righteousness. By faith only are we saved, and not through any merit of our own; and though a certain inherent holiness accompanies salvation it is the result of that salvation, and not the cause. There is no word in the Scriptures which so faithfully represents the victory of faith as that little verse, "One in Christ." As a wife is to her husband so Christ is to His people—the protection of their honor, the shield of their reputation and the guide of their lives. He is indissolubly linked with the destinies of the race, and His death and righteousness are the only passwords to eternal glory. We find, indeed, something like this doctrine of imputed righteousness; but, as Jonathan Edwards has said, "That which is real is that which is legal," so the inherent righteousness of the saved sinner is only his because Christ has died that he might live, the Saviour having become a partaker of his sufferings and his merits. Again, it is said that this doctrine tends to licentiousness, and that it affords a license to sin; but how can we who are dead unto sin live again to it? and is not the spectacle of Christ suffering on the cross for our iniquities the strongest restraint that could be possibly supplied against transgression? By Him alone are we saved, and the doctrine of self-righteousness is the doctrine of self-destruction and self-defeat. It is only through Christ we are enabled to triumph, "for, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

How and When to Obey God—Preaching Not Intellectual Gymnastics and Penances Not Piety—Sermon by Rev. Samuel J. Stewart.

The West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian church seems to have, considering the weather, more than its share of religious worshippers. At the services yesterday morning there were very few vacant pews. They have had no Summer vacation at this church, and Rev. Samuel J. Stewart is the regular pastor. He is quite a young man, but delivered a good sermon nevertheless. Over the pulpit is written in evergreens, "Welcome," which is quite appropriate, seeing all are invited to attend this place of worship. On the afternoon of the first Sabbath of each month Rev. Mr. Stewart will preach to the young people. After the customary prayer—which was of great length, or seemed to be to those standing in the vestibule—and hymn came the sermon, the text being Jonah iii., 1, 2—"And the word of the Lord came unto Jonah the second time, saying, Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." God commanded Jonah a second time before he obeyed. God generally gives but

ONE CHANCE FOR SINNERS.

Do what the Almighty bids you at the first command, for you may look vainly for another chance. We should obey God directly and promptly, with no questions or doubts. Sometimes we intend to obey Him eventually, but not when He first commands us. We think that when we become wealthier, more famed or heighten our reputation, that then we will obey God; but do not wait, you who are Christians. The circumstances may never be the same again; you may never again have it in your power to heed the order of the Most High. We may have it in our power to save or help to

SAVE SOME SOUL.

No other time will do but the present. Our hearts are sinful, and the more we shun and try to put off a duty the harder it is to perform. Temptations may and do surround us at every turn, and the only safe method is to obey God implicitly. The day will come when there will be no chance to obey, and it is one of the

DEVIL'S TEMPTATIONS

to think that we will do the good which we originally intended by and by. God commanded Jonah, but he ran away without fulfilling His mandate. He almost lost his life in doing so, but God was merciful and gave Jonah another chance. God's command to Jonah was that he should proceed to Nineveh and preach to the sinners, crying that in forty days the city should be destroyed. He was a minister, and was bidden to preach what God told him. There are two things in preaching—the law and the gospel. God told him to tell the people of their danger. When we set out to preach the word of God we must preach all of it. This system of covering up the Gospel and making it so profound that no one can understand it is not preaching as God desires His ministers to do. Preaching is talking. It is standing before God's creatures and telling them of their Saviour and their sins. The duty of every Christian minister is to preach all unpleasant as well as pleasant truths. The

INTELLECTUAL GYMNASTICS

of some speakers is not the preaching of God. It is declaring damnation to those who do not trust God and love Jesus Christ. Neither excitement nor sensational preaching converts the soul. What if it be dry, it is the truth, and God commands us to always speak the truth. We cannot convert men alone. He helps us. God's people must perform their duty and be sanctified. He has resolved that we obey Him or be cast out forever. Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey, and its circumference sixty miles. Jonah went into the city crying out what the Lord had bade him, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be destroyed." This was whispered around the city, and at last came to the ears of the King, who, with his nobles, heeded this warning. He ordered that all, from the King down, should cover themselves in

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

and fast, sending up prayers for the forgiveness of their sins. The King and his people were heathens, but they listened to the Almighty's voice. In time of trouble it was customary for the inhabitants of the city to fast and pray to God for deliverance. A man's fasting does not really amount to anything, but consists of something else. We can worship God as well and feel as sincere and much more happy and in a healthy frame of mind and body. This system of abstaining from food and reducing the body will not make a man more spiritual or more repentant. Having a disease is not piety. We might suffer and fast for days; but if repentance is not in our hearts God would know it, and all our sacrifices would do no good. When we feel penitent we naturally decline food, just as when a dear friend dies. True fasting is laying down the soul before God. Notice the prayer of these people of Nineveh. It was no

FORMAL PRAYER,

but a heartfelt and true one. They were "crying mightily from the very depths of their souls in their agony." We go along listlessly and indifferently, not knowing at what hour the Son of Man cometh. There was another thing about this fasting—they turned from their evil ways. A man may be sorry because a sin brings him into trouble, but if it cost him no pain he would sin always. The suffering of the dumb creatures during this period of fasting served to remind them of their sins. The decree of God ever remains the same, but His external works sometimes differ. He threatens us with severe punishment unless we repent. Repentance and faith go hand in hand. The people of Nineveh repented at the first verse in the sermon of Jonah, and they were heathens, knowing nothing about Jesus Christ. How shall it be with us who know all about Him?

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, on the Inflexible Nature of Law.

The worshippers in this edifice under the administration of Rev. O. B. Frothingham, were they to visit it now, would scarcely recognize the interior, so changed has it been by the alterations which the present directors considered necessary for the peculiar form of service that now obtains therein, which service is of the highest possible form of ritual that could be adopted in the Episcopal Church. To ritualists perhaps no more attractive place can be found in the city, every attention being paid to those parts of the service which speak directly to the senses. The rector being in Europe, the duties are performed by the Rev. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, whose sermon yesterday morning was taken from the text "To redeem them that were under the law," Galatians iv., 5, words setting forth the design and result of the incarnation and sacrifice of Christ, and implying the fact of a captivity and a release from its bondage. Man by nature is represented as confined in a dungeon, the law being a fetter or chain binding the condemned sinner unto destruction. Jesus Christ is set forth as coming to redeem and deliver. There is a divine power or principle hemming in every sinful soul and insuring that sinful soul's destruction. Of the immaculate holiness of that law the Apostle testifies in several passages. The very word "law," indeed, means something fixed and inviolable; and God's law is the most unchangeable of all His works. On the integrity and steadfastness of it rests the safety of the universe. Let but one of His natural laws—such as that of gravitation—by which all matter attracts and is attracted, be held in abeyance, and all nature would rush to ruin. God, in the beginning, declared that law universal and unchangeable. Yonder mountains stand firm on their foundations and the streams run on in their courses while it holds good, and there is no power of man by which even the smallest atom can be relieved from its influence. The drop of dew which fell from a flower in Eden and disappeared before the morning sun, however it may have been changed and rechanged by the various degrees of cold and heat, will, upon assuming the form of water, be gathered together in its primary globular form by reason of the force of this law. So in the moral world the law is immutable, else its very foundations would be subverted. One simple thought, word or deed permitted to go unpunished in the case of one would give to all others a divine license; and so we have the Apostle representing our condition (as if to impress us with the full weight of its meaning) as "under the law" of Almighty Jehovah—of Him who holds us in the hollow of His hand, and who has sworn by Himself that not one jot or tittle of His law shall fail and that every breach of it shall be fully avenged. Redemption, therefore, is more than deliverance, for it implies all that is conveyed by this word avenged. Jesus Christ is consequently represented not as coming in arbitrary power and authority to bring liberty to the captives—that would be the abrogation and not the vindication of law—but as releasing them by satisfying every demand, fulfilling every condition and enduring every penalty; so that, after all, it is rather the justice than the mercy of God which unbars the door and sets us free. The claims of God's law are thus in no way set aside. Omnipotent power is not called in to rock the dungeon walls to ruin; but love inspires the sacrifice which redeems and ransoms and brings us back. "He was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquity, and by his stripes we were healed"—redeemed not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ. And if ye will not accept such deliverance from the condemnation of the law ye must remain under it to all eternity. Human and natural laws, if neglected or disobeyed, brings its own punishment; much more will the spiritual laws of Him, who rules with loving justice, be the savor of life unto them that accept the remedy, or of death unto death to those who being under the law desire not to be redeemed from its curse.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Earnest Work Required to Find Salvation—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin.

This beautiful house of worship on Fortieth street, near Lexington avenue, was quite well filled last evening by an earnest and attentive congregation. The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, who continued his discourse of the morning, the text being Matthew xi., 12, "And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." In the morning service the preacher explained fully the meaning of the text and eloquently dwelt upon the Saviour's great work of saving a fallen, sinful world and the fact that sinners are not able to appreciate the extent of their responsibility to Him, and the fears of humanity in this respect, and last evening Dr. Chapin concluded his sermon by taking the last portion of the text—"The violent take it by force," saying that he wished to dwell a while on the kind of effort that was needed for salvation. The effort was not wholly different from that required in the acquisition of temporal wealth. To obtain this kind of prosperity one must be diligent and prudent, energetic and cautious, and just the same

DILIGENCE AND ENERGY

in obeying and carrying out God's behests are required to attain Heaven. All are dependent on God, and if they will comply with His word grace will surely be meted out to them. In life many of the more industrious, the more patient, fail to secure temporal welfare, ending their days as poor as when they were ushered into existence; but spiritual welfare can be obtained for the asking. Nothing will be refused the seeker after salvation. God's promises are "yea" and "amen." There is more encouragement in seeking spiritual than temporal good. We live in a land where the Bible is scattered far and wide, and which shows us the way to eternal life; but there is a

MAJESTY AND DEPTH

about it that requires earnest study, and few there are that give it that amount of thought as is paid to secular learning. This is wrong, and if a sinner wishes to be saved let him study the works of God diligently and he would soon learn his salvation and what the Saviour would have him to do to find eternal life. Earnest effort should be made in seeking the feet of God. There is power in earnest importunities. Never stop to reason as many do, but appear at the throne of grace with earnestness and God will respond to your cry for mercy. The reverend gentleman then referred to the faith a seeker after salvation is required to have, and how hard, under such circumstances, it is to cherish it; but though the combat was a terrible one the Saviour must be

FULLY AND WHOLLY TRUSTED;

all reliance must be placed in Him; no help must be sought in one's self; good deeds alone are nothing, but Jesus to the Christian must be all in all. The temptations of Satan are many, and when the seeker after salvation is not allured from it by the pleasures of the world held up to him by the adversary, he then often whispers in his ear that he is too great a sinner to be saved. How fallacious! Sin rules many around us, and earnest effort is needed to overcome it. Even with a Christian it is hard to resist all temptations. The preacher closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers, asking them to use all diligence in attaining spiritual welfare; to begin to-day in seeking Christianity in earnest, and not go down to perdition a self destroyer.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Sermon by the Rev. Father John McCarthy—Necessity of Being in Time for Mass—Where the Obligation of Hearing Mass is Violated—Evil of Leaving Church Before Mass is Over—The Sacred Name—Dishonoring That Name Condemned—New Society—Its Object—An Exhortation.

The pastor of St. Paul's church, Rev. Father Maguire, being ill, the Rev. Father McCarthy delivered an excellent discourse to a very large congregation at high mass. In the front tier of seats sat about forty orphans, neatly robed in blue and white dresses, while in rear of them sat some half a dozen Sisters of Charity. The choir is a very efficient one, and deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which the choral services are rendered. After the communion the Rev. John McCarthy made the usual announcements relative to deaths in the parish, society meetings, &c., and then called the attention of the vast congregation to the fact that it had recently been noticed, as a thing of frequent occurrence, persons being

LATE FOR MASS.

Last mass was frequently half through when persons were to be seen walking into the church right through the aisle. Such persons ought to feel most thoroughly ashamed of themselves to be interrupting the services in such a manner. All could be present in time if they earnestly desired to be present. Those who could be in for the middle of mass could as well be in for the beginning if they had a mind to. Any one with a desire to be present, if they be here at all, could be in church at a quarter before eleven o'clock, the hour at which high mass commences on Sundays. Persons coming late not alone commit a mortal sin, but they cause

CONSIDERABLE ANNOYANCE.

The congregation are interrupted in their prayers, and their devotions are interfered with, when, by a little exertion on the part of those coming late, all this extra inconvenience could be easily avoided. It would seem that some persons cannot be punctual. There are some persons who are late habitually—the same parties all the time. It should be remembered that all those who are late for the first gospel are

LATE FOR MASS.

After the first gospel persons lose the benefit of the holy sacrifice when they are not in before. Unless they are in before the Book is removed they are guilty of a violation of the third commandment. Besides, good Christians who approach the altar are not at all edified by the conduct of such persons, and, as every one is aware, we are bound to edify one another as much as possible. Some, again, not being satisfied with being late for mass, will leave the church

BEFORE MASS IS FINISHED.

This also was wrong, and the reverend gentleman hoped it would not occur in future; for it not alone interrupted others, but often caused scandal—a thing that should be avoided on all occasions. All know that, if anything, the time devoted to mass was too short; but those persons, it would seem, think it too long to spend three-quarters of an hour in the week worshipping God. Was it too much to consecrate this short time to God? And yet, short as the time is, people refuse to comply in this respect with the

LAW OF THE CHURCH.

It should not be forgotten that the hearing of mass on Sundays is obligatory under pain of mortal sin, and, apart from this obligation, all should attend at the holy sacrifice through love of Jesus Christ, who was offered a sacrifice for the salvation of mankind. Here the reverend preacher dwelt at length on the shameful habit among men calling themselves Christians of blaspheming the name of Jesus. Blasphemy in the presence of ladies is avoided; but it is continually practised in the presence of

GOD AND HIS ANGELS.

Thus it would seem that men respect the creature more than they do the Creator. The second precept given us commands us to honor the name of God. The first precept tells us to believe in God—in no false God, but in the only true and living God. It is not enough to believe in God, but we must respect

THE NAME OF GOD.

This, unfortunately, is an age of blasphemy to a great extent. When men pass along the streets of the city they hear the youth, scarce able to lisp, uttering oaths that would shock the stoutest in other times. Old men too, on the brink of the grave, soon to approach the presence of their Maker, may be heard taking His name in vain, as if they were never to render an account to Him of their impious language. This practice of cursing and blaspheming was the most horrid one that could well be imagined. The most wonderful part of it is that it does no earthly good whatever to the blasphemer. It is not only a degrading, but it is an utterly

USELESS VICE.

Besides, people should not forget that the curse of God never leaves the house of the blasphemer. People could not expect to be blessed by God when they desecrate His name. Saul, on his way to persecute the Christians, became, by the grace of God, the noblest advocate of the name of Jesus. By God's grace all could imitate the glorious Apostle, and none should fail in imploring of Heaven that grace so necessary to salvation. The name of Jesus is so venerated that the sacred Scriptures say at the mention of that Name every knee must bend in

HEAVEN, EARTH AND HELL!

So sacred is this holy Name that it strikes terror into the evil spirits. How is man saved? By virtue of the holy name of Jesus. The eloquent and reverend gentleman said he mentioned these things now that his hearers, being convinced of the sin of blasphemy, would induce their children to join

THE NEW SOCIETY.

This society has for its object the honoring of the name of Jesus, and it is to be called "The Society of the Sacred Name of Jesus." Train up the youth in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it. As the plant inclines in the beginning so will it afterwards grow up. The fundamental principle of this new society is to encourage devotion to the Sacred Name, an object all good Catholics should be most eager to accomplish. By means of this society not alone will blasphemy be, to a great extent, put a stop to, but obscene discourses and other vile practices will also cease. Hence, all should enroll themselves at once in the society. All should check this terrible habit of blaspheming—i. e., all who are addicted to it. In the early ages of the Church persons bent the knee even when writing the name of Jesus on paper, and now, at the present time, we should honor Jesus still more. The reverend gentleman requested all to join the society in St. Paul's church, on next Thursday, at eight o'clock, when Very Rev. Father Drennan will deliver an address.

SERVICES AT BABYLON, L. I.

The Oldest Church Organization on Long Island—The Results of Right and Wrong Doing—Sermon by Rev. James McDougall, Jr.

BABYLON, L. I., August 25, 1872.

It is not generally known that the Presbyterian Society of this village, which is now thronged with visitors from New York and Brooklyn, was formed a century ago, and is probably the oldest religious organization of that denomination on Long Island. They have recently erected a spacious and neat edifice, furnished it with a good organ, and two years since called the Rev. James McDougall, Jr., from Brooklyn, to supply its pulpit. He is a young man of culture and more than ordinary pulpit ability.

He preached an able discourse this morning from Galatians vi., 7 and 8—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." In his opening remarks the preacher said that the expression, "Be not deceived," is a note of warning, calling attention to the importance of what is about to be said. We have next God's law for human conduct; that there is an invariable and indissoluble connection between actions and their results—a connection of cause and effect. As every seed contains in itself by God's ordination the determining principle of its own increase and harvest, so is it with the lives and actions of men. Whatever you do you shall hear from it again. It will come up, and it will make no mistake. Corn does not come up wheat. This law is of universal application. In the natural world the springing of seeds does not depend at all upon the intention of the sower, or whether he be in earnest or in sport, or reckless or calculating, or if he go away and forget what he has sown. The seeds come up just the same. So with human conduct. Alike your most deliberate and most hasty actions, your best and worst. You may repent bitterly the next moment; no matter, you must reap. You are appalled by an unexpected and calamitous result; but by scrutinizing it carefully you may recognize the harvest of a long-forgotten sowing. That horrid, rank and noxious weed, polluting and poisoning all its neighborhood, was a most innocent looking seed. So do the consequences of our actions oftimes exceed our wildest hopes or direst forebodings. If good then good perhaps a hundred fold to your delighted and blessed surprise; but if evil, then evil to your consternation and despair. Secondly, this law of God for human conduct is also inevitable; wherefore the Apostle says, "God is not mocked." All sorts of men are here warned that God is not to be trifled with; that He cannot be circumvented or outwitted in respect to this or any of His appointments. The Eastern magi were too smart for Herod. They mocked him and disregarded his command, and yet kept out of his reach. And this word of Scripture suggests that men attempt this very thing with God. Many pass their lives in the hope that they can successfully mock Him; that by shrewdness or craft, or artifice, they shall not indeed sow as they reap. If God says, "The way of the transgressor is hard," men reply in their hearts, "It is hard only for the weak, the simple; the wise, the sharp, the strong—these may transgress and yet their way not be hard." The speaker here, at some length, illustrated the methods by which evil men endeavor to delude themselves into the belief that God can be successfully mocked in violating the laws of health, of nature and of society. In all those cases it is the men themselves who are mocked—who deceive and befool themselves. Judge, too, with what feelings the Lord on High must contemplate those who persist in sinning against Him, trusting to their adroitness or perhaps their impudence to get clear at last. We get a view of this in those wondrous words, spoken but once in the Bible—"He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." If men would but set this down as a fact that God cannot be mocked, that they must reap as they sow, then might we expect to witness a different line of conduct. What is wanting in most men's lives is the element of responsibility, the clear and assured expectation of meeting, face to face, every action, and of answering to God and to man for all its long train of consequences. If this were present we should see men sober and careful, walking in the fear of God and in preparation for their final account. In speaking of sowing to the flesh and reaping corruption or sowing to the spirit and reaping life everlasting, he said that, amid all possible forms and under all disguises, there were really but two kinds of life, but two species of actions. All life and conduct either has or has not in it the element of endurance. Men reap from their sowing either life or death. There is but the one principle which can preserve human achievement from corruption, here expressed by the word "spirit," the principle of vital piety. Everything which springeth from the natural man is natural and earthly, and therefore corruptible. It has not in it the seed of life everlasting. In this passage the Spirit gives us a figure of two wondrous fields into which all seeds of men's lives are sown. Every man soweth either into the flesh or into the spirit. Oh! wondrous field the flesh, saturated with the unfailing principle of death and corruption, in which all seeds sown come up, indeed, fair and strong and rank, but come up to wither at last, to become pestilent and noisome! Oh, wondrous field the spirit, imbued with life, where the smallest, tenderest seeds spring up with immortal vigor! The speaker then sketched a panoramic view of the abodes, the pursuits and the activities of men, and remarked that the recording angel, touching and testing all things with his infallible wand, wrote upon each one either the word "life" or "death." Plainly, you must take your choice between these two—to sow to the flesh or to the spirit. You, whose springs and roots of life are all in this world, all in the field of the flesh, see just what and only what you can make of life; see to what it must all come, corruption. This is not an arbitrary appointment; it is the law stamped upon all nature from the beginning; that every plant shall bring forth seed after its kind. Settle it in your minds that sin must bear evil fruit, that the way of the transgressor must be hard, if not at first then surely afterwards. Understand not only that the harvest must be reaped but that you yourself must be the reaper. And in the choice of this figure of growth and harvest we have a fearful suggestion of the increase, the multiplication of evil consequences to him whose life is evil. It is a harvest, thirty, sixty, or a hundred fold. Lastly, he considered the assurance there is here for those who in patience and hope are sowing to the Spirit; you shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. Your life is united with Christ's life. His spirit imbues all your actions, making them imperishable. The speaker then illustrated how the future blessedness of the saints would be a true reaping of the harvest which had been sown in this life. Is it not because the grace of kindness, of love, of gentleness, of generosity, of large sympathy, of rejoicing in others' joy, with others of like nature, shall largely make our blessedness there, that we are bidden to plant and cultivate them here. Thus sowing to the Spirit we shall directly and literally reap life everlasting. "Ye who sow in tears shall reap in joy." In every good work you are committing imperishable seeds to the garden of the Spirit, and your harvest is coming on apace.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES AT NEWBURG, ON THE HUDSON.

An Interesting Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule on Salvation and the Saviour's Love.

Yesterday morning the venerable Rev. T. Sproule, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Newburg, on the Hudson, chose for his text the sixty-third chapter and first verse of Isaiah, which is as follows:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments, from Bozah? this that is glorious in His apparel, travelling in the greatness of His strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

The speaker in his opening remarks further quoted the sayings of Moses and his people when sorely afflicted and tempted to rebel against the Almighty, and showed the hopeless state of mankind without the hope of salvation, and possessing the elements of strength to obtain it. Salvation implies peril, and it would be absurd to ignore that those who need it stand in peril. Rich and poor, great and small—all require the divine protection if they hope to come within the heavenly portals when earth and all that is earthy must be discarded. Christ came to seek that which was lost, and by His benignant influence helped to convert the heart of erring mankind, be it never so adamantine. There is not

A SOUL IN THIS CONGREGATION

who can honestly say that his heart does not require to be changed, and we need all to be rescued from that abyss of sin and degradation into which our naturally evil dispositions have plunged us; and we know that Christ, whom He justifies, glorifies. My brethren, the unhallowed past of our lives arrays itself in solemn dignity before our eyes, and we feel that if we desire salvation, we must look, to quote the words of our text, to Him, "mighty to save." Christ can save us from ourselves, and He alone can do it, and He can make the scarlet mantle of sin white as the driven wool. He is willing to save sinners, and those who put their trust in Him will always find consolation and help in their hour of need. Parents would have their children virtuous, but without the divine help their wishes would be vain, and it is necessary for them to realize their own and their children's weakness.

AN AGONIZING CHOICE.

We are all called upon to decide between our love of God and our duty and the wickedness of this world. I remember once reading of a Scottish clergyman who was attempting to rescue his wife and babe from a watery grave after the vessel in which they were had been driven on a lee shore. The bold man struggled and used almost superhuman efforts in bringing those who were near and dear to him safely to the shore, which beckoned him, as it were, to make renewed efforts. But human strength is finite, and the overtaxed man was rapidly losing his strength, when the idea occurred to him that if he abandoned his infant to the deep he might save its life. He did so and saved his helpmate's life. Can any human tongue depict the agony undergone in that awful moment? Can pen describe the father's perpetual remorse? No. The deed was done. A sacrifice had to be made, and the infant was offered up. The choice for you, my brethren, is an extreme one. There is no meeting the question half way—you must either be with your Divine Master or against him. Christ will save all who come to him in the true spirit of repentance. His resources are boundless, His pity without limit, and He can save to the uttermost. Men would do wisely if they would pray often for the government of our country and those of other lands, so that the affairs of this world may be carried on in the spirit of our Saviour's light, so that truth, honor and fidelity may reign paramount. The history of the world and the Church proves that salvation has come invariably to those who sought it. You remember, doubtless, the question of the traveller to the Bedouin of the desert, who was sitting before his tent, to ask if any other travellers had passed that way lately. The Bedouin stated that travellers had passed undoubtedly, as he had seen the recent impress of their footsteps in the desert. So you, in like fashion, must feel sure of what you are about, when you transfer your worldly minded heart to God. Our Saviour dries the widow's tears, comforts the smitten sister, and gave consolation to the weeping friends at Bethany, quickens the dead and is Lord of Lords and King of Kings, for He came to this world of ours

WITH HEAVEN'S CREDENTIALS.

He identified Himself with those He came to save, for He saw the end from the beginning, and drank the cup to the bitter lees.

During the wars of Scotland a story is related of a detachment of soldiers, who were attracted by hearing an infant's cries issuing from a small cottage. Entering it they found the father lying in a pool of blood, shot through the heart, and the mother likewise a corpse. Hanging to her breast was the child, trying in vain to draw milk. Now, had not God directed these men engaged in the turid crowd of warriors, that child, who was subsequently adopted by the regiment, would have perished. We must cling to Christ as that poor babe clung to its mother, and our Heavenly Father, when life shall have left this earthly tenement, will receive us among his own.

On the cross, Thy body, broken,
Cancels every penal tie;
Tempted souls produce this token,
All demands to satisfy.

SUNDAY AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Scenes Early in the Morning—Pickpockets Vanquished—Catching a Shark—The Churches—Dr. Pierson on the Old and New Worlds—Agrippa and His Refusal to Accept Christ and the New Testament.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, August 25, 1872.

As early as five o'clock yesterday morning hundreds of people were amphibious enough to venture into the surf, and their teeth were made to chatter audibly for their daring, the water being icy cold. Nevertheless they withstood the freezing element nobly, and noses of scarlet hue were made almost as blue as indigo in consequence. In anticipation of something serious three doctors were strolling leisurely about, but brandy and coarse towels upset their hopes of exchanging phials of medicine for greenbacks.

TAKING A SHARK.

Three fishing boats took a westerly course, and had taken considerable menhaden, when the occupants heard a cry, "A shark! a shark!" from the foremost boat. All lines were out, and the middle boat hooked him, while the other boats ran up on either side of him. He continued to run, carrying the boat with him, and had reached the entrance to Jamaica Bay when the boat grounded. The other boats came up, and one of the party shot him six times. When taken on the bow of the boat he measured nearly eight feet. Four of the pistol balls had taken effect. This was a good piece of sport for the fishermen.

THE SUNDAY VISITORS.

Rockaway would be a miserable place but for Mr. Norford, of the Long Island Railroad, who gives splendid Sunday accommodation to the thousands of oppressed city people. Mr. Douglass, of the Southside road, feels the inadequacy of his road deeply. Insufficient cars and engines have made the rolling stock almost dangerous to human life. Cars sent out in the morning are kept running hourly without examination, and when accidents happen an investigation proves it to have been caused by the worn-out condition of the rolling stock. The President is to blame for this, his desire being to pay a dividend at all hazards. He will not run Sunday trains, despite the general demand for them. The number of visitors over the Long Island Railroad yesterday, by actual count at the ticket office, was 6,742. Not the slightest accident happened and the running time was excellent. The thieves attempted to work the cars, but were brought to grief by Detective Heidelberg. He arrested James Dubois, of Carmine street, New York, for picking the pocket of Richard Hennessy, of 237 East Fifty-seventh street. The pocketbook, containing $90, was found on his person and he was locked up.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The people are very precise about attending church, especially the ladies, who are present in large numbers in splendid attire. In the Episcopal church yesterday the congregation was packed almost to suffocation. Dr. Pierson preached from Acts of the Apostles, xxvi., 28—"Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The reverend gentleman said that recent textual criticism insists upon changing the time-honored significance of these words from that of an honest, earnest utterance into that of an insincere and even contemptuous declaration of a sensual worldling, proud of his wealth and dignities. The sneer of a fool will often drive man from his principles, which ought, under every pressure, to hold him as with hooks of steel. A single spark of real loyalty and love of truth will explode a whole horizon of sneers into foul air and vanishing evaporations. Agrippa's declaration is resolved into a sneer, but the Apostle did not so reply to it. We are introduced in this chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to a strange meeting of the Old and New Worlds. On the one side we see the stately and proud Roman Empire, mistress of the world, with her imposing splendors, its power and its justice, by which it had subdued the world. We see Festus, the Roman Governor, in his supercilious pride of office; we see Agrippa in the arrogance of his inherited dignities, and we see Bernice with the gloss of wealth and power upon her foul enormities. On the other side we see a very poor man, friendless, moneyless, despised and a chained prisoner. Festus seems to have looked on this poor enthusiast with mingled respect and amused and somewhat scornful condescension. But the bright ministers of God, whose glories, if visibly revealed for a moment, would have blasted the ministers of the empire, not to say their tinsel. The powers of the world to come were made known to Festus in the person of the Apostle, though Festus recognized them not. Other governors were occupied with their ordinary duties of earth, and the unseen government of the one true God met them not, as here, in visible encounter. Festus and Agrippa were here to meet the Supreme Sovereign. They must receive Him in the person of this strange representative. They are singled out for this special privilege and high trial. In their hearts the world's show and glitter and the bright truth of Christ shall meet and struggle, and by that struggle shall be measured and determined. Paul's words of heavenly wisdom were to him madness only to be scoffed at; but Agrippa, however he might affect contempt, had in his moral consciousness the power to struggle against convictions and the painful stinging of religious feelings. His half-Jewish descent, his knowledge of Jewish Scripture, prepared him for the Apostle's teachings. The great grandson of the first Herod, whose sword had drunk the blood of the innocents of Bethlehem; the nephew of Herod who had slain the Baptist; the son of Herod, the king who killed James, the brother of John, and then taken Peter also. He was expert in all the customs and questions which were among the Jews, and from him were hidden none of those things whereof Paul spoke. He could weigh the Apostle's arguments drawn from the Old Testament, for he believed in the Prophets. He was familiar at least with the outline of the mighty scheme of God's government. The expectation of the coming Messiah was not strange to him, so that what was madness to the Roman Festus was, or ought to have been, the wisdom of God to the Jewish Agrippa. Agrippa was but seventeen at his father's death, and the foul whore of indulged passion had not yet corrupted the springs of his moral nature. Young as he was, and early clad in the purple of kingly rule, life had looked in upon him in some of its sterner and more appalling characters. The brilliant life of the great founder of his line, Herod the Great, was darkened and embittered through all its course by unrelieved suspicion and misery, and had ended in extraordinary ignominy and agony. Paul spake to him as never man before had spoken. His inner man responded to the Apostle's words as to words he had never heard before. Impulses were awakened which threatened to overmaster his levity and scorn; but he resisted the warning. Like small vessels on the sea, which at night appear for a moment in the moonlight and are then lost in the darkness, Agrippa stands brightly before us for a moment and then vanishes into gloom. He lived for many years afterwards, but only to suffer shame, and, if it is to be feared, only to sin even until death. Let us seek more earnestly and habitually the aid and guidance of the blessed Spirit of God. The more deeply reflective and spiritually sensitive we are the more shall we feel our need of this aid and guidance. The very answers to our prayers are dangerous to us. The voice of God in the Scriptures, the voice of our own conscience, the ordinances of our holy religion, all are full of danger to us because of the deceitfulness of our own hearts. We all need continually to pray for the aid and guidance of that Holy Spirit who alone can enable us to perceive and know such things as we ought to do, and can secure for us grace faithfully to fulfil the same, so that in principle, in aim and in endeavor, if not in actual attainment, we may be not almost, but altogether, Christians.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FESTIVITIES.

There were hops at nearly all the hotels on Saturday night. The Grand Opera House troupe gave an operatic concert at the St. James, but through mismanagement it failed of success. The hop which followed, however, was a grand success. The large hall was filled, and the Ninth Regiment Band lent much spirit to the scene by its splendid music. Prominent among the multitude were Frank Swift, wife and daughter; John McHugh and lady, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Cummerford and lady, Miss Sweeney, of Brooklyn; Miss Lizzie Donnelly, the Misses Rigney, Miss Josie Taggart, Miss Kelly, G. G. Barclay and lady, Lizzie Downs, Miss O'Neil, Mr. Van Wagner, John McHugh and lady, Mr. C. E. Brown and lady, J. M. Sickle and lady, Miss Kate Dempsey, Charles Heidelberg and lady, Miss Callahan, Miss Kinsey, Miss Cornell, Hugh King, J. F. Butler, Mr. Etchbery, Dr. Duffy, George Lalor, G. F. Swift, George Cahill and lady, Mr. Young and lady, of New York; John Cassin and lady, of Albany; Miss Hatfield, Jamaica.

NEW YORK CITY.

Emma Ostrander, a little girl, five years of age, whose parents live at 39 Broome street, on Friday last, while playing with matches during the absence of her mother, set fire to her clothes and was so severely burned that death ensued on Saturday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the remains.

Thomas Rockwell, forty-two years of age, a teamster by occupation, on Friday last applied for admission to Bellevue Hospital, saying at the same time that he had been kicked in the stomach by a horse. A post-mortem examination showed that death resulted from rupture of the intestines. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Corner Schirmer was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Augustus Bowen, a youth of only nineteen years. He was drowned on Friday morning while bathing in the dock at the foot of Sixth street, East River. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is thought he was seized with one after entering the water. There were several witnesses in the case. Deceased lived in avenue B, near Eighth street.

William Weeks, one of the lads on board the schoolship Mercury, off Hart's Island, fell overboard on Saturday morning, and sank immediately. He was in the act of unhooking one of the fore stay sails, and, it is thought, must have been accidentally struck by one of the blocks and stunned, as he never rose. All possible measures were taken to recover the body, but no trace of it could be discovered. The unfortunate young man was nineteen years of age, and a native of New Jersey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JOHN ANDERSON, ALEXANDER ANDERSON AND John Tilly vs. John Moncrief, administrator of William McLeod.—Bill for account, filed in Court of Equity for Charleston District, State of South Carolina, on 22d March, 1806. John Moncrief, administrator of William McLeod, vs. James Anderson and the representatives of Balthazar & Beaudequin and the representatives of John Tilly and John and Alexander Anderson.—Bill of interpleader, filed 23d March, 1818. Charles Kiddell, administrator de bonis non of William McLeod, vs. the representatives of John Tilly and John and Alexander Anderson and Augustine Beaudequin, survivor of Balthazar & Beaudequin.—Bill of Revivor, filed 1823. Wanted, information and evidence of the persons who, as the legal representatives of John Tilly and John Anderson and Alexander Anderson, and of Balthazar & Beaudequin and Augustine Beaudequin, survivor of Balthazar and Beaudequin, all formerly of England, are entitled to certain funds paid into Court in the above entitled causes.

Communications addressed to—
Messrs. LESESNE & MILES, Solicitors,
No. 23 Broad street,
Charleston, S. C., U. S. A.,
will receive attention.

S. Y. TUPPER, Receiver.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August, 1872.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MARIE Antoinette style, cost $400, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Silver, China, Glass, Etageres, Bookcase, Chamber Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 W. 15th st., near 5th av.

A RARE CHANCE, FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIdence No. 124 West 26th st., Parlor Suits, $75; rep, $40; Bedroom Suits, $45 and 300 lots cheap for cash.

AT LESS THAN HALF COST—PROPERTY OF A private family—Magnificent latest style Parlor Suit, in satin, cost $450, for $175; one do., $150; walnut rep Suits, $35 and $50; Carpets, 30c. per yard up; walnut Chamber Suits, $40 up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Dining Furniture; a great bargain for cash. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A.—MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST, ALL THE elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 120 West 23d street—viz., Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Buffet, Chairs, Extension Table, &c.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARpets, Bedding, cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON & CO., 209 and 211 Hudson, corner of Canal street.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs; Slate Work of every description; Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, one block west of Sixth av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

63 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook in a small family, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best city references.

64 VARICK ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a good boarding house; thoroughly understands her business; good city references.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to the country; best city reference.

138 MOTT ST., CITY.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN cook in a restaurant or first class private family. Call on or address.

147 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN who understands all kinds of cooking; will do coarse washing; city and country reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., REAR, ROOM 2—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of English, French and American cooking; no objections to the country; good city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., BASEMENT.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended.

309 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from last employer. Call for two days.

318 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as good cook, or an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

330 5TH AV.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COOK; also a laundress and chambermaid, for a private boarding house.

341 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., SECond floor.—A competent person to cook and wash; is good cook; prefers steady place to the highest wages; reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; best references.

407 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE-aged Protestant as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objection to the country; good references.

436 WEST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable Scotch girl as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing.

936 8TH AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

22 RECTOR ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do upstairs work or waiting. Call to-morrow.

40 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

45 CLARKSON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has good city reference. Call for two days.

103 SHERIFF ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl as chambermaid or to help in the kitchen; American family preferred.

325 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in private family; good references. Call for two days.

348 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and assist with the care of children; city reference.

426 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference from last place.

505 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid, waitress or to do general housework; country preferred. Call for two days.

543 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; best city reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

543 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting. Call or address.

749 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO CHAMberwork and assist with washing and ironing; or would do housework in a small private family.

775 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a Cuban family.

844 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork or waiting in a private boarding house; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 WEST 4TH ST.—A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER wants a few engagements to go out day's work; she has received the latest Parisian fashion.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; is a good operator on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; no objection to the country; will take care of one or two growing children; good reference.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; one who can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; good city reference.

44 1ST ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS THAT cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses (both boys and girls) perfectly, shirts and undergarments; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

104 EAST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker; understands cutting, fitting and trimming thoroughly and the use of machines; wishes engagements by the day. Address.

250 EAST 31ST ST., FIRST DOOR FROM SECOND av., second floor.—A competent dressmaker and seamstress would go out by the day or take in work; can do all kinds of family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

317 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent dressmaker and trimmer, just disengaged, would like a few more customers by the day or week, or would go the country for a month. Call for two days.

394 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS operator to go out by the day in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days.

565 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, good hatter, fitter and trimmer, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Call on or address M. A. for two days.

1.036 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG, REspectable girl to go out by the day to do family sewing, or would take it home. Call all the week or address.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER—HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, wants employment by the day in families; would like to go into the country for a few weeks. Address A. M. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, A situation, by a respectable person, where she could have her little girl with her; is a good dressmaker and family sewer; has her own machine, which she would like to take with her; is willing to make herself useful in any way; well recommended. Address DRESSMAKER, station B.

General Housework, &c.

23 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH a child 6 years of age, in city or country, to do general housework; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Call for two days.

62 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; 14 months in the country; city reference.

63 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

100 2D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance from the city; good reference. Call from 9 to 12 for two days.

[illegible] WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children or do light housework; country preferred.

144 5TH AV.—WANTED, BY TWO SISTERS, THE entire work of a private family; both competent. Call on or address at present employer's.

229 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 3.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a respectable family.

238 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do the work of a suit of rooms for a gentleman and wife.

337 EAST 47TH STREET.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small private family. Please call for two days.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A Protestant girl as housemaid and waitress, or as general servant; is kind to children; no objection to the country.

406 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is neat and obliging.

446 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; has three years' reference from last place.

505 WEST 32D ST. NEAR 10TH AV., OVER THE tea store.—A respectable girl, lately from the old country, to do housework in a small family. Call.

525 EAST 12TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

564 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; is neat, willing and obliging.

819 9TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

1.467 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A GOOD GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED FROM France (speaks French and German fluently) wishes an employment at general housework or as nurse with children. Address S. H., Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

12 STANTON ST., REAR.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow as housekeeper.

29 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST.—A LADY, AGED 24, prepossessing appearance, finely educated, with good musical qualifications, as housekeeper in a widower's family preferred; no objection to travel as companion to Europe; references exchanged from last place; trifling parties need not answer this. Call for two days on Miss WOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

98 GREENWICH AV.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family; reference given and required. Call between the hours of 9 and 3.

148 30TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A young widow as housekeeper.

219 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to go as housekeeper.

318 4TH ST., JERSEY CITY.—A WIDOW LADY would like the position of housekeeper in a small family. The comforts of a good home more of an object than salary. Address Mrs. E. GOODS.

735 8TH AV.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted for tenant houses by an English lady. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER for one week.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., SECond floor.—A middle-aged German widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or to two elderly gentlemen; best city reference given. Call for two days.

A WIDOW LADY, 35 YEARS OF AGE, WITHOUT encumbrance, would like to get a situation as housekeeper or have some gentleman of means to assist her in hiring a house for boarders. Address A. M., Herald office.

A GERMAN WIDOW, WITH DAUGHTER 7 YEARS old, wishes a situation at housekeeping for old lady or gentleman; Protestant preferred. Address box 144 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES SOME POSITION OF TRUST OR a situation as housekeeper. Address M. V. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—ABOUT OCTOBER 1, A SITUATION AS housekeeper in a private family, or as matron or as assistant matron in a public institution, by a lady of experience, who can give satisfactory reference. Apply to R. M. COPELAND, Ridley Park, Delaware county, Pa.

Laundresses, &c.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's washing or the washing of a small family.

26 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND MADIson avs.—As first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; four years' city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; best city reference.

48 ELDRIDGE ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 8.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's washing at her own house.

109 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, rear house.—A respectable woman to take in washing at her own residence or to go out by the day.

110 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—A REspectable woman wishes to take in washing of private families or gentlemen; good references.

123 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; understands fluting; best reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM 6.—A FIRST CLASS laundress desires washing and ironing at her own house, or will go out by the day; fluting and puffing done; references.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; understands French fluting; linen done in superior style.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing and ironing to do at home; terms reasonable. Mrs. J. H. BROWN.

230 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out to work, or would take washing to her own house; is an excellent washer and ironer.

240 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do family or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out to day work; best reference.

242 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., basement.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day as washer and ironer and to do general housework.

253 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or week; can do fluting; will go out by the day; references given if required.

303 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; best references given.

320 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman to do gentsmen and families' washing at her own home; good references.

321 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out to do day's work or take in washing.

327 WEST 38TH ST., ROOM 8.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done by hand or machine. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

335 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing at one dollar a dozen; best city reference.

341 EAST 5TH ST., BELOW 2D AV., FOURTH floor, room 13.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning.

341 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., SECond floor.—A respectable widow wishes some washing at her own room; would do them at moderate prices; good reference.

425 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman to do gentlemen's or family washing at $1 per dozen, or would go out three days in a week; is a first class shirt ironer.

429 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., THREE stairs up.—A first class laundress to go out by the day or week; can do all sorts of polishing or fluting; can do housecleaning; good city reference.

429 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a few families' and gentlemen's washing; satisfactory reference; best conveniences; terms 75c. per dozen. Call or address.

650 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO GO go out by the day, or is willing to take washing and ironing to her own home; can do all kinds of French fluting. Call or address.

1.353 BROADWAY, CORNER 38TH ST.—A REspectable American woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; is a first class ironer and fluter; terms moderate.

Nurses, &c.

51 LEROY ST.—MONTHLY NURSE, AN EXPErienced American lady, just disengaged, would like to make an engagement with a lady or would take charge of an invalid. Apply for one week.

173 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman to wet nurse a baby at her own residence; best reference.

212 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL, 16 years of age, as nurse and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a baby living, two months old. Call for two days.

239 EAST 26TH ST., ONE FLIGHT STAIRS.—A respectable Scotch woman as nurse.

270 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., first floor, front room.—As nurse or good plain seamstress, or will assist with chamberwork; good city references.

302 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes an infant to nurse by the bottle. Call for two days.

335 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as weekly or monthly nurse; best doctors' and ladies' city references. Call for two days.

418 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; references given.

709 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable married woman as nurse; no objection to go to the country.

1.521 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of a grown child and assist with chamberwork; is willing; city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

90 10TH AV.—A GIRL OF 15 TO WAIT ON TABLE and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for three days.

48 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is both willing and agreeable; city reference.

Miscellaneous.

237 WEST 10TH ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG LADY would like copying or writing of any kind in an office or at home.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LARGE DRESSmaking establishment as assistant; can bring own machine if required; in or out of the house. Address ORPHY, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A NUMBER OF FIRST class cloakmakers. Apply at the 9th st. entrance, Broadway, 4th av. and 10th st.

A.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED ALL THE week at 13 Division st.

A SALESLADY WANTED.—APPLY TO LANGLEY & Co., 19 University Place. We have a full line of first class Sewing Machines to rent; machines repaired; new parts applied and made good as new.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class dressmakers. Apply at the Manager's desk, Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A WET NURSE WANTED TO TAKE A NEW BORN baby to her own home, to be well taken care of. Address M. A. C., station D.

A FIRST CLASS VELVET SEWER. 97 MERCER ST. S. V. McBRIDE.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD SITUations ready; now is the time to get places for the winter. Come and see, at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN MAKE $25 PER week by selling the improved Ætna Sewing Machine on small payments in work. 204 3d av., near 20th st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS and trimmers wanted immediately; wages no object. Inquire at KURZMANN'S, 31 Division st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MILLINERS WANTED—FIVE FIRST CLASS TRIMmers and milliners; also improvers and apprentices wanted. Apply to J. ROTHSCHILD, 58 West 14th st.

SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS WANTED—FOR THE best situations. Apply at CARPENTER'S, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—SEVERAL ENERGETIC LADIES, TO whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Apply for three days after 9 A. M. at 119 and 121 Nassau st., room 24.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, AS AN assistant foreman, to go South; none but competent parties need apply to P. C. DE LHERBE, at Austin, Thorp & Co.'s, 380 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST BE GOOD AND healthy, and have a fresh, full breast of milk; one who understands the care of a child and who will go South for the Winter will get a good situation by addressing box 5,994 Post office, stating where she can be seen.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 227 East 50th st.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL branches of cooking and can give good city references. Call between 10 and 12 at 45 West 34th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, in a village one hour from the city. Apply at 143 East 15th st., on Monday, from 12 to 3.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a family of four persons; wages $16; good city references required. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock at 158 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; good wages given; reference required. Apply at 531 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 248 East 50th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER; NONE other need apply; steady situation to a competent person. Inquire at 270 6th av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class German cook, who has good city references. Apply at 25 West 39th st.

WANTED—ON A FARM, ABOUT TWO HOURS FROM New York city, a middle aged woman for general housework in a small family. One who wants a good home and steady employment may apply to National Mills, 567 10th av., before 11 and after 2 o'clock, for one week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing and assist with the chamberwork in a small family. Apply at 118 East 60th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLAdies and several to learn to sell; must live with their parents and good reference required. Apply only from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. at HARRIS BROTHERS', 877 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; American preferred. Apply at 285 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with the general housework in a small family. Apply at 842 Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESWOMAN FOR flowers, feathers and millinery goods; none need apply but those thoroughly acquainted with the business. A. SELIG, 513 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO WASH, IRON AND do chamberwork; the other to take care of children; must be competent; best city reference required. 118 East 62d st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. GRAHAM, 303 East 47th st., New York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress. Call, from 10 to 1, at 137 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at 346 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK to go to Harlem. Apply at 109 East 30th st.

WANTED—A REFINED YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 or 20 years of age, to travel; must have some knowledge of music. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT IRONER, WHO UNDERstands fluting, every Tuesday. Call on Mrs. O'CONOR, 49 Park place.

WANTED—IN A SMALL HOTEL AT BAY RIDGE, A good cook. Wages $25 per month. Inquire at 37 5th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family hotel. Wages $15 per month. Inquire at 37 5th av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN TO assist in the work. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A SMALL private family. Call at 63 West 55th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR AN OYSTER and chop house; also a boy to make himself generally useful. Apply at 480 8th av., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FULL BREAST of milk. Apply at 115 West 42d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; she must be a good plain cook and washer and ironer, and have good reference. Apply at 130 West 44th st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL, OF 12 OR 13 years old, to take care of a baby. Mrs. ANGROIN, 439 West 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WILLING TO ASsist in washing. Call at 120 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, also a child nurse, willing to go to Springfield, Mass.; only those with first class city references. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at 18 West 39th st.

17 WEST 46TH ST.—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; must have city references. Apply from 10 till 3 o'clock.

301 EAST 53D ST.—WANTED, A GOOD SMART GIRL, to do general housework.

343 WEST 20TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, to make herself generally useful; one who is willing and obliging; German or colored girl preferred. Call for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation in a first class real estate office; salary no object. Address W. T., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A MAN, SPEAKING GERMAN AND ENGLISH, wishes a situation; is willing to work at most anything. Call for two days at 93 Hudson st.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION OF RESPONsibility in some insurance, banking or mercantile house; can give bonds and references. Address VICTOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN through misfortune so reduced that his family are in actual want from his need of work; can give the highest recommendations, security for integrity, industry and ability; available as superintendent, agent for manufacturer, real estate, collector or any position of trust and responsibility, where the pay will be in accordance with the fidelity rendered. Address F. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as driver or porter; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Apply at 225 Rivington st. JOHN W. DOWNING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) AGED 23, a situation as private waiter, with a first class family; no objection to travel; unexceptionable reference and security. Address for two days COMPETENCE, box 164 New England Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a first class house of business as clerk, bookkeeper, secretary, &c.; thoroughly qualified and unexceptionable testimonials; would give $1,000 security if required. Address EPSILON, Herald office.

A LAW CLERK AND COPYIST WANTS A SITUAtion, at present in A1 office. Address L. ARMSTRONG, 53 Greenwich av., New York.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW ENGAGED IN RETAIL BOOT and shoe trade, desires a position in a larger retail establishment or wholesale or manufacturing trade; is a first class salesman, and will make very reasonable terms. Address S. H., box 104 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALASMAN, WITH GOOD REFERences, desires a situation as a travelling salesman; can command some Western trade. Address A. H. F., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—I WILL INSTRUCT practically, no theory, a few young men in bookkeeping, mercantile calculations, penmanship, &c., at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; near three lines cars and ferries; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

CROCKERY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, REcently arrived from the Staffordshire potteries, England, a situation in the trade as clerk, selector or salesman; has had seven years' experience; references first class. Address for one week box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent and can come well recommended. Apply at corner Sand and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS THORoughly competent and of good character. Address, with references, SENNA, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST HAVE GOOD references. Apply at W. A. ASPINWALL'S Gates avenue Pharmacy, corner Downing st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—ACQUAINTED WITH NEW York, Southern or Western trade, to sell ladies' suits; splendid goods that sell readily; advantageous to those having other line of goods. Inquire at 253 Bowery, up stairs.

SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, AS BOOKKEEPER or hotel clerk, in any part of the United States; will work for a small salary; refers to past employers. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

TEN SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL CIGARS IN the city and country; good salaries paid. Apply at 28 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address box 4,442 Post office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, ACCUSTOMED TO NEW York trade; will be required to collect bills; must deposit $500 security, half cash and half responsible bond; salary $60 per month. Address J. M. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, IN clothing store; one who speaks German; single man preferred, with good reference. Apply at 321 Grand st., Williamsburg.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CIGAR MANUFACturing business; one that can command a good city trade; good references required. Address WILLS, box 112 Herald office.

WE RECOMMEND A DESERVING YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant; is a good penman; quick, correct at figures and of unquestionable good character; speaks English and German. Pilsen's Commercial College, 388 Bowery.

YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY, COMPETENT TO take charge of books, finances, &c., wanted, to join advertiser in manufacturing business well established. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL FANCY goods store; must understand the business thoroughly. 45 Catharine st.

WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY sewing machine house in this city.—Five canvassers wanted; also a thoroughly posted travelling salesman; good salary. LANGLEY & CO., 19 University place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, A SITUation in the tea or grocery trade; has had 8 years' experience. Address EXPERT COUNTERMAN, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is well worthy of it. Call on or address COACHMAN, 136 East 32d st.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A situation as groom; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself generally useful; can milk if required; good recommendations. Call on or address CAREFUL, 114 East 41st st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man who understands the business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; satisfactory references. Address C. C., box 225 Herald office.

A GOOD, STEADY MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as plain gardener; can take care of horses and cows; is sober and industrious. 134 3d av., Brooklyn, E. D.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; English, married; can furnish best city reference. Call on or address J. M., 137 West 38th st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION—AS gardener. Apply to Mrs. NEILL, West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.

A FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a Protestant man, on a gentleman's place; 15 years in this country; see his testimonials. Address W., box 126 Herald office.

A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman, or would take care of a road team; city recommendations. Call at 871 6th av. and 49th st.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST class single man; can give the best city reference; can be seen at 1,252 Broadway. Address COACHMAN.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman (Protestant married); no encumbrance; understands his business; is a good groom and gardener, a sober and steady driver; wife will help in house when needed or take a light place as cook or other work; good reference. Address J. MORSE, Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, married, no family; thoroughly understands his business. Best city reference. Address R. B., 135 West 23th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man (English); city or country; best of reference. Call on or address, for two days, JOHN, at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 Fifth avenue.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN married man, who has a practical knowledge of his business, including greenhouse, graperies and the improvement of country places; 11 years' references from his last places. Address M. B., gardener, No. 9 John st., seed store.

GARDENER, WHO HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, including greenhouses, graperies, &c., and who has taken several prizes at horticultural fairs; would not object to superintend a farm at the same time. Address M. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; willing and obliging in all work on a gentleman's place; five years' reference. Address JOHN, box 140 Herald office, or 146 West 18th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHout children, as first class coachman. Best city reference. Call on or address WM. MC., at M. A. Coleman's harness store, 1,252 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TEMperate American of 45 as coachman and plain gardener; can milk; is willing and obliging; will keep a place in order. Address CHARLES, 30 Bowery.

SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, where there is a careful man wanted and things kept in order; ten years' superior reference. Address box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE; the man as first class coachman and groom; understands gardening in all its branches; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; best references. Address O. M., 141 Washington st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUation by a young married man; wife to do housework in a small family; best city reference. Address FRANK, box 228 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; 40 years of age; five years reference from last place. Address 141 Washington st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND PLAIN gardener, by a single man just come from the West; understands the raising of all kinds of stock, breaking colts and steers. Address L. W. C., 513 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom of 13 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; can be well recommended. Address JOHN, No. 8 Rose st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A FIRST CLASS situation as coachman; best city reference. Apply at 44 East 41st st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERstands the business in all its branches; single; age, 40; English; good reference. JAMES HOWARD, 9 John st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a single man; can milk and make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address R. R., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom. Address J. O. H., box 110 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A FIRST class driver and groom; obliging and willing; for sobriety and industry can give best city references. Address JAMES, box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OF A GENtleman's place, by an intelligent young German man of steady and sober habits and experienced in all branches of horticulture; best references. Address L. S., Astoria Post office, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A SMALL POLITICAL Banner; also a canvasser. 636 Broadway, up stairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AUSTRAlian Liniment; daily increasing in demand. Apply at depot, 59 Dey st.

A DEMAND.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN Telegraphy, $20. We are prepared to give positions. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening; no vacation.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIous man, as gardener and farmer, and useful man on a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold grapery, fruits, flowers, vegetables; will keep a gentleman's place in good order; a comfortable home, and permanent, preferred; first-class reference. Address F. H., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SMART MAN WANTED—WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to superintend and make himself generally useful in a ladies' linen collar and cuff factory. Only those who have been in a manufacturing establishment before, and are steady, reliable and have good references, need apply to G. SIDENBERG & CO., 305 Canal st.

A.—WANTED, AN EXPERT CUTTER ON LADIES' under garments. Liberal wages for a good man. SIMON STERNS, No. 5 Great Jones st.

A BARKEEPER WANTED.—A GOOD, STEADY man, with references, can address box 191 Herald office for two days.

A GENTLEMAN, ENERGETIC AND PERSEVERING, for a permanent position; salary progressive. Address, with particulars, R. S. T., Herald office.

ABOUT $10 PER DAY MADE BY AGENTS FOR CAMpaign Badges; territory given free. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. JONES & CO., 697 Broadway, room 30.

A.—BOYS WITH GOOD VOICES, AGED FROM 9 TO 14 years, will be taught music and paid liberally, according to ability. Apply from 7 to 8½ P. M. at school building, adjoining rear of church, corner of 9th av. and 28th st.

A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and clams and wait on table; one who understands his business and can bring references. Apply for two days at 206 Wooster st., after 10 A. M.

ALL PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CAN MAKE $5 to $10 per day canvassing for the most popular work yet published. Apply to DUTTON & CO., 713 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPErience in a paint store. Apply at 936 3d av., corner 56th st.

BOY WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE. 234 ATLANtic av., Brooklyn.

BARTENDER WANTED.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE. Apply at 13 Catharine slip.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS—MALE AND female; sells readily in every store and family. C. M. JOHNSON, 599 Broadway, room 28.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BARTENDER, SOUTHWEST corner 13th st. and 8th av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in a store. Apply at 300 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART YOUTH, ABOUT 15, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; a German residing with his parents preferred. Address A. Z., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A STOCK BOY, WITH EXPERIENCE, IN the notion business; also an errand boy, living with his parents; both well recommended. Apply to HENDERSON, EDWARDS & CO., 498 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE COFFIN STORE 14 Nassau st., Brooklyn, who understands to trim and to drive. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SMART MAN, WHO IS CAPABLE OF taking charge of a cellar and storeroom; must be well posted in the treatment of wines and liquors and competent to keep the accounts of same. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—GENTEEL AGENTS; MOST FORTUNATE chance to make money pleasantly and surely; $3 to $12 daily without fail; convenient article for everybody. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER, WHO UNderstands his business. Apply after ten o'clock to PHILIP MILLIGAN, 1,259 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with running tar and benzole stills. Address H. C. JAMES, care of W. W. Sharpe & Co., Tribune Building, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BARkeeper; one who can come well recommended. Address, in own handwriting F., box 201 Herald office.

WANTED—AT 699 BROADWAY, GOOD MEN ON salary and commission, to sell the Elias Howe sewing machine; also a good opening for a man of experience to take an office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York city.
HENRY A. BARTLETT,
Captain United States Marine Corps.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, HAVING A SELLING acquaintance with grocers in the city and vicinity. Address COMMISSION, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with real estate. Apply to or address THOMAS G. HOJER, 936 3d av.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG BOY WISHES TO LEARN A TRADE AS fresco painter or bricklayer. Call on or address L. OSBORNE, 921 8th av.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; ten hours to be a day's work. Apply on Monday, 26th inst., between 8 and 9 A. M. J. H. JENKINS, 341 Fourth av.

CAKE BAKER WANTED.—ONE FIRST CLASS ON machine cakes and thoroughly reliable will hear of a permanent situation by applying to FULLER BREAD COMPANY, 152 West 20th st.

TO FILE MAKERS.—A NUMBER OF FILE FORGERS, grinders and rasp punchers, of good habits, can find steady work, prompt pay and the highest wages, if experienced, and none others need apply to the Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHiers can always obtain first class cutters, journeymen bookkeepers and porters by applying at DITTMAR'S Tailors' Agency, 217 Greene street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD MARBLE TURNER, WHO UNderstands turning and polishing marble and granite columns, at JAS. SHARKEY'S monument works, 5th av. and 24th st., Greenwood, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FILE CUTTERS, ON MILE, BASTARD, taper, rd. sides, horse and shoe rasps; also a taper forger; highest prices paid. Apply at BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 17 YEARS OLD, A SITUATION at the carpenter or carriage making. Address, for three days, WILLIAM F. CASEY, 237 West 37th st.

WANTED—A MALTSTER, COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of one or more malt houses. None need apply unless thoroughly understanding the business and who can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address HUDSON RIVER, Herald office.

WANTED—TAILORS, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; A good pants maker, with his wife; good wages and regular employment. Apply to R. GARDNER & CO., 54 Lispenard st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place dans une famille pour voyager, comme femme de chambre. S'adresser au 413 6me av., a Mme. PAULET.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfants dans une maison privee. S'adresser a 99 Thompson st.

UN COURRIER, QUI JUSTEMENT VIENT D'ACCOMpagner une famille americaine de l'Europe, desire obtenir une autre famille pour le retour ou n'importe qu'elle partie du monde; de bonnes recommandations. Adresser N. M., 31 West 13th st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale cheap—in the best location in Brooklyn; doing a good business; a good lease and low rent. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap, on a leading avenue and doing good business; rent low. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 240 quarts. For particulars inquire at the grocery 269 West Thirty-fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE for sale; Lease, Stock and Fixtures. Apply at 503 Canal st., corner of Renwick st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A KINDLING WOOD YARD FOR SALE—WELL EStablished; extensively patronized; cash trade; extraordinary chance for enterprising man to make money. Particulars 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A WELL LOCATED AND NEATLY FITTED UP Liquor Store for sale cheap—Doing good business; rent low; if not sold privately, will be sold on Wednesday at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND ICE CREAM SAloon for sale cheap—On the best thoroughfare; doing good business; rent low; if not sold privately this day, will be sold to-morrow at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A DENSELY POPUlated neighborhood, well stocked and doing a good paying business; terms easy to a responsible party. Address L., box 129 Herald office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE IN GREENPOINT.—ONE large first class Store, elegantly and completely fitted; also small Store, neatly fitted, both well stocked and doing good paying business; present owner going into other business. Apply to JOHN B. WINTER, 118 Franklin street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET. Apply at No. 69.

FOR SALE—3,000 TIN LAMPS FOR TORCHLIGHT processions; will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BAUMGARTEN, 59 William street, room 14.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT THIRTEENTH WARD corner Liquor Store; must be sold for particular reasons; good lease; will give a bargain.
D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A STATIONERY AND TOY BUSINESS, lively part of city, 6 years old, with Stock and Fixtures. Inquire at 262 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE AND DEPOT, USING nearly 400 quarts per day; will be sold at a sacrifice. Particulars 20 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, THREE VALUable Stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply at 86 Park place.

FOR SALE—ONE HUGHES & KIMBER LITHOgraph Press, second hand. Inquire of WHITE & BRAYLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR SALOON, down town; corner store; long lease; cheap rent.
THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 6 Centre street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store on Second avenue, one door above 113th street, Harlem. Apply on the premises or to ALEX. PARKER, 499 Hudson street, corner of Christopher.

SAFES.—PARTIES NEEDING SECOND HAND SAFES will do well to examine the large assortment, of all makes, at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

$1.500.—NICELY FITTED UP FRUIT AND CONDIment Store; fine chance for lunch room; location unsurpassed; first class trade; would take a partner who could manage the business.
THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

$2.500.—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A first class Millinery Establishment; sickness the cause of selling. Address BUSINESS, box 475 Post office, New York.

MACHINERY.

BOILER TUBES.—LARGE DISCOUNT FROM MARket price on Boiler Tubes, at New York Tube Works, Nos. 530 and 532 Water street, corner of Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—FOUR OR FIVE TON OF SHAFTING, Pulleys and Hangers, of different sizes, used two years; also lot of old Wood. Inquire Monday, at 24 West Twenty-ninth street, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BED PLANER, IN PERfect running order. Cigar Box Factory, 493 Water st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND GEARED LATHE, 6 or 8 feet long, with 16 or 18 inch swing. Address, stating full particulars, W. B., box 1,761 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL CALORIC ENgine, 1 or 1½ horse power; must be in good running order and cheap. Inquire at 209 Pearl street, up stairs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENGINE, 15 to 30 horse-power; also a combined Planer and Matcher. Address A. G. BENNETT, Hudson city, New Jersey, stating price, &c.

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L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMES.
207 Rue St. Honore 207, Paris.
Specialty for preservation of beauty.
Ess Oriza and Oriza Lys.
Distinguished perfumes of various bouquets.
Sold by all Perfumers, Druggists and Hairdressers.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician; advice gratis.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES—YOUTH, BEAUTY, CANDOR REstored. Dr. LOUIS, No. 6 Lexington avenue. French, German, English, Spanish, Italian. 3 to 5.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN, DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years' practice, guarantees sure relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause; elegant rooms, board and nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. MARY A. MITCHELL,
1,149 Broadway, New York.

DR. AND MADAME SELDEN, 67 AMITY STREET.—Confidential and skilful treatment; ladies visited at Home. Call or write.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing sickness by Dr. and Mme. WEST, Ladies' Physicians, 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

MADAME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife; 25 years' successful practice; private lying-in; consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate.—Dr. BOTT, 125 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue. Relief guaranteed.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR story substantial brown stone Residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $80,000, unfurnished; low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON'S SEPTEMBER FREE list of city houses, lots, &c., and 44 pages valuable information of real estate; new complete, city map, &c. 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, situated on the north side of Forty-sixth street, first house west of the corner of Madison avenue; house 20x55; lot 100 feet; new and finished in hard wood, and will be sold at a sacrifice to a cash customer. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN & BRO., 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE YEARS' LEASE OF the four story brick House, formerly known as "The Office," 13 East Houston street, two doors from Broadway. Rent $114 per month. Possession immediately. Apply to F. HIGHAM, 67 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 134 EAST Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue, four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

65TH STREET, CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK and Madison avenue cars, just east of Fourth avenue, desirable three story and basement, new, modern high stoop brown stone Dwelling, for sale reasonably; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House on West Twenty-second street, in fine condition; size 18x55x99; price $17,000. Also, on West Twenty-first street, a very cheap three story high stoop House; price $11,500.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing 40 West Eighteenth street, suitable for store or manufactory. Apply at 52 West Nineteenth street.
W. MACKEZIE.

4 LOTS, TOGETHER, ON SIXTEENTH STREET, FOR sale.—Inquire at 123 West Sixteenth street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—BOTH PRIVATE AND tenement; also Houses to rent, furnished or unfurnished, and Parts of houses. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, desiring to sell or let will be promptly supplied with purchasers or responsible tenants by leaving or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement, rooms G and H.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

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OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—34 MINUTES FROM FERRY, ONE BLOCK from Fulton avenue, first class two and three story new frame brick and brown stone Houses, from $400 to $750 per year. JAS. A. FISHER,
39 Nassau street, room 22, from 12 to 1 P. M. only.

TO RENT LOW—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, handsomely furnished, in perfect order; all improvements; good location; five minutes' walk from two ferries, in Brooklyn. JOHN PURDY, 212 Broadway.

$650 CASH DOWN (PRICE $3,500), FOR A TWO story and basement House, near Dekalb avenue and Broadway cars; 7 rooms, water, marble mantels, &c. S. H. HASTINGS, 874 Broadway, Brooklyn, near Dekalb avenue.

$14.000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY AND basement brown stone House 174 Bedford avenue; size 20x40; house entirely new and has every modern improvement; possession immediately. A large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to SPOONER & BAUER, 206 Canal street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINTER RESIdence, in complete order, with all improvements—stables, poultry house, &c.; 3 to 5 acres; high and perfectly healthy; charming views; on Hudson, within one hour of Wall street in Westchester county, for sale or lease. Address Post office box 2,819, New York city.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

BARGAINS—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. COTTAGES, French roof and other modern styles, Homesteads, Lots and Plots, for sale and exchange; a few very desirable Houses to let. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT VILLA FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE for city property, situated at Queens, L. I., within five minutes' walk of depot, with 30 acres of rich land under cultivation; modern built house, furnished; Summer kitchen, ice-house and outbuildings; horses, carriages and farming utensils; place well stocked with fruit trees; would sell 25 acres of the land without buildings; terms easy; no brokers need apply. Inquire of JACOB MILLER, on the premises; or address F. G. S., Herald office.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM, OF 70 ACRES, ONE HOUR in New Jersey, near depot, village, &c.; large house, outbuildings; splendid location; very cheap; also others.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—A VARIETY of new and elegant Cottage and Mansion Houses; situation the prettiest on South Side Railroad; high and airy, healthy and restricted against all nuisances; only 30 minutes (7 miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, corner Pine street.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A new French roof House, with all the modern improvements, only four minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; time from New York 50 minutes. Owner, S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—TO RENT, TWO BRICK VILlas; one furnished; gas, water and all modern improvements; delightful location; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 92 Front street, or HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

COME TO TREADWELL'S COTTAGES, SHADED FOR you; grounds, water, gas and beautiful river view; Floors $18, $32; nine Rooms $50, monthly; healthy and pleasant location. To TREADWELL apply, 635 West Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, TWO TWO STORY Cottages on large lot; 10 minutes' walk from third landing, Staten Island; $1,500; small cash payment.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 16 ROOMS; 2¾ acres; large number choicest varieties fruits; carriage houses; grounds beautifully laid out; splendid view of ocean and bay; good bathing, fishing; healthy location; 1½ hour from city, Staten Island; $8,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE HOUSE, 158 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., which has been occupied for two years as a Russian, Turkish, chemical and electrical bathing establishment. The whole establishment, including fixtures, will be rented low, and a lease made for a term of years if desired. The location is the most desirable in the city for the business, and there is no other similar place. It has many regular customers awaiting its reopening. The cause of its being closed is the ill health of the proprietor. Address, with references, W. S. WILKINSON, northwest corner Charles and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FARM OF 41 ACRES, 20 ACRES clear, balance nice timber; frame house, five rooms, barn and other outbuildings, splendid spring, nice orchard; price $1,200; terms, $700 cash, balance $100 yearly.
WILSON PEIRSON, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT of five acres, fine buildings, &c., cheap; will exchange for a Brooklyn house; also a nice piece of thirty acres. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUTIFUL SHORE front Residence for sale; 11 rooms; modern improvements; near depot; healthfulness unsurpassed; $8,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FREE OF ENCUMbrance, to exchange for a Country Residence near by. Address H. D., Herald office.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR GOOD FARMS, LOTS, villa plots; East New York property; diorama. Some splendid exchanges. Write descriptions, patent rights and personal property.
TAYLOR, 206 Broadway, New York, room 11.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE and charming Country Residences in New Jersey, with forty-one acres and large frontage on Passaic river.
J. WARD, Jr., 167 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Mineral Lands in Southwest Missouri; also improved Farm in Kansas. Inquire of J. H. RANDOLPH, French's Hotel, during the week.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROperty, a Farm in Portage county, Wisconsin, near railroads. Address L. W. M., Herald office.

EXCHANGE, FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW four story brown stone House, on Madison avenue, near the Park, furnished, for a Country Home of about five acres of land (New Haven road preferred) or for a small House about Thirtieth street. WILLIAM GEE, owner, corner Elm and Franklin streets. No agents.

HOTEL—TO EXCHANGE, 60 LOTS AT RUTHERfurd Park, N. J., for a Hotel, Dining Saloon or some other paying business. Address BUSINESS, box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—75 LOTS NEAR RUTHERFURD Park, N. J., for improved Property or a good Farm. Address BUSINESS, box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$7.000 WORTH PATENT HAY FORKS TO EXchange for real estate, with or without patent—Lightly mortgaged no objection, or cash added for desirable unincumbered property. Apply at 84 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES that have four or five Houses in same block, first class and new, for sale, located above Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues or Fifth avenue and Broadway, not costing above $30,000 a house, can find a party with ready cash for investment when suited by calling or sending where and when property can be seen at 355 West Twenty-third street. No agents or brokers need apply.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, FIFTEEN years, benumbing application. Beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks a specialty. Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand, near Broadway.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,154. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—First Page—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Sixth column.
DENTISTRY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—First Page—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Third column.
FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—First and second columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—First Page—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Third column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MATRIMONIAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
MEDICAL—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fifth column)
POLITICAL—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Second Page—Fourth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Second Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—First Page—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Fourth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE, OF FRANKLIN, WANTS TO SEE HER SUNday acquaintance. Answer through Herald office and tell where we will meet.

ARMOND BOULFROY, A FRENCHMAN, LEFT HIS house on the 5th of July last, never returning since; slight figure, brown hair and eyes and a tailor. Any information will be thankfully received by his troubled wife. 429 East Twelfth street.

CAPE MAY, N. J., COLUMBIA AVENUE COTTAGE.—Sorry you were so far from the Stockton. I wish to become acquainted with you. Please send address to newspaper box 214 New York Herald office and wait patiently for answer. Green Waist, this is not for you.

DOT—FATHER AND HARRY DYING. COME QUICK. ADA.

IF MARY S., WHO LEFT THE STEAMER GREAT Western, will apply at 79 South street, she will find a letter for her, and also her trunk.

MARY—COME BACK AND AVOID DISGRACE. Have no fear; all will be satisfactory. FRED.

MISSING—SINCE LAST THURSDAY, A YOUNG WOman; complexion and hair light, blue eyes; dress, black underskirt, light body, straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, long gold neckchain with watch attached; information gratefully asked for. Address Mr. MILLER, 275 West Thirty-eighth street.

MUTE.—EVER ALONE TO THEE, HALLOW'D MY life shall be. Do not disappoint on Wednesday your Bravo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN SIXTH AVENUE CAR, AT VESEY STREET, on Sunday, August 25, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., a small Box, marked Mrs. George Browne, Staten Island. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to GEORGE B. BOWLEND, 160 Fulton street, room 11.

LOST—BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND MURRAY streets, on Sunday morning, a Black and Tan Dog. Whoever will return him to 71 Murray street will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A YOUNG, MEDIUM SIZED, English Coach Dog that answers to the name of Nero. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to 15 West Fiftieth street.

STOLEN—AUGUST 17, HORSE AND WAGON; BAY mare, 15½ hands high, blind one eye; top wagon, square box, deep body, brown stripe, nearly new; thief a tall man, gray suit, with black mustache, dark complexion, gave the name of George Wilson. $100 reward for the return of property.
R. LA PAUGH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD, AND EXPENSES PAID—FOR THE return of part of a gold earring, lost Sunday morning, going from Clinton to Catharine streets. Return to Mrs. HATFIELD, 207 Henry street.

$50 REWARD.—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND the Portemonnaie in front of the sample room 273 Third avenue, at 6¾ o'clock on Saturday, the 24th inst., will return it to the owner, at the above place, he will receive $50 reward and the thanks of the owner and will not be questioned as to the contents of the book.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., on a Second avenue car, a fine hunting case gold American Watch, Waltham make, and two gold and onyx screw Shirt Studs. Deliver at No. 1 Park place, room 27, and get your money.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, PRICES REDUCED.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE POLICIES IN first class companies and on other securities, at 87 Liberty street, up stairs.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY—AT REDUCED PRICES. Kentucky Lottery Drawings on File.
JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room No. 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 533—AUGUST 24, 1872.
2, 32, 18, 3, 26, 10, 56, 9, 43, 71, 5, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 504—AUGUST 24, 1872.
41, 34, 18, 52, 65, 22, 53, 60, 10, 78, 44, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403—AUGUST 24, 1872.
61, 77, 19, 42, 78, 47, 23, 40, 11, 25, 60, 6.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 404—AUGUST 24, 1872.
56, 37, 68, 57, 29, 31, 21, 20, 7, 62, 2, 70.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row; Post office box 4,969.

ALL THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENtucky State Lotteries on file; information given.
GEORGE CLARK, Broker,
No. 1 Astor place, corner Broadway.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE COMPANY.
New and improved self-adjusting, non-friction Brace Truss, Abdominal and Spinal Shoulder Braces and other surgical adjuncts, for sale and applied at 312 Broadway.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, MEDALS, &C.—THE LARGEST assortment and lowest prices; the trade supplied; buy at headquarters. S. WHITE & CO., Manufacturers, 43 Nassau st., New York.

MME. GRAY MAY BE CONSULTED FOR ALL DIScases of the skin, eruptions, moles, freckles, discolorations, &c., and for diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature baldness. Hours 10 to 5 daily. Sole agent for Delarges' celebrated French cosmetics. 31 Lafayette place, New York.

NICKEL PENS, BY DE LA RUE.—DO NOT SCRATCH; suitable for all writers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A. DARIES, OF Havana, the only legalized agent, 585 Broadway, N. Y.

$25.—POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS, FROM $25. Free on board ship for any part of America. Inscriptions accurate, and beautiful plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, August 17. Address BALBY & CO. (office established thirty years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, 55 CHATHAM STREET, have received, per Bremen steamer Hansa, on 14th, and Main, on 17th inst., two large invoices of first class young German Canaries and other song and fancy Birds, which they offer for sale at the lowest possible prices.

MATCH RACE—FOR $2,000, BETWEEN THE MAUD and Walter F. Davids, will be sailed on Tuesday, August 27. The steamboat NORWALK will leave Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-fourth street at 7:45 and 129th street at 8:15, arriving at New Rochelle in time for the race. Excursion tickets $1.

PIGEON SHOOTING—AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Monday, August 26, and every following Monday. Handicap purse; three prizes. Long Island rules.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
Monmouth Park.
Thursday, August 29,
there will be
Two Great Races.
Four mile Heats, purse $2,500,
and a
Grand National Steeple Chase Handicap, purse $1,000.
Boat leaves pier 28, foot of Murray street, at 6:45, 9:40 and 11 o'clock A. M. on day of races. Pools sold on the track and at West End Hotel, by Underwood & McGowan.
JOHN HOEY, President.
W. B. Rayson, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—MONMOUTH PARK.—Thursday, August 29, 1872.—Two great races—four mile heats, and steeple chase.—The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a special trip down and back, leaving New York, pier 28 North River, at 11 A. M.; returning, leave the racecourse at 4:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip, including admittance to the track, $2 50.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
Purse No. 1.—$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $90 to first, $40 to second and $20 to third.
Purse No. 2.—$100, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $75 to first and $25 to second.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
Purse No. 3.—$200, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $125 to first, $50 to second and $25 to third.
Purse No. 4.—$150, for double teams; $100 to first and $50 to second.
The above purses will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with four to enter and three to start, except purse No. 4, and governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries close at the office of the association, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, Thursday, August 29, at 9 o'clock P. M. Premiums will be given every Tuesday and Thursday of each week until further notice.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY, August 26, 3½ o'clock.
Sweepstakes $150, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
M. Rogers names b. g. Abe, in harness.
Owner names br. m. Ida, in harness.
G. Wright names br. g. Dan Bryant.
Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Monday, August 26, at 4 o'clock. Match $200; mile heats; 3 in 5, to wagon.
M. Rogers names br. m. Belle of Vermont.
D. Dunley names g. g. Telegraph.
Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial. ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets,
AUCTION SALE.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS,
THIS DAY (MONDAY),
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Dun Horse, 15¼ hands, 7 years old; elegant, stylish, free driver; first class roadster; shows a three minute gait on good road; can be driven by a lady; no trick or vice; sound and kind.
Top Buggy, full seat, leather top, perfect order.
Bay Horse, 16½ hands, 8 years; large, strong truck horse.
Express Wagon, Horse and Harness.
Bay Hambletonian Horse, 6 years old, 15¾ hands; is a beautiful, stylish horse in all harness; has no tricks or vice; pure gaited and free; reliable every way; sound and kind.
Three-quarter seat top Wagon, in good order.
Set fine hand made Harness.
Sorrel Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; a very fair worker and puller in all harness; kind, gentle and true.
One Concord Express Wagon, built to order.
A fine coupe Horse, 16½ hands; stylish driver in all kinds of harness; gentle and true.
One bay Horse, 16 hands; large, fine, stylish; has been to private carriage in city.
One brown Mare, 15¾ hands, 5 years; warranted sound and kind in all harness.
One gray Mare, 15½ hands; good worker and puller.
One Road Wagon, in good order.
One set fine hand made Express Harness.
One top Buggy.
One open Express Wagon.
One black Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old; good worker and driver in all harness; warranted.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full description at sale.
Sale positive. No postponement for weather.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, NEAR Spring street.

Four seat Phaeton, by Brewster & Co.	$250
Coupe Rockaway, in fine condition	400
Round front Coupe, our own make, nearly new	900
Light Barouche	350
Four seat Phaeton, with rumble, our own make	450
Six seat Rockaway, with curtains	45)
Six seat Rockaway, glass quarters	750
Four seat Phaeton, Miner & Stevens	400
Top Pony Phaeton, panel body	150

—All in good order for immediate use.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 558 Broadway.

A.—T CART, LITTLE USED; LIGHT COUPE, IN excellent order, at low prices; large variety of new Carriages and Harness, greatly reduced.
HAM'S, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Cupolets, Victorias, Extension Tops, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, Top and Road Wagons, Rockaways, Harness, 20 per cent cheaper than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT PETER DUBOIS' REPOSITORY, 202 GREENE street.—For sale, for half their value, one Pony or Doctor's Top Phaeton, new, own make; one full top, full spring Wagon, new, own make, and one city-made Top Wagon. Also bay Pony, 13½ hands high; been used by children; five years old.

A GROCERY OR EXPRESS WAGON, SIX-SEAT Rockaway, Top Buggy and Dog Cart, in perfect order, cheap; new and second-hand Carriages, all styles, lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages, of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest; Rockaways, Phaetons, top and Road Buggies.
DAY & SON, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Express, Depot and Business Wagons, both new and second hand, cheap for cash.

A COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR SALE—CONSISTING of dark brown Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sound and kind, free and stylish, a lady can drive him, can trot in 3½; also city built full spring top Wagon, fine Harness, Robe, Sheet and Whip. Call on BOYD, 625 Broadway, for three days. Will be sold separate if desired. A bargain for some one.

A FIRST CLASS LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for Sale—Established 20 years; good business location up town; long lease; low rent; well stocked with horses, harness, Clarences, open coaches, carriages, &c.; most satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars apply to BETTS & YORSTON, Real Estate Agents, 56 West Thirty-second street.

A FINE BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind, for coupe or coach; a good gray Horse, doctor, butcher or grocer; trots in 3:30. 430 West Forty-eighth street.

A WELSH PONY FOR SALE—JET BLACK, SEVEN years old; warranted sound and kind; free from all vice or tricks; is a perfect little pet; can be used by the most timid child; has been selected and imported for its beauty and fine temper; also Phaeton and Harness to match. This is the handsomest little establishment in the United States. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW LIGHT EXPRESS WAGONS, prices from $125 to $150; also two top Jagger Wagons, two square box Road Wagons, two piano box shifting top Buggies; one new light double Harness for $50; one Coupe Set for $50, cost $100; one new single Set for $25; three second hand Sets, very cheap. HOVEY'S stable, Sixteenth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA HANDSOME AND VERY stylish brown Pony, 5 years old; warranted sound and kind and very gentle in all harness and well broke to saddle; any lady or boy can ride or drive him; sold very cheap only for the want of use. 89 King street.

FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—A BEAUTIFUL pair of bay Hambletonian Horses, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; sound and kind; trot in 2:50; owner going West. Apply at 180 Broadway, office 12.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF FIRST CLASS GRAY Horses, 15½ hands high. 116 West Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO PONIES, 11 HANDS HIGH; VERY handsome; very gentle. 155 East Twenty-fourth st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CART HORSE, SOUND, PERfect, $225; one gray Mare, $130. To be seen at the coal yard, Twenty-third street, near Eleventh avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK HORSES, 17 HANDS HIGH, weigh 1,400 pounds and sold to close estate. Apply at the livery stable corner Forty second street and Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TRUCK, IN GOOD RUNning order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 435 West Thirty-eighth street. JAMES McCREADY.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD; also a Cart and Harness. Apply corner Howard and Centre streets.

FOR SALE—STYLISH PONY BUILT BAY MARE, 15¼ hands high, 8 years; fit for any work; sound and kind; price $135. 37 Greenwich avenue (corner store).

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE, $90—HORSE AND HARNESS; WARranted sound and a good family horse or light work. Apply at FLYNN'S, corner Eighth avenue and Eighty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, VERY fast; also several other very fast Horses. Inquire of Dr. NOSTRAND, 208 East Fortieth street, where horses can be seen and pedigrees furnished.

FOR SALE—BAY EUREKA MARE, 15 HANDS, 5 years old; sound and kind; can be made to trot very fast; lady or children can drive her.
A. HANKINSON, No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-QUARTER TRUCK; IN good order. Apply at 330 West Twelfth street.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—Every description, single and double, new and second hand; lot, slightly soiled, at bargains.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble Canadian Mare, in foal, $85; warranted in every respect. 77 New Chambers street.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—IMmense stock of every style Carriages; several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, all at reasonable prices; all styles Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING MANUfactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—A BROWN MARE, 8 YEARS old, 16 hands high; warranted to beat 40 on any track in the country; for sale or trade for Horses or Wagons that will suit livery business in the country. Address SPEED, Herald office.

$55.—BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 10 YEARS OLD and kind and true in all harness.
C. GIRROD, 135 Amity street.

$140—$135.—BAY HORSE AND MARE, 6 YEARS old, 15 hands; sound and kind in single or double harness; must sell. 418 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW J. CONNICK, LATE with T. Tate, Jr., & Co., has entered into copartnership with Amos C. Bell, under the firm name of A. C. Bell & Co., for the purpose of conducting the merchant tailoring business, at 35 Union square, New York, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and customers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $25,000 CAN INVEST this amount in a cash business paying large profits. AMES & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A.—BILLIARD AND DRINKING SALOON, COMpletely furnished, four tables, on one of the best avenues in the city, for sale; a bargain; owner engaged in other business. BOGGS & SON, 203 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000—TO KEEP THE books and tend to office of established manufacturing business; profits large; will bear close examination. GEORGE LOREN, 896 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL WORKING PARTNER WANTED—IN the first class bar and liquor store 954 Third avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh street; capital required, about $4,000; terms easy to the right party.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE IN THE country, with Medicine and office Fixtures; 75 miles from New York on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. For particulars apply to Dr. S. G. COOK, 72 Spring street, or Dr. I. M. HUNTING, Bangall, Dutchess county, N. Y.

LAW PARTNERS WANTED.—A LAWYER OF 25 years' experience, with a large practice in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, desires to form a partnership in the city of New York to practice law; the very best references as to ability, industry and integrity. Address box 1,058 Post office, care C. R. Hankins.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to associate himself with some first class life insurance company; has experience and an A1 future list. Address for one week, LIFE INSURANCE, Herald office.

PALMER'S COMBINED SEWING MACHINE ATTACHment is the best selling article in the world; it is highly recommended by the leading houses in this city and Philadelphia; smart men, with some capital, can now secure general agencies. Apply to LANGLEY & CO., 19 University place.

PARTNER, WITH $500 AND SERVICE, TO INCREASE a legitimate business, now paying at the rate of from $3,000 to $4,000; his duty to be financial. Particulars at AMES & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray street, room 23, New York.

RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS IN TROY FOR SALE—Best location; large store; long lease; now netting $4,500 a year over all expenses; best reasons for selling. Address WILLIAM RANSOM, Troy, N. Y.

START AT ONCE ON $25 A MANUFACTURING BUSIness worth fifty dollars a week; first come first served. See PATENTEE, 135 West Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A PARTY TO MANUFACTURE PATENT self-acting horseholders; those having facilities for making carriage hardware preferred. Address ABM. QUINN, 280 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST established liquor stores in the Fourth Ward, now doing a good cash trade; retiring partner has over much business to give it his attention; a rare chance for a man with small capital. Apply at 56 Roosevelt street.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO THE JOIN ADvertiser in a sure paying business; best of reference given and required. Inquire of WM. H. JOHNSON, 257 Broadway, New York.

$3,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 WANTS TO engage in business with fair prospects; give particulars. Address JAMES HENRY, Jr., Hackettstown, N. J.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY DESIRE A NICE Second Floor, unfurnished and suitable for housekeeping, with all the modern improvements, in a private house. Address, stating locality, number of rooms and terms, which must not be over $50 per month, HAMILTON, box 150 Herald office.

A MAN WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN the billiard business, wishes to hire a Billiard Room or to be employed in one, in city or country. Address S. M., Herald office.

PIER WANTED—ON NORTH RIVER; COMMODIOUS and for a term of years. Apply to Superintendent Narragansett Steamship Co., pier 30 North River.

TWO ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, ARE WANTED BY two gentlemen; a French private family preferred; location between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets; references exchanged. Address F., box 2,409 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A RESPECTable private family, a furnished Room, west of Broadway and between Canal and Bleecker streets; terms must be very moderate. Address ROOM, box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE IN FIRST CLASS NEIGHborhood, west side; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address J. H. S., 522 Hudson street.

WANTED—FRENCH FLAT, WITH MODERN CONVEniences, family of two and servant, above Forty-second street, west side; rent not to exceed $50 a month. Address W. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS; LOcation Thirteenth street to Twenty-third street and Sixth to Eighth avenue; rent must be reasonable. Address H. M., West Side Advertising Office, 303 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A COUPLE WITHOUT children, two or three Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, in a respectable location, with a quiet family; east side of city preferred. Address QUIET, box 113 Herald office, and state particulars.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN OR near Orange, N. J., from the 1st of November; best references. Address, giving full particulars and price, G. S., box 641 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED Room, with a place for fire; without Board; below Fourteenth street; a private house preferred; rent about $15 a month. Address W., box 132 Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages; separate ladies' department, day and evening; Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators; no vacation.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, ANDALUSIA, PA., ON Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 12 miles from Philadelphia.—This school, for boys, will reopen September 11, 1872. Address A. H. FETTEROLF, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is now open, day and evening, for business instruction; applicants before September 1 can secure private desks without extra charge; ladies receive special attention.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, 36 East Thirty-fifth street, New York (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris), will be reopened on Tuesday, September 24. Application by letter till September 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ST. MATTHEW'S ACADEMY, CORNER OF BROOME and Elizabeth streets, commences September 2. There are Elementary Grammar and Academic Departments. This Academy offers to the student every desirable advantage either in the classic or scientific course. The English and German languages are both taught and spoken. Circulars sent on application. Apply at or address as above or 130 Elizabeth street, New York.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES Flushing, N. Y.—Studies will be resumed September 2; Board and Tuition in English and French, $250. For further particulars send for prospectus.

THE URSALINES WILL RECEIVE SCHOLARS, ON the first Monday of September, at their Academy in East Morrisania, the buildings at their recently purchased place at Throgg's Neck not being prepared for the reception of pupils. The beautiful grounds at Throgg's Neck were owned by Mr. Charles Loughran, and are well known as having been the property of the late George Robins.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A GERMAN PRIVATE school; one who speaks German is preferred. 412 East Ninth street.

BILLIARDS.

A.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with the celebrated Combination Cushion, popular size 5x10, walnut, slate bed, complete, with best Cloth, Balls, &c., all warranted, price $350. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, warerooms 738 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARD TABLES—OF A NEW AND HANDSOME design. 5x10, with best quality cloth, balls, &c., $250. ANDR. E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, each 60x90, to let—With steam power and every convenience for manufacturing. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR FOURTEENTH street, west side. Apply at 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL; 10 years' Lease; first class location on Broadway; 130 rooms. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, TO LET.—INQUIRE of P. E. GUERIN, 222 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, to let; good light and reliable power. Apply on the premises 633 West Fifty-first street, of LYMAN G. HALL.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS OF EVERY DEscription, to let. Apply to H. W. GREEN, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—APPLY corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, shoe store. Fixtures very cheap.

TO LET—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF THE BEST business locations in the city. Particulars at 192 Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

TO LET—LARGE LIGHT AND ROOMY LOFTS, WITH steam power, suitable for any business. Rent low.
E. T. CHRISTIANSON & CO., 39 Vesey street.

TO LET—11 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER Institute, three Floors and Basement; good location for boarding house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 321 FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn, running through to Washington street; location desirable. Apply to SODEN BROS. & ENGLAND, 321 Fulton street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, CELLAR AND Sub-Cellar of 16 Dey street, near Broadway. Apply to VAN WYCK & GREEN, 34½ Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND THOROUGHLY FURnished House; lot 12½x100 feet; rooms full size; possession immediately; lease until May, 1875; $225 per month; undoubted security required. Apply at 110 East Twenty-fourth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FULLY FURnished House to rent, to a private family only; Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue; neighborhood good; rent, $250 per month; will rent for one or three years. Address E., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone House to rent, for one year or longer, to a small private family only, in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, 15 Broad street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER or year. Printed lists will be ready at either office on Monday morning.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

	Per month.
West 21st st., near 6th av., fully furnished, linen, &c.	$300
West 22d st., a medium sized brown stone completely furnished, linen, &c.	250
West 22d st., a medium sized brown stone, completely furnished, linen, &c.	250
West 23d st., high stoop, brown stone, beautifully furnished, lease to May 1, 1874	275
West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel	250
West 25th st., four story, English basement	133 33
West 29th st., brown stone	150
West 28th st., large, 20 rooms, partially furnished	200

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 32d, 34th, 40th, 42d, 48th, 50th, 59th street and Lexington avenue. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 42½ Lispenard street.

5TH AVENUE.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED RESIdence, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, to let, at $550 per month; possession September 1.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
236 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let, 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession now. Apply on premises or at office 37 Crosby street, one o'clock.

TO LET—A SMALL DESIRABLY LOCATED HOUSE, 11 rooms; rent $1,300. Inquire at 38 East Ninth street.

TO LET—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, HOUSE NO. 3 BARrow street. Apply to J. R. SIMON, 86 Ann street.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSES, WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, $1,200, and vacant Lots, new Cottages, West 107th street, near Boulevards, $450.
W. R. MORGAN, 240 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
By JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

Clinton place, a very large House	$2,000
No. 1 Livingstone place, corner Stuyvesant park and 15th st., a very large House	3,000
West 22d st., a new high stoop House	1,600
West 22d st., a splendid four story English basement	1,600
West 24th st., a three story high stoop	1,200
West 29th st., high stoop brown stone	1,500
West 43d st., a three story high stoop brown stone	1,200
West 52d st., a four story high stoop brown stone	1,800
East 49th st., small four story high stoop brown stone	1,200

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO RENT, a four story English Basement, in first class order; will be lease if required; rent, $1,650. Keys at 240 East Thirty-second street or JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A CONVENIENT LOCATION.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. No. 104 West Twentieth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED PARLORS WITH SMALLER ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a good location; also an Office for a doctor, at 115 East Thirty-first street. Terms from $3 to $6 per week.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, COMprising two large rooms, nice closets, water, gas and bath. 234 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS—ELEGANTLY FURnished, all new; Brussels Carpets; rent low. No. 752 Sixth avenue, below the depot.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET—TO LET, A PARlor Floor and second story handsomely furnished fine Rooms, en suite, with private table, or without board.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT PARlor Rooms, third and fourth floors, by the season, for gentlemen only.

39 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue.—To let, elegant Rooms, en suite, to first class families and gentlemen; references.

39 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; reference required.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, for one or two gentleman; rent from $25 to $35 per month; private family.

157 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room to rent to gentleman, without board. Reference required.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, large Room on second floor; also one on fourth floor; clean and well furnished; good location. References exchanged.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FAMILY, having more room than required, would dispose of first class accommodations to a small, genteel family; easy of access; table first class.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let, from $2 50 to $4 50 per week. House has all modern improvements. Neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

DESIRABLE FIVE ROOM LARGE PARLOR FLOOR; rent $30, worth $40 per month; location central. Apply between 11 and 1 at private high stoop 365 East Tenth street.

LOWER PART OF THREE STORY HIGH STOOP house—7 rooms; gas, bath and stationary tubs; at reduced rent to suitable tenant. Apply at 430 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—TWO FLATS; EACH THE FIRST FLOOR; one overlooking the Park, of six rooms, $35 per month; one between Third and Lexington avenues, five rooms, $36 per month. Inquire at 918 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, of housekeeper.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, PARLOR Floor and one Bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 7 West Forty-fifth street, next Fifth avenue.

TO LET—IN A FLAT ON FORTY-NINTH STREET, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, First Floor and Basement, containing 10 rooms, all lighted, with modern improvements. Inquire of owner, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS. APPLY AT 122 EAST THIRteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ONLY, Second Floor of private house 227 East Thirty-first street. Can be seen after 10 A. M.

TO RENT.—RESPECTABLE FAMILIES DESIRING TO live near the Eighth avenue entrance to Central Park should examine those beautiful Flats corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue; they are the best in this city, at such moderate rents. Apply at 807 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEA OR GROCERY store; must be first class; out of New York city preferred; or would purchase an interest in a wholesale store. Address J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—1,000 TONS OF POWDERED LIMESTONE, to be delivered in New York city, either at railroad depot or wharf. Samples must be furnished. Apply to or address, stating price per ton, NEW YORK PIPE AND PAVING COMPANY, 925 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM NEW YORK.
JAVA....Wed'day, Aug. 28	PARTHIA..Sat'day, Aug. 31
CHINA...Wed'day, Sept. 4	CALABRIA..Sat'dy, Sept. 7
RUSSIA..Wed'day, Sept. 11	ABYSSINIA..Sat'dy, Sept. 14
CUBA....Wed'day, Sept. 18	BATAVIA..Sat'day, Sept. 21
SCOTIA..Wed'day, Sept. 25	ALGERIA..Sat'day, Sept. 28

—And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, August 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 7, 6 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	31
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEMESIS, Captain K. Von Emster, will sail on Wednesday, August 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship DONAU, Captain R. Hofmann, on Saturday, August 31.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, MAJESTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	August 31, at 4 P. M.
OCEANIC	September 7, at 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	September 14, at 3:30 P. M.
BALTIC	September 21, at 8:30 A. M.

From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WHITE STAR LINE, NO. 263 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.—REPUBLIC sails 4 o'clock Saturday. Super steerage accommodation, $30; cabin $80. Drafts payable everywhere.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to and from London direct.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.

SPAIN, Grace	Saturday, August 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——	Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan	Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, Griggs	Wednesday, August 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson	Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner	Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

MANHATTAN, Price, Jr.	August 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth	September 4, at 3 P. M.

From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
COLUMBIA	August 31	IOWA	August 28
EUROPA	Sept. 7	BRITANNIA	Sept. 4
ANGLIA	Sept. 14	ASSYRIA	Sept. 11
INDIA	Sept. 21	CALEDONIA	Sept. 18
CALIFORNIA	Sept. 28	OLYMPIA	Sept. 25
AUSTRALIA	October 5	TRINACRIA	October 2

At noon, from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ALEXANDRIA WILL SAIL TUESday, August 27 (cabin, $60; steerage, $28), for Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Derry. For passage apply at 11 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie	Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON, Roussan	Saturday, Oct. 5

Price of passage in gold (including wine), to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
VANDALIA,
Captain N. C. Franzen, will sail on Thursday, August 29, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The SILESIA will sail September 5.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile. Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. August 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of August 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco August 31 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, August 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood	Friday, August 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)	Wed., Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)	Wednesday, Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Thursday, September 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, August 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $30; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship GENERAL SEDGWICK,
Captain ——,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 28.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis	August 29
COLUMBIA, Captain M. R. Greene	September 5
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton	September 12

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, August 31.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS,
Touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Colo, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, August 31.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the Houston Direct Navigation Company or by the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 36 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. Hall's Band engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.
Summer arrangement, commencing July 23.
The New York Steamboat Company will dispatch, from pier 4 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M., the world-renowned steamers
J. B. SCHUYLER, Commander J. R. Edwards,
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday;
ESCORT, Commander John Burbank,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Returning, will leave
Sag Harbor at 4 P. M., Greenport at 5:30 P. M.,
Shelter Island at 5 P. M., Orient at 6:30 P. M.,
as follows:—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; steamer ESCORT, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Sunday's steamer will leave Sag Harbor at 6 P. M. Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave Sag Harbor Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. for New Suffolk and return.
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION CO.
Commencing July 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.
Landing at Harlem, 120th street, 109th street, Astoria, Eleventh street and Peck slip.
Way—Landing at 120th street, 109th street, Astoria and Eleventh street—Leave Harlem, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7:15 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and Peck slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Way—Landing at Eleventh street, Astoria, 109th street, 120th street and 130th street—Leave Peck Slip—5:15, 7, 8, 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and 130th street, Harlem. Leave Peck Slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and the 6:15 P. M. from Peck slip, do not land at 109th street.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and Eleventh street each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M., and Peck slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND EAST RIVER LINE.—STEAMER G. T. OLYPHANT, Captain E. T. Wilson, leaves regularly every day, North Eighth street, Williamsburg, 9:45 A. M.; Eighth street, New York, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Peck slip, 10:20 and 2; Sackett street, Brooklyn, 10:45 and 2:25.

DAILY EXCURSION TO THE CAMP GROUND AT Sea Cliff Grove, stopping at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves pier 24 East River (Peck slip), daily, at 9:15 A. M. for the above landings, returning to the city about 6:30 P. M. The SEAWANHAKA leaves same pier at 4:45 P. M. for above landings.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, HEALTHY and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway beach for miles by the South Side Railroad. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand street ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M., returning in good season.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 3 P. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from pier 4 North River, 5 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and commodious steamer MONITOR, W. R. Carroll, Captain; Captain Jack Simmons, Pilot; Francis Murray, Clerk—will make excursions to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturday not excepted. This boat goes rain or shine. Leaves Eighth street, East River, at 7; Peck slip, East River, at 7½; Christopher street, North River, at 8¼, and pier 1, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets $1; ladies 50c. Good accommodations for families. Music by Schedel.
OWEN & PATRICK KEENAN, Managers.

TO CHARTER—THE SPLENDID SALOON SIDEwheel steamboat NEVERSINK, for excursions or private parties. Apply to W. H. HAZARD, Jr., 175 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, 50c.; Human Hair, cheapest and best in the market, solid switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c.; latest style; always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third street and near Great Jones, up stairs, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO HAS REmoved to No. 7 West Thirtieth street. The latest styles of Fall Bonnets and Round Hats.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—CABIN SLOOP YACHT FROLIC, 31 FEET long, Yawl, Cannon, Awning, suit of Colors; cabin furnished complete, at club house, foot of West Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—TWO TUGBOATS, 45 AND 55 FEET. Inquire of E. C. FORCE, No. 5 Dey street, room 8, on Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Highest Cash Advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silks, camel's hair shawls, laces and personal property of every description.
JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, and the same bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER OF AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Clothing and Silks and all other personal property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

907 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets.—Highest price loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Valuables. Extraordinary prices paid for same. Business confidential.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 907 Broadway.

1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, OVER HERALD branch (parlor for ladies); also 418 Sixth avenue.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE. GRANT House, 48 New Bowery. Single Rooms 35c and 50c per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, family Rooms $1 and $2 per day; house open all night.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large Suit of handsomely furnished Apartments, with private table; also one smaller Suit without, and single Rooms; all freshly decorated.

2D STORY FRONT ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, also a single Room to gentleman, $8 per week, with first class Board, at 156 Waverley place.

3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST class Board for families and single gentlemen; house with all the modern improvements. 47 West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with closets, to rent with Board; house with all modern conveniences; first class table; convenient neighborhood.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 4, CORNER OF TENTH STREET.—[illegible] with or without private table; also [illegible] on third and fourth floor.

5TH AVENUE, 161, NEAR TWENTY FIRST STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms en suite; also single Rooms, [illegible] with breakfast if desired; baths on each floor; reference.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of four large, light, well furnished Rooms; also a Suit on second floor, with private table only. In the space [illegible] house, [illegible] Fifth avenue.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms; families accommodated equally low, at 183 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF spacious Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also third and fourth floor Rooms to rent, with Board.

12TH ST., 223 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms; table supplied with best and greatest variety; [illegible] small adult family to select parties desiring a neat and clean home.

14TH STREET, 198, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Single and double Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen or families.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board; private table if desired; references.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, single and communicating, with full Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references required.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE, 337 WEST TWENTY-ninth street.—Rooms with Board for gentleman and wife and single gentleman, pleasantly furnished; reasonable terms; location convenient and neighborhood unexceptionable. Reference.

29TH STREET, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on second, third and fourth floors, with first class table.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Upper Suit, front, southern exposure, with Board; also elegantly furnished spacious Second Floor, with private table and attendance; strictly first class.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Large front Room and back Room, with alcoves, also single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or parties of gentlemen; reference required.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished Rooms on first and second floors to rent, with Board, en suite or separate; also Rooms up stairs.

44TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—OWNER OF A handsomely furnished house offers superior accommodations to parties desiring board. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

46 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; German family. References.

49 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A NICELY FURnished second story Room to let, with first class Board; terms moderate.

72 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON the third and second floors, would suit a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without Board.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S place).—Nicely furnished Rooms to let with Board to gentlemen; house and table strictly first class; location pleasant and desirable; terms reasonable; reference.

84 GREENWICH AVENUE, HEAD OF BANK street.—Accommodation for five or six gentlemen in single and double Rooms; first class table; moderate prices; private American family.

104 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—DESIRABLE SUITS and single Rooms to let, with first class table; house in perfect order. Can be seen all this week. References exchanged.

111 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—To let two furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; references.

123 MADISON AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON the parlor and second floor, without board, or with private table.

124 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Superior accommodations for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class, owned by occupant; references exchanged.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR FOURTH.—Pleasant Rooms with Board for gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Front Room on second floor, with hot and cold water; also hall Bedroom to let, with Board.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, single or en suite, in a private family.

165 WEST TENTH STREET.—A CHOICE OF LARGE elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

218 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—VERY DESIRable furnished Rooms in suits and single, to let with Board, to families and single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE and neatly furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, in a new house.

307 WEST TWELFTH STREET, ABINGDON square.—A pleasant second story front Room with good Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; possession immediately.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO cheerful Rooms well furnished, bath attached, with or without full Board, for lady in a family of two; one large Room unfurnished.

A LADY PHYSICIAN RESIDING IN THE UPPER part of the city will let two or three Rooms to invalids, with Board and medical attendance. Address PHYSICIAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED, with or without Board, an English basement Parlor Floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, or Rooms separately, very reasonable to gentlemen. 256 West Thirty-fourth street.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house on Murray Hill, would let with Board (private table if preferred) their second and third Stories, or either of them, to a party who wish to live handsomely and pay liberally. Address HOME, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HARLEM.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, Rooms on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, at 221 East 126th street.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEman and wife, with Board for lady only; rooms nicely furnished and board first class; family small and strictly private; location very genteel. Address C. H., box 126 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, WITH FULL OR partial Board, between 59th and 86th sts., near 5th av., or would not object to accommodations in Ravenswood. Address, with terms, A. W., box 206 Herald office.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIvate family, with a few or no other boarders, 15 minutes from Twenty-first street and Broadway. Address F. B., 920 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE OR FOUR ADULTS, in a private family; first class house and locality up town, between Fourth and Seventh avenues; references. Address JASON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTY-THIRD AND Forty-eighth streets and Third and Ninth avenues, from September 1, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Address C. B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED FOR FIVE PERSONS IN A GOOD neighborhood. Address J. B. DORNIAN, Madison Square House, Twenty-first street and Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH A widow or where there are no gentlemen preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, A. B. CARR, Bay Shore, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A REspectable private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating terms, box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BROTHERS, A large Room in a private family, with Breakfast and Tea for one; location down town preferable. Address, stating explicitly terms, &c., M., box 229 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, SECOND house from Beecher's church.—Rooms to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with Board; five minutes from Fulton ferry.

289 CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN.—LOCAtion first class, within one block of Fulton Ferry cars. Rooms furnished or unfurnished; quiet family, where there are no other boarders.

HOTELS.

GROOT'S HOTEL AND DINING SALOON, 486 TO 490 Canal street.—Meals 10c per plate; Lodgings, 30c to 50c per night, $1 50 to $2 50 per week. Open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—200 light Rooms, 50c and 75c a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $7 to $10 a week.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. 4 Washington place.—Large, cool Rooms, $7 per week; Board, with wine, $10; elegantly furnished Parlor, with bedroom, $20.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—300 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 30c or 50c per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

HOTELS.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests.
ALFRED A. DURAND, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-sixth street.—Elegant Rooms on American and European plan; new first class restaurant; [illegible] $1 to $3.

ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND street and Broadway.—American plan, $3 50 per day; families and transient guests; most central and [illegible] location; [illegible] all [illegible] newly furnished; early application secures splendid suits for winter.
WM. C. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOTEL, ASTORIA, L. I., TWENTY MINutes by boat from Peck slip; stable and ground; [illegible] piazzas and first class table; terms reasonable. [illegible]
M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

BOARD AND ROOMS AT A FARM HOUSE NEAR the mountain at $6 per week may be obtained through September. Address L. L. VINCENT, [illegible], Greene county, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE PROPRIETOR, C. L. WHITE, can be seen on Monday, the 26th, at 41 Washington street, New York, from 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—GOOD, large Rooms and excellent table for single parties or families, at reduced rates for Fall and Winter. [illegible] from New York; 5 minutes from station; [illegible] $7 to $9. Address or apply at the [illegible] House, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ADDRESS W. W. [illegible], Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

E. W. [illegible], L. I., HAS HIS DWELling fitted for the reception of city guests; plenty of new milk, fruit, &c.; good boating, fishing, fowling and bathing. Those wishing to board will [illegible] early [illegible] to WILLIAM T. McCALDIN, 115 Wall street.

GLENWOOD, L. I.—A FEW ROOMS CAN BE HAD [illegible], bathing, fishing, &c., at M. C. [illegible] by [illegible] Townsend and Thomas Colyer. Post office address, Roslyn, L. I.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, [illegible] in a private family at $5 per week. Inquire of JAMES T. BAKER, 2 Broadway, or DAVID DAVIS, [illegible] Post office, Greene county, N. Y.

THE [illegible] HOUSE, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., [illegible] minutes [illegible]. Will remain open [illegible] most moderate prices [illegible] table [illegible].

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, IMMEDIATELY ON the Sound, one mile from depot; delightful for boating and fishing; pleasant rooms vacant. Apply to A. C. [illegible], New Rochelle.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT—STEAMer MATTEAWAN, Barclay street, 4 P. M.—can accommodate a few more. Reduced prices for pleasant September. $8 [illegible].

GRAND AUTUMN RESORT.—[illegible] Mountain House, 11 miles from the City Hall. This new and elegant hotel will remain open during the Fall months, under the management of Sylvanus B. Cozzens. The house is reached by steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison street, 4 and 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 4 30 P. M.; or by Northern Railroad of New Jersey to Englewood. Address CHARLES E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This favorite resort will remain open during the month of September.
[illegible] WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., via Morris and Essex R. R. [illegible] trains daily).—A few very desirable Rooms just vacated can be had at reasonable terms.
[illegible] HIZELBERGER, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON.—A few desirable Rooms just vacated will be kept open during the Fall and Winter.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. J. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 17 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture,
Sewing Machines, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 17 Nassau street, a choice assortment of genteel Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Bedding and Kitchen Furniture, Office Furniture, Stands, [illegible] Desks, Stools, [illegible] Partitions, &c.

Also 50 Sewing Machines, in perfect order, ready for immediate use.

Also about 400 yards English Oilcloth, nearly new.

Also

75 elegant French plate Pier, Mantel and Chamber Mirrors, in black walnut and gilt frames; two dozen mahogany and walnut Chairs. [illegible]

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.
(Established 1847.)

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 105 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 8 Church sts.
PARLOR SUITS AND TABLES
ON MONDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances and storage, 7 Walnut Parlor Suits, 23 Extension Tables, 7 Centre Tables. Sale positive, without further notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FIRST CLASS
PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
BY WALDRON & COOKE.
New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets.
LARGE AUCTION SALE
HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Horses of all kinds and every kind suitable for Carriage, Road, Business and Work Horses, Concord Express Wagons, [illegible]
[illegible] Rockaways, &c.

Twenty sets first class hand made Harness. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. F. HAFFLE, AUCTIONEER.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 27 and 28,

at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,

important trade sale of

American, English and German

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned and Enamelled Ware,
Plated Ware, Tea Trays, Guns, &c. &c.

Comprising all lines of desirable goods, in lots to suit city and country trade.

Catalogues, with full particulars, on morning of sale.
R. F. HAFFLE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

AUCTION.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Bedroom Suits.
OSGOOD & CO.
will sell at their salesrooms,
126 Chambers street, near College place,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), August 27, at 10½ A. M.,

elegant black walnut Bedroom Suits, enamelled Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, rosewood Centre Tables, Parlor Suits in reps and [illegible] hair cloth, Chairs, Mirrors, Feather Bed and Hair Mattresses, cut Glassware, China, Crockery, Vases, Window Shades, rosewood Etagere, Dining Room Chairs. Buildings [illegible] to move. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. SPEYER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS, 9½ O'CLOCK, 158 Wooster street, [illegible] Hair Mattresses, [illegible] Counter, Oil [illegible] Mirrors, all genteel Furniture. Dealers [illegible] Big [illegible] chances.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of M. Dougherty, deceased. A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer. This day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, elegant new and second hand Furniture, of every description, at 73 Nassau street, consisting of Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Lounges, Bed and Bedding, splendid Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, &c.; also richly carved rosewood Pianoforte.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNLESS otherwise disposed of, I shall sell at public auction, on Tuesday, 3d day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 31 Fulton street, in the city of New York, the personal property and effects of John J. Goodwin, (bankrupt,) consisting of Ploughs, Plough Castings, Harrows, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, &c., being a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.
G. D. S. [illegible], Assignee in Bankruptcy.

AT RESIDENCE 252 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue, large household Furniture sale of over $15,000 worth, in over 500 lots, this (Monday) morning, August 26, at 10½ o'clock, by order of W. P. RICHERDS, Esq., consisting of over 700 yards of Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, eight Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, cost $1,100, French plate Pier and Oval Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Bronzes, Paintings, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Etageres, Tables, Library, Dining, Basement and Servants' Furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell the whole complete first class Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, &c., at private residence 120 West 23d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogues comprising over 400 lots, namely:—Mirrors, Carpets, Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suit, chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., Bookcase, 800 books, Etageres, Bronzes, &c., Dining room Buffet, Chairs, ex. Table, Silver and Glassware, &c. Sale positive.

A LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.
This day, at private residence 124 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 300 lots, by catalogue, of elegant Household Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.
$20,000 worth of
magnificent Household Furniture,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY),
at the elegant residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, property of J. H. Upham, Esq., Drawing Room suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, Etageres, Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Curtains, Paintings, by eminent artists, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, hair, spring Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, Servants' apartments. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALE—THURSDAY, 29TH, 11 O'CLOCK, at the elegant residence 352 West Twenty-third street, all the superb Household Furniture belonging to Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield.
Pianoforte, Paintings, Wilton, Velvet Carpets, Silverware, Bronzes, Mirrors, &c.
FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

BEST PAYING HOTEL IN THE SOUTH FOR SALE.
The Yarboro House, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, of all Southern hotels between Baltimore and New Orleans the most favorably known to the travelling public, will be sold on Saturday, 31st August instant, for division between the heirs at law of the late Colonel Ed. Yarboro. An opportunity for hotel men; long credit; terms liberal. WILLIAM R. POOL, Executor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.
Adelbert Knickerbocker, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and Balthasar Kreischer, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, Ronald B. Halstead, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and George Law.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the [illegible] day of June, 1872, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at Public Auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt Landing, on Staten Island, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises and property:—
All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the county of Richmond and in the State of New York, from a point on Bay street near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsbury, with [illegible] the rights of way and roadway of said company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of single or double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all its land acquired or appropriated for depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the railroads, ways, piers, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wherever and whatever, now owned by the said railroad company, and all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars and other carriages and equipments of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery, materials and all goods and chattels of every description which are now owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad, and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to [illegible] and all ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges, now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said railroad company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry houses, leases of ferries, ferry boats, including the steam ferry boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Clifton and the Maid of Perth, with their tackle, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said railroad company in the operation of its ferries and in the exercise of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more particularly described as follows:—
All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the county of Richmond, in the State of New York, from a point on Bay street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsbury, and [illegible] dock in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments [illegible] and lying contiguous thereto and on either side of its roadway, and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad, or for depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures [illegible] materials, all the rails, ties [illegible] posts [illegible] engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, workshops [illegible] fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining [illegible] with the exception of [illegible] lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, county and State aforesaid, [illegible] bounded as follows, viz.:—Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Simonson avenue twenty [illegible] feet [illegible] westerly from the corner of the [illegible] August, 1857, running thence southwesterly along the southerly side of Simonson avenue 150 feet to [illegible]

[illegible]

Also all that certain [illegible] situate in the town of Westfield, county and State aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Beginning at [illegible] southerly side of Johnson's [illegible] and [illegible] Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife, [illegible] October 13, 1860, running northeasterly along [illegible] Totten's road [illegible]

Also all that certain lot of premises known as the Staten Island [illegible] and wharf [illegible]

[illegible]

Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights, situate at the Quarantine landing, in the town of Castleton, county and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent to the Richmond Turnpike Company, under the great seal of the State of New York, dated April 1, 1816, and conveyed to Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 15, 1848, recorded in Richmond county in liber No. 40 of Deeds, page 457, &c. [illegible]

Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield [illegible]

Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to [illegible] ferry [illegible] recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county, in liber 55 of deeds, page 69, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described, being all [illegible] Quarantine steamboat landing, in the town of Castleton, county of Richmond, which property was acquired by the premises described in a lease from the ministers, elders and deacons of St. Andrew's church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1832, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond county in liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452.

Also all the right, title and interest of said railroad company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the city and county of New York, in liber 1,361 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, to the ferry from the foot of Whitehall street, in the city of New York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferries, franchises, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of which premises and ferry the said company [illegible] together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also all the right, title and interest of said railroad company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New Jersey, dated April 3, 1867, and [illegible] in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded [illegible] to the rights [illegible] all [illegible] known as the Smith street [illegible] with the right and appurtenances [illegible] from and to Staten Island.

Also all [illegible] cars and all the [illegible] machinery and materials, including [illegible] and shops [illegible]

Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said railroad company which it acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York [illegible] under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York [illegible] respectively as follows:—"An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850; "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry boats," passed March 29, 1853; "An act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 21, 1853; "An act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further time to complete the construction of their road," passed April 12, 1855; "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have [illegible]," passed March 17, 1857, and [illegible] all [illegible] and by virtue of the [illegible] of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be incorporated.

Also all the [illegible] wharves, piers and ferry [illegible] and their appurtenances connected with or located upon said premises hereinbefore described.

Also the [illegible] ferry boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Clifton and the Maid of Perth [illegible] supplies [illegible] used in the operation [illegible]

[illegible] about 1,000 tons of Coal [illegible] at Vanderbilt Landing [illegible] generally all the property, real and [illegible] of the Staten Island Railroad Company wheresoever and wheresoever situated.
ELLIOT F. [illegible], Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
[illegible] New York city.
Dated New York, July 10, 1872.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 271 Bowery.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 271 Bowery, the contents of a [illegible] and Ice Cream Saloon—Black walnut Counter, Soda Fountain, [illegible] Show Cases, [illegible] Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Oilcloth, Awning, [illegible] Carpets, &c.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction on Wednesday, August 28, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible]
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DALCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DALCHY & JOHNSON will sell this day, at [illegible] o'clock, at 44 Canal street, a large assortment of [illegible] every description [illegible] Black walnut [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Window Shades, [illegible] Crockery Ware, Lounges, [illegible] Kitchen Furniture, Paintings, Clocks, &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] Fixtures, Showcases, [illegible] Jewelry [illegible]
MAX BAYERSDORFER, 153 Bowery.

EDWARD PETTINGILL, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM [illegible] Eighth avenue, will sell this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, Furniture [illegible] Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, [illegible]

ON TUESDAY,

large assortment of Furniture [illegible] 300 West Twenty-fifth street [illegible]

HENRY DILLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS. OFFICE 1724 East Houston street, [illegible] August 30 [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Pianos, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PROPRIETORS OF STAGE LINES and Livery Stables.—I will sell at auction, [illegible] 1872, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at my [illegible] avenue and Eighty-seventh street [illegible] stage purposes.
JACOB DUNN.
[illegible] Auctioneers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
at 10 o'clock, at 121 East 124th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Harlem, [illegible] consisting of black walnut [illegible] Bedsteads, Bureaus, [illegible] Extension Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery and Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION [illegible] I will sell at auction [illegible] Liquors, Wines, Gins and Whiskeys [illegible] Seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues.
[illegible] Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MOLTIMER, 4 Last Broadway, 700 lots of [illegible] Dresses, [illegible] Boots and Shoes [illegible] Grand street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell [illegible] New Bowery, 801 lots [illegible] Women's Clothing, [illegible] Shawls and Spreads. By order of Chas. [illegible] Spring street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—Sale of a Bowery [illegible] Hotel and Boarding House, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 11 o'clock, No. 630 East Fifth street [illegible] Saloon Furniture, [illegible] Corner Glasses, Crockery, [illegible] Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs [illegible] vited to the above sale. By order of L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, [illegible] on Monday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] Bitters [illegible] Jack Whiskey, &c. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
GALVESTON, Texas, August 1, 1872.
Proposals for [illegible]
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock M. on the [illegible] day of October, 1872 [illegible] Market street or avenue D [illegible] The proposals must specify the kind and quality of [illegible] and the cost per square yard. The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
ALBERT SOMERVILLE, Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY of New York.
[illegible] sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until [illegible] September [illegible] 1872, at [illegible] o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the following stocks of the city and county of New York:—

[illegible] Croton Aqueduct Stock authorized by chapter 2 laws of 1869, payable August 1, 1907	$250,000
[illegible] and City Water Stock authorized by chapter [illegible] laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891	150,000
Assessment Fund Stock authorized by chapter 580 section 7, laws of 1872, payable November 1, 1877	700,000
City Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 29 laws of 1871, payable in thirty years	100,000
Water Stock of 1870 authorized by chapter 383 laws of 1870, payable November 1, 1900	500,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stocks awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed in envelope "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 23, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for Riprap at West Bank.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT,
NEW YORK, August 21, 1872.
Proposals per cubic yard for about 1,000 cubic yards of Riprap, corresponding with that now on the premises, and to be placed as directed, sealed and endorsed "Proposals," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine until 12 o'clock M. on the 3d day of September, at which time they will be publicly opened. The Board reserves to itself under the law the right to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed for the interest of the State to do so.
RICHARD SCHELL, Commissioners
A. N. BELL, of
SAMUEL BARTON, Quarantine.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York.
S. S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CLOTHING.

A.—81 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LARGE ORDER REceived for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Carpets, &c. Astonishing prices to be obtained for Pants, $2 to $10, for Coats, $5 to $25, for Dresses, $5 to $75. by [illegible] or [illegible] addressing Mr. or Mrs. M. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

A.—71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices they obtain from their Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry; [illegible] $10 to $50, for Furs, from $5 to $100. [illegible] or address Mr. or Mrs. [illegible], 71 Sixth avenue.

A.—M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENTS, 93 and 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in money for their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call or address the above. Punctual attention paid by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourself.

A.—THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 866 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street.—Wait, I immediately pay [illegible] prices for [illegible] Overcoats, [illegible] Dresses, from $5 to $60. [illegible] Address M. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE BELLS.
EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
the great sensational and psychological play of
THE BELLS,
with the great tragedian,
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK,
in his great creation of
MATHIAS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Plimpton's [illegible] store, 734 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FREELIGH, Manager.
A splendid engagement for this week, commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.
The popular comedian
[illegible]
will appear in his new and novel Drama, written expressly for him by [illegible], entitled SHIN FANE, or THE SHAMROCK GREEN, which will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, [illegible] in five different characters.
MISS ANNA MORGAN will make her first appearance in the character of MOLLY MOLONY.
All the company in the cast.
Preceded by the laughable comedy of
THE [illegible] WILLIAMSBURG.
YANKEE LOCKE will shortly appear in his new Drama of TRUMPS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HAYES & COLVILLE.
LAST NIGHTS AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
LAST MATINEES.
of the celebrated
MR. AND MRS. W. HORACE LINGARD.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 26 and 27,
A FELLOW'S DREAM.
WEDNESDAY and the rest of the week,
DAVID GARRICK.
To terminate each performance with the famous
LINGARD SKETCHES (ALL NEW),
in which will be introduced [illegible] Celebrities, including PRESIDENT GRANT and HORACE GREELEY.
MONDAY, September [illegible], will be produced with the well known scenes [illegible] the romantic drama of
THE [illegible] BOOK.
the Company [illegible] which will assemble on the Stage for rehearsal on Monday, August [illegible] at 12 o'clock, [illegible] as announced.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF MR. [illegible] CHANFRAU.

THIS EVENING AT 8, the favorite actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in his specialty of OLD [illegible], in the famous [illegible] of the [illegible] OF [illegible] IN LOUISIANA.	TO-DAY AT 2, Buckstone's Comedy of THE ST. [illegible] FAMILY, with the only original [illegible] and laughable farce SWISS SWAINS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
VOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.
Last appearance in America of the
VOKES.
MONDAY EVENING, September 2, 1872.
THE VOKES
[illegible] in America in
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

VICTORIA VOKES	as	BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
ROSINA VOKES	as	POLLY MAYFLOWER.
FRED VOKES	as	JACOB TWIG.

supported by

CHARLES W. THORNE	as	WILLIAM.
W. [illegible]	as	[illegible]
Harry Jackson	as	Kastabun.

Other performers [illegible]
To be followed by the great Vokes' specialty, the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Seats may be secured on and after Friday, August [illegible] at the Academy of Music at Kallmann's, [illegible] Broadway, or at Grand Central [illegible] Fifth Avenue Hotels.

NILSSON, SEYMOUR, WASHNORTON, LAVE, REED, [illegible] and [illegible] Day, [illegible] DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Open [illegible] Night.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30,
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS
in Shakspeare's tragedy
JULIUS CAESAR.
[illegible] ROBINSON, [illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE,
[illegible] 514 BROADWAY.
[illegible]
[illegible] JOHN WILD [illegible]
[illegible] BROADWAY
BY DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
[illegible]
VAUDEVILLE TROUPE, and entitled
A TRIP TO THE SUN
or
[illegible] IN THE AIR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, [illegible] Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
MONDAY, AUGUST [illegible]
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First appearance of the [illegible] Balladist
MR. BEAUMONT REED,
[illegible] BILLY BIRCH, D. S. WAMBOLD, CHARLEY BACKUS.
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1872.
GRAND OPENING, SIXTEENTH SEASON OF
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES.
NELSE SEYMOUR, THE ONLY LEON,
DAVE REED, EDWIN KELLY,
W. H. BLOCKWAY, WASH NORTON,
[illegible] Harry Norton, Wm. Davy [illegible]
DAN BRYANT AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
[illegible] ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.

PAVILION,
[illegible] Broadway, near Fourth street.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
HERR CARL FORMES.
CARL FORMES.
and his unrivalled
OPERA TROUPE.
[illegible] every night.
Admission [illegible] cents. PAUL FALK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS.
Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, August 26, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.

1 Overture	[illegible]	Schubert
Waltz	[illegible]	Strauss
Prelude	[illegible] Lohengrin	Wagner
4 Ballet	[illegible]	Gounod
Overture	[illegible]	Weber
6 Waltz	[illegible]	Strauss
Nocturno	Midsummer	Mendelssohn
Scherzo	Night's Dream	
9 Overture	[illegible]	Rossini
10 [illegible]	[illegible]	Johann Strauss
11 [illegible]		
12 March	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of every thing [illegible] Lectures daily on the Philosophy of Marriage. Those who are unable to attend the Museum may have the lectures mailed [illegible]. Address NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

KELLY AND LEON.
[illegible] at BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Monday, Aug. 26.

THE BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, JUNCTION FULton [illegible] Apply to MACAULEY, 141 Lawrence street, near Fulton.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

PIANOFORTES.

A GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANOFORTE for sale cheap.—One do. grand scale, 7⅓ octaves, richly carved, all latest improvements, brilliant tone; used seven months; cost $925, for $250. Call at private residence 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at W. M. MERRELL'S, Piano warerooms, [illegible] Fourth st.

A GRAND SQUARE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO forte, in use seven months, cost $400, for $275; family going to Europe. At private residence 124 West 26th st.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, property family leaving city, made order, four round corners, fully overstrung, used two months, cost $500, for $200. Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, China, Glass, Silver Ware, sacrifice. 39 West 13th st., near 5th av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC BUILDING, 21 Fourth avenue.—Many left with us as a Branch & Bach Piano, [illegible] makers, to sell for cash at a low price. Pianos for hire and on instalments. Tuning and repairing.

A RICH ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, made by best city maker; all improvements, patent agraffe, carved legs and case, used six months, cost $950, for $300, including Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, at private residence 120 West 23d street.

BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs, overstrung, &c., every improvement; sacrifice, $25 instalments, $12 monthly [illegible] H. CABLE, 4,01 [illegible], near Thirty-fourth street.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte; superior tone and finish; nearly new, fully warranted; must be sold. Call and examine style and price at 197 [illegible] store.

MAGNIFICENT FULL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, in [illegible] overstrung bass, full iron plate, agraffe, only $[illegible], greatest bargain in New York. JAMES GORDON, 176 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, BETWEEN 25 AND 35 years of age, with or without means, in any peculiar condition whatever, though blue or gray eyes preferred, wishing a speedy marriage, with a bachelor at forty, [illegible] with a kind and good husband. Photographs interchanged and returned if desired. Address, in confidence, H. B. N., New York Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872,
and
EVERY EVENING
Will be presented for the first time in America the Grand Spectacular Fairy Opera bouffe in four acts and twenty tableaux, by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo, music by Offenbach, [illegible] at this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled LE
ROI CAROTTE.
The Music under the direction of Mr. [illegible]
The Scenery [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] Hels, for Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Minard Lewis, Mr. W. Dexton, Mr. [illegible] and assistants.
The Costumes, Armors, Furniture and Properties imported directly from Paris, where they were manufactured expressly for the Grand Opera House.
The Dances have been arranged and are conducted by Mr. [illegible] Lauri.
The Machinery has been prepared after the new west end [illegible] and French [illegible] by Mr. Thomas Kelly and Mr. William Smith and assistants.
THE CAST
will include the full [illegible] of the Corps du Ballet, [illegible] of 40 Chorus, 30 Ballet, [illegible] Children and 40 auxiliaries.
DRAMATIS PERSONAE.
(In Krokodyne.)
Fridolin the Twenty-fourth, the Rightful Prince of Krokodyne Mr. Robert Craig
King Carrot, Monarch of the Vegetable [illegible] Mr. John Brougham
[illegible] Mr. John Wood
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Deland
[illegible] Miss [illegible] Hersee
The Princess Cunegonde [illegible] Miss Emma Howson
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Robson
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Ketchum
[illegible] Mr. F. W. Jennings
[illegible] Mr. Julian Briggs
General Track Mr. [illegible] Parkes
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Norwood
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Dietz
[illegible] Miss Helen Strange
[illegible] Miss [illegible] Bronte
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mackay
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Eden
[illegible] Chapman
[illegible] Miss Mary Stuart
[illegible] Volmer
[illegible] Mr. Henry Lauri
[illegible] Miss [illegible] Hersee
[illegible] Mrs. Yeomans
[illegible] Miss [illegible]
CHARACTERS IN [illegible] ACT.
[illegible] Mr. James A. Meade
[illegible] Miss [illegible] Dietz
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Hayden
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. C. E. Enos
[illegible] Volmer
[illegible] Mr. Mackay
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Chapman
The King of the [illegible] Mr. Charles Lauri
[illegible] Miss [illegible]
[illegible] Miss Lauri
[illegible]
ACT I.—THE ANCESTRAL ARMORS.

[illegible]

FIRST [illegible] MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 31,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

The price of [illegible] at the usual rates of first [illegible]:

Orchestra chairs and [illegible]	$1 50
[illegible]	1 00
Dress circle	1 00
General admission	1 00
Private boxes [illegible]	$10 and 15 00
Family circle [illegible]	50

[illegible] at the box office of the theatre, [illegible] Fifth Avenue [illegible] Seats may be secured [illegible] week in advance.

WALLACK'S. SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD!
PLAYING NIGHTLY
to
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
and received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
[illegible]
The most striking drama of the kind [illegible]
The most artistic performance ever presented [illegible]
Beyond all question the best that has ever been produced.
[illegible]

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, TWENTY-THIRD STREET. OLD FAVORITES and NEW CANDIDATES. Reopen Monday Evening with new acts.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Mr. Daly begs to announce that his FOURTH COMEDY SEASON at the theatre
WILL BEGIN
on TUESDAY NIGHT, September 3, 1872, with the production of an original comedy of local interest and contemporaneous character, by the author of "Saratoga," Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, entitled
DIAMONDS!

[illegible] the opening night and for the entire first week will be [illegible] Monday morning, August [illegible] at the box office of the theatre.

TARGET COMPANIES ABOUT TO GIVE BALLS CAN [illegible] one of the best halls [illegible] in the city on Broadway [illegible] $75 a night for [illegible] Address [illegible] Station G.

BROCKWAY, MORRISSEY AND FRED EMERSON, with [illegible] Troupe, at BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Monday Night.

WHITE'S ATHENAEUM,
Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHARLES WHITE, Manager.
[illegible] FASHIONABLE RESORT
[illegible] most accessible place of amusement in the metropolis.
EVERYBODY PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.
The entertainment pronounced
GRAND, AMUSING AND SELECT.
Sparkling [illegible] from every objectionable feature.
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
[illegible] engagement of [illegible] wonderful
TRAINED CANARY BIRDS AND CAT.
Also
MR. HARRY MACARTHY,
[illegible] native of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
MR. J. C. STEWART
in two new and original Burlesque sketches.
MURPHY & SHANNON,
in their Songs and Dances.
SCHOOLCRAFT AND CAMPBELL
will introduce their funny act, entitled
[illegible]
WHITE'S MINSTRELS,
as usual will commence the performance with a splendid selection of Choruses, Songs, Overtures, Jokes, Stories, Wits, &c. The whole forming the most rational and amusing entertainment in the metropolis.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY ONLY, COMMENCING at 2 30.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The managers announce that the building on Third avenue and Sixty-third street is now ready for
THE RECEPTION OF ARTICLES.
Those who have not applied for space should do so at once.
Blanks can be had at the above place and at the office of the Institute, [illegible] Cooper Building.

DAN BRYANT,
With his EXCELSIOR TROUPE in new and brilliant programme, Monday Night.

VARIETIES THEATRE, NEW ORLEANS.
LAWRENCE BARRETT, Lessee.
Ladies and gentlemen engaged for the Varieties Theatre (New Orleans) company are hereby requested to meet on the stage of the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, Thursday morning, August 29, 1872, at 11 o'clock, for rehearsal. LORAINE ROGERS, Manager.

GUITAR, SINGING, ORGAN, PIANO, VIOLIN, HARmony, private lessons only; 92 Clinton place (Eighth street). Established 1854. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

MUSICAL.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS, 92 Clinton place; established 1854.—Private Lessons only, Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Harmony. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing; also for French, German and English languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (the oldest, most extensive and complete music school in the country) HAS REMOVED to NO. 5 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AV., NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
THE FALL SEASON BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1872.
Early application is necessary to secure a choice of days and hours.
THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn street, has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES WILL REOPEN AT Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, September 3, and at Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street, Monday, September 2. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour day or evening. CLASSES at private academy, 21 East Fourteenth street.

GENEVA.

Arguments of William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing Before the International Tribunal.

SUMMING UP THE AMERICAN CASE.

Complete and Crushing Reply to the English Counsel.

THE LAW OF NATIONS EXPLAINED.

Violation of the Laws of Neutrality by Great Britain.

Is She Exempt from Liability?

The Duties of Neutrals and the Rights of Belligerents.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON INTERPRETED

Armed Vessels, Manned and Equipped in British Waters, to Make War Upon the United States.

THEIR DEPARTURE CONNIVED AT

How the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia Were Permitted to Prey Upon American Commerce.

RIGHTS OF ASYLUM DEFINED.

Rebel Cruisers Succored and Coaled in Colonial Ports.

MUNICIPAL VS. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Great Britain, Under Pretence of Obeying the Former, Cannot Evade the Violation of the Latter.

HOW THE REBELS WERE COMFORTED

Men, Money and Material of War Liberally Supplied.

"OUR CASE" IN A NUTSHELL

Chief Justice Cockburn Instructed in Geography and Law.

WHAT AMERICA CLAIMS.

What a Neutral is Bound To Do and What England Did Not Do.

WHAT IS "DUE DILIGENCE?"

"Due Diligence" as Defined by the Treaty.

CUSHING RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The "Et Tu Quoque" Plea of England Summarily Answered.

ENGLAND, NOT AMERICA, ON TRIAL.

The following able and eloquent arguments were delivered by Messrs. Evarts and Cushing in reply to the points raised by the British counsel in his explanations to the Court upon certain points in regard to which the arbitrators had desired information. It will be seen that these addresses cover nearly the whole field of the claims, and their perusal enables us to congratulate ourselves upon the impregnable strength of our case. Certainly the prospect of a settlement satisfactory to the United States seems much brighter as we realize the conscientious diligence and indefatigable zeal and sleepless vigilance with which our interests are being defended before that august tribunal at Geneva.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

In the course of the deliberations of the tribunal it has seemed good to the arbitrators, in pursuance of the provision of the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, to intimate that on certain specific points they would desire a further discussion on the part of the counsel of Her Britannic Majesty for the elucidation of those points in the consideration of the tribunal. Under that invitation the eminent counsel for the British government has presented an argument which distributes itself, as it seems to us, while dealing with the three points suggested, over a very general examination of the argument which has already been presented on the part of the United States.

In availing ourselves of the right, under the treaty, of replying to this special argument upon the points named by the tribunal, it has been a matter of some embarrassment to determine exactly how far this discussion on our part might properly go. In one sense, our deliberate judgment is, that this new discussion has really added but little to the views or the argument which had already been presented on behalf of the British government, and that it has not disturbed the positions which had been insisted upon on the part of the United States, in answer to the previous discussions on the part of the British government contained in its case, counter case and argument.

But to have treated the matter in this way, and left our previous argument to be itself such an answer as we were satisfied to rely upon to the new developments of contrary views that were presented in this

SPECIAL ARGUMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

would have seemed to assume too confidently in favor of our argument that it was an adequate response in itself, and would have been not altogether respectful to the very able, very comprehensive and very thorough criticism upon the main points of that argument which the eminent counsel of Her Majesty has now presented. Nevertheless it seems quite foreign from our duty and quite unnecessary for any great service to the tribunal to pursue in detail every point and suggestion, however pertinent and however skillfully applied, that is raised in this new argument of the eminent counsel. We shall endeavor, therefore, to present such views as seem to us useful and valuable, and as tend in their general bearing to dispose of the difficulties and counter propositions opposed to our views in the learned counsel's present criticism upon them.

THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT

The American argument presented on the 15th of June, as bearing upon these three points now under discussion, had distributed the subject under the general heads of the measure of international duties, of the means which Great Britain possessed for the performance of those duties, of the true scope and meaning of the phrase 'due diligence,' as used in the treaty, of the particular application of the duties of the treaty to the case of cruisers on their subsequent visits to British ports, and then of the faults or failures or shortcomings of Great Britain in its actual conduct of the transactions under review in reference to these measures of duty and this exaction of due diligence.

The specific topic now raised for discussion, in the

MATTER OF 'DUE DILIGENCE'

generally considered, has been regarded by the counsel of the British government as involving a consideration not only of the measure of diligence required for the discharge of ascertained duties, but also the discussion of what the measure of those duties was, and then of the extent to which due diligence is applicable to the different instances or occasions for the discharge of that duty, which the actual transactions in controversy between the parties disclosed. That the extent of the point is of course suitable enough, if in the judgment of the learned counsel, necessary for properly meeting the question specifically under consideration, because all these elements do bear upon the question of 'due diligence' as relative to the time and place and circumstances that called for its exercise. Nevertheless, the general question, thus largely construed, is really equivalent to the main controversy submitted to the disposition of this tribunal by the treaty—to wit, whether the required due diligence has been applied in the actual conduct of affairs by Great Britain to the different situations for and in which it was exacted.

The reach and effort of this special argument in behalf of

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

seem to us to aim at the reduction of the duties incumbent on Great Britain, the reduction of the obligation to perform those duties in its source and in its authority, and to the calling back of the cause to the position assumed and insisted upon in the previous argument in behalf of the British government, that this was a matter not of international duty, and not of international obligation, and not to be judged of in the court of nations as a duty due by one nation, Great Britain, to another nation, the United States, but only as a question of its duty to itself, in the maintenance of its neutrality, and to its own laws and to its own people in exerting the means placed at the service of the government by the Foreign Enlistment act for controlling any efforts against the peace and dignity of the nation.

We had supposed, and have so in our argument insisted, that all that long debate was concluded by what had been settled by definitive convention between the two nations as the law of this tribunal, upon which the conduct and duty of Great Britain and the claims and rights of the United States were to be adjudged, and had been distinctly expressed and authoritatively and finally established in the three rules of the treaty.

Before undertaking to meet the more particular inquiries that are to be disposed of in this argument it is proper that at the outset we should take notice of an attempt to disparage the efficacy of those rules, the source of their authority and the nature of their obligation upon Great Britain. The first five sections of the special argument are devoted to this consideration. It is said that the only way that these rules come to be important in passing judgment upon the conduct of Great Britain in the matter of

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

is by the consent of Her Majesty that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that, during the course of these transactions Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules and in them announced. That requires, it is said, as a principal consideration, that the tribunal should determine what the law of nations on these subjects would have been if these rules had not been thus adopted. Then it is argued that as to the propositions of duty covered by the first rule, the law of nations did not impose them, and that the obligation of Great Britain, therefore, in respect to the performance of the duties assigned in that rule, was not derived from the law of nations, was not, therefore, a duty between it and the United States, nor a duty the breach of which called for the resentments or the indemnities that belong to a violation of the law of nations. Then it is argued that the whole duty and responsibility and obligation in that regard, on the part of Great Britain, arose under

THE PROVISIONS OF ITS DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, under a general obligation by which a nation, having assigned a rule of conduct for itself, is amenable for its proper and equal performance as between and towards the two belligerents. Then, it is argued that this assent of the British government that the tribunal shall regard that government as held to the performance of the duties assigned in those rules, in so far as those rules were not of antecedent obligation in the law of nations, is not a consent that Great Britain shall be held under an international obligation to perform the rules in that regard, but simply as an agreement that they had undertaken to discharge, as a municipal obligation, under the provisions of their Foreign Enlistment act, duties which were equivalent, in their construction of the act, to what is now assigned as an international duty, and this argument thus concludes:—

> When therefore Her Majesty's government, by the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington, agreed that the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in the three rules (though declining to assent to them as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims arose), the effect of that agreement was not to make it the duty of the arbitrators to judge retrospectively of the conduct of Her Majesty's government according to any false hypothesis of law or fact, but to acknowledge, as a rule of judgment for the purposes of the treaty, the undertaking which the British government had actually and repeatedly given to the government of the United States to act upon the construction which they themselves placed upon the prohibitions of their own municipal law, according to which it was coincident in substance with those rules.—*British Special Argument, section 5.*

Now, we may very briefly, as we think, dispose of this suggestion and of all the influences that it is appealed to to exert throughout the course of the discussion in aid of the views insisted upon by the learned counsel. In the first place it is not a correct statement of the treaty to say that the obligation of these rules and the responsibility on the part of Great Britain to have its conduct judged according to those rules arise from the assent of Her Majesty thus expressed. On the contrary, that assent comes in only subsequently to the authoritative statement of the rules and simply as a qualification attendant upon a reservation on the part of Her Majesty, that the previous declaration shall not be esteemed as an assent

ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

that those were in fact the principles of the law of nations at the time the transactions occurred.

The sixth article of the treaty thus determines the authority and obligation of these rules. I read from the very commencement of the article:—

'In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith,' and then the rules are stated.

Now there had been a debate between the diplomatic representatives of the two governments whether the duties expressed in those rules were wholly of international obligation antecedent to this agreement of the parties. The United States had from the beginning insisted that they were; Great Britain had insisted that in regard to the outfit and equipment of an unarmed ship from its ports there was only an obligation of municipal law and not of international law; that its duty concerning such outfit was wholly limited to the execution of its Foreign Enlistment act, that the discharge of that duty and its responsibility for any default therein could not be claimed by the United States as matter of international law, nor upon any judgment otherwise than of the general duty of a neutral to execute its laws, whatever they might be, with impartiality between the belligerents.

To close that debate and in advance of the submission of any question to this tribunal the law on that subject was settled by the treaty, and settled in terms which so far as the obligation of the law goes seem to us to admit of no debate and to be exposed to not the least uncertainty or doubt. But in order that it might not be an imputation upon the government of Great Britain that while it presently agreed that the duties of a neutral were as these rules expressed them and that these rules were applicable to this case, that a neutral nation was bound to conform to them and that they should govern this tribunal in its decision—in order that from all this there might not arise an imputation that the conduct of Great Britain at the time of the transactions (if it should be found in the judgment of this tribunal to have been at variance with these rules) would be subject to the charge of a variance with an acknowledgment of the rules then presently admitted as binding, a reservation was made. What was that reservation?

> Her Britannic Majesty has commanded Her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I. arose, but that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims the Arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

Thus while this saving clause in respect to the past conduct of Great Britain was allowed on the declaration of Her Majesty, yet that declaration was admitted into the treaty only upon the express proviso that it should have no import of any kind in disparaging the obligation of the rules, their significance, their binding force or the principles upon which this tribunal should judge concerning them.

Shall it be said that when the whole office of this clause, thus referred to, is of that nature and extent only, and when it ends in the determination that that reservation shall have

NO EFFECT UPON YOUR DECISION,

shall it, I say, be claimed that this reservation shall have an effect upon the argument? How shall it be pretended, before a tribunal like this, that what is to be assumed in the decision is not to be assumed in the argument?

WHAT DOES THE TREATY MEAN?

But what does this mean? Does it mean that these three rules, in their future application to the conduct of the United States—nay, in their future application to the conduct of Great Britain, mean something different from what they mean in their application to the past? What becomes then of the purchasing consideration of these rules for the future—to wit that waiving debate, they shall be applied to the past?

We must, therefore, insist that upon the plain declarations of this treaty there is nothing whatever in this proposition of the first five sections of the new special argument. If there were anything in it it would go to the rupture almost of the treaty. To the language is plain, the motive is declared, the force in future is not in dispute, and for the consideration of that force in the future the same force is to be applied in the judgment of this tribunal upon the past. Now, it is said that this declaration of the binding authority of these rules is to read in the sense of this very complicated, somewhat unintelligible proposition of the learned counsel. Compare his words with the declaration of the binding authority of these rules as rules of international law actually found in the treaty and judge for yourselves whether the two forms of expression are equivalent and interchangeable.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO.

Can any one imagine that the United States would have agreed that the construction in its application to the past was to be of this modified, uncertain, optional character while in the future the rules were to be authoritative binding rules of the law of nations? When the United States had given an assent, by convention to the law that was to govern this tribunal was it intended that that law should be construed as to the past differently from what it was to be construed in reference to the future?

I apprehend that this learned tribunal will at once dismiss this consideration, with all its important influence upon the whole subsequent argument of the eminent counsel which an attentive examination of that argument will disclose.

With this proposition falls the farther proposition, already met in our former argument, that it is material to go into the region of debate as to what the law of nations upon these subjects now under review was or is. So far as it falls within the range covered by these rules of the treaty their provisions have concluded the controversy. To what purpose then, pursue an inquiry and a course of argument which, whatever way in the balance of your conclusions it may be determined, cannot affect your judgment or your award? If these rules are found to be conformed to the law of nations in the principles which it held antecedent to their adoption the rules cannot have for that reason any greater force than by their own simple, unconfirmed authority. If they differ from it, if they exceed, if they transgress the requirements of the law of nations as it stood antecedent to the treaty by so much the greater force does the convention of the parties require that for this trial and for this judgment these rules are to be the law of this tribunal. This argument is hinted at in the counter case of the British Government, it has been the subject of some public discussion in the press of Great Britain. But the most authoritative expression of opinion upon this point from the press of that country has not failed to stigmatize this suggestion as bringing the obligation of the rules of this treaty down to 'the vanishing point.'"

At the close of the special argument we find a general presentation of

CANONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TREATIES

and some general observations as to the light of the controlling reason under which the rules of the treaty should be construed. These suggestions may be briefly dismissed.

It certainly would be a very great reproach to these nations which had deliberately agreed upon three propositions as expressive of the law of nations in their judgment, for the purposes of a trial, that

A RESORT TO GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS,

for the purpose of interpretation was needed. Eleven canons of interpretation drawn from Vattel are presented in order, and then as the case suits, are applied as with a view to elucidating this or that point of the rules. But the learned counsel has omitted to bring to your notice the first and most general rule of Vattel, which, being once understood, would enable us well to dispense with any consideration of these subsequent canons which Vattel has introduced to be used only in case his first general rule does not apply. This first proposition is that 'it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation.'"

Now these rules of the treaty are the deliberate and careful expression of the will of the two nations in establishing the law for

THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS TRIBUNAL

which the treaty calls into existence. These rules need no interpretation in any general sense. Undoubtedly there may be phrases which may receive some illustration or elucidation from the history and from the principles of the law of nations, and to that we have no objection. Instances of very proper application to that resort occur in the argument to which I am now replying. But there can be no possible need to resort to any general rules such as those most favored and insisted upon by the learned counsel—viz., the sixth proposition of Vattel, that you never should accept

AN INTERPRETATION THAT LEADS TO AN ABSURDITY,

or the tenth, that you should never accept an interpretation that leads to a crime. Nor do we need to recur to Vattel for what is certainly a most sensible proposition, that the reason of the treaty—that is to say, the motive which led to the making of it and the object in contemplation at the time—is the most certain clue to lead us to the discovery of its true meaning.

But the inference drawn from that proposition, in its application to this case by the learned counsel, seems very wide from what to us appears natural and sensible. The aid which he seeks under the guidance of this rule is from the abstract propositions of publicists on cognate subjects or the illustrative instances given by legal commentators.

Our view of the matter is that, as this treaty is applied to the past as it is applied to an actual situation between the two nations and as it is applied to settle the doubts and disputes which existed between them as to obligation and to the performance of obligations, these considerations furnish the resort at any time had, whereby this tribunal should seek to determine what the true meaning of the high contracting parties is.

THE OFFENDING CRUISERS

Now, as bearing upon all these three topics of due diligence, of treatment of offending cruisers in their subsequent visits to British ports, and of their supply as from a base of operations with the means of continuing the war, these rules are to be treated in reference to the controversy as it had arisen and as it was in progress between the two nations when the treaty was formed. What was that? Here was a nation prosecuting a war against a portion of its population and territory in revolt. Against the sovereign thus prosecuting its war there was raised a maritime warfare. The belligerent itself thus prosecuting this maritime warfare against its sovereign confessedly had no ports and no waters that could serve as the base of its naval operations. It had no yards, it had no foundries, it had no means or resources by which it could maintain or keep on foot that war. A project and a purpose of war was all that could have origin from within its territory, and the pecuniary resources by which it could derive its supply from neutral nations was all that it could furnish towards this maritime war.

Now this war having in fact been kept on foot and having resulted in great injuries to the sovereign belligerent, giving occasion to a controversy between that sovereign and the neutral nation of Great Britain as to whether these actual supplies, these actual uses of maritime war from and in neutral jurisdiction, were

CONSISTENT TO THE LAW OF NATIONS

or in violation of its principles. Of course the mere fact that this war had thus been kept on foot did not of itself carry the neutral responsibility. But it did bring into controversy the pressing propositions of the two nations. Great Britain contended during the course of the transactions and after their close, and now here contend, that however it might be regretted that these transactions had taken place, any responsibility upon the neutral as they had been effected only by such commercial and other resources of the people of Great Britain as under international law was innocent and permitted; that commercial communication and the resort for asylum or hospitality in its ports was entirely innocent, completing [illegible] character of all that had occurred within the neutral jurisdiction of Great Britain. The United States contended to the contrary.

THE LAW OF NATIONS

What then was the situation of the matter which settles any debate as to great dispute? Why first that the principles of the law of nations should be settled by convention as to what should govern, and that they should in the end and the control of your decision, second that all the facts of the transactions as they occurred should be submitted to your final and satisfactory determination and third that the application of these principles of law settled by convention between the parties to the facts as ascertained by yourselves should be made by yourselves and should in the end close the controversy and be accepted as satisfactory to both parties.

In this view we must insist that there is no occasion to go into any very considerable discussion as to the meaning of these rules unless in the very subordinate case of the explanation of a phrase such as 'base of operations,' or 'military supplies,' or 'recruitment of men,' or some similar matter.

I now ask your attention to that part of the discussion which relates to the effect of a commission which though made the subject of the second topic named by the tribunal and taken in that order by the learned counsel I propose first to consider.

It is said that the claims of the United States in this behalf are made in their argument to rest upon an exaggerated construction of the second clause of the first rule. On this point I have first to say that the construction which we put upon that clause is not exaggerated, and in the second place that these claims in regard to the duty of Great Britain in respect to commissioned cruisers that have had their origin in an illegal outfit in violation of the law of nations as settled in the first rule, do not rest exclusively upon the second clause of the first rule. They, undoubtedly in one construction of that clause, find an adequate support in its proposition; but if that construction should fail, nevertheless, the duty of Great Britain in dealing with these offending cruisers in their subsequent resort to its ports and waters would rest upon principles quite independent of this construction of the second clause.

The second clause of that rule is this:—'And also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended

TO CRUISE OR CARRY ON WAR

as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use.'

It is said that this second clause of the first rule manifestly applies only to the original departure of such a vessel from the British jurisdiction, while its purposes of unlawful hostility still remain in intention merely, and have not been evidenced by execution.

A NEUTRAL'S RESPONSIBILITY

If this means that a vessel that had made its first evasion from a British port under circumstances which did not inculpate Great Britain for failing to arrest her, and then had come within British ports a second time, and the evidence, as then developed would have required Great Britain to arrest her, and would have inculpated that nation for failure so to do, is not within the operation of this rule I am at a loss to understand upon what principle of reason this pretension rests. If the meaning is that this second clause only applies to such offending vessels while they remain in the predicament of not having acquired the protection of a 'commission' that pretension is a begging of the question under consideration, to wit what the effect of a 'commission' is under the circumstances proposed.

I do not understand exactly whether these two cases are meant to be covered by this criticism of the learned counsel. But let us look at it, supposing that

THE ESCAPE OF THE FLORIDA

from Liverpool in the first instance, was not under circumstances which made it an injurious violation of neutrality for which Great Britain was responsible to the United States that is to say, that there was no such fault from inattention to evidence or from delay or inefficiency of action, as made Great Britain responsible for her escape, and supposing when she entered Liverpool again, as the matter then stood in the knowledge of the government the evidence was clear and the duty was clear if it were an original case, is it to be said that the duty is not as strong, that it is not as clear and that a failure to perform it is not as clear a case for inculpation as if in the original outset the same circumstances of failure and of fault had been apparent? Certainly the proposition cannot mean this. Certainly the conduct of Great Britain in regard to

THE VESSEL AT NASSAU,

a British port into which she went after her escape from Liverpool does not conform to this suggestion. But if the proposition does not come to this then it comes back to the pretension that the commission intervening terminates the obligation, defeats the duty and exposes the suffering belligerent to all the consequence of this naval war, illegal in its origin, illegal in its character and on the part of the offending belligerent, an outrage upon the neutral that has suffered it.

THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED

Now that is the very question to be determined. Unquestionably we submit that while the first clause of the first rule is by its terms limited to an original equipment or outfit of an offending vessel, the second clause was intended to lay down the obligation of detaining in port and of preventing the departure of every such vessel whenever it would come within British jurisdiction. I omit from this present statement of course the element of the effect of the 'commission,' that being the immediate point in dispute.

I start in the debate of that question with this view of the scope and efficacy of the rule itself.

It is said however, that the second clause of the first rule is to be qualified in its apparent significance and application by the qualifying phrase used in the first clause which it is said must be communicated to the second. That qualifying phrase is 'any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended,' &c.

Now, this qualification is in the first clause and it is not in the second. Of course this element of 'having reasonable ground to believe' that the act which a neutral nation is required to prevent is about to be committed is an element of the question of due diligence always fairly to be considered, always suitably to be considered in judgment either of the conduct of Great Britain in these matters or of the conduct of the United States in the past or of the duty of both nations in the future. As an element of due diligence it finds its place in the second clause of the first rule, but only as an element of due diligence.

Now upon what motive does this distinction between the purview of the first clause and of the second clause rest? Why the duty in regard to these vessels embraced in the first clause applies to the inchoate and progressing enterprise at every stage of fitting out, arming or equipping, and while that enterprise is or may be, in respect to evidence of its character involved in obscurity, ambiguity and doubt. It is therefore, provided that in regard to that duty, only such vessels are thus subjected to interruption in the progress of construction at the responsibility of the neutral, as the neutral has 'reasonable ground to believe' are intended for an unlawful purpose, which purpose the vessel itself does not necessarily disclose either in regard to its own character or of its intended use. But, after the vessel has reached its form and completed its structure, why then it is a sufficient limitation of the obligation and sufficient protection against undue responsibility, that 'due diligence to prevent' the assigned offence is alone required. Due diligence to accomplish the required duty is all that is demanded, and accordingly that distinction is preserved. It is made the clear and absolute duty of a nation to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. That is, when a vessel has become ready to take the seas, having its character of warlike adaptation thus determined and thus evidenced, so upon its subsequent visit to the neutral's port as to such a vessel, the duty to arrest her departure is limited only by the——

AN INTERRUPTION

Chief Justice Cockburn—What should you think, Mr. Evarts, of such a case as this? Suppose a vessel had escaped from Great Britain with or without due diligence being observed—take the case of the Florida or the Shenandoah—take either case. She puts into a port belonging to the British Crown. You contend if I understood your argument that she ought to be seized. But suppose the authorities at the port into which she puts are not aware of the circumstances under which the vessel originally left the shores of Great Britain. Is there an obligation to seize that vessel?

Mr. Evarts—That, like everything else, is left as matter of fact.

The Chief Justice—But suppose the people at the place are perfectly unaware from whence this vessel——

Mr. Evarts—I understand the question. We are not calling in judgment the authorities of this or that place. We are calling into judgment the British nation, and if the ignorance and want of knowledge in the subordinate officials at such a port can be brought to the fault of the home government in not advising or keeping them informed that is exactly the condition from which the responsibility arises. It is a question of 'due diligence' or not on the part of the nation in all its conduct in providing or not providing for the situation and in preparing or not preparing its officials to act upon suitable knowledge.

We find nothing of any limitation of this second clause of the first rule that prevents our considering its proper application to the case of a vessel which for the purpose of the present argument it must be conceded ought to be arrested under it and detained in port if the 'commission' does not interpose an obstacle.

We have laid down at pages from 381 to 3[illegible] in our argument what we consider the rules of law in regard to the effect of a commission of a sovereign nation or of a belligerent not recognized as a sovereign in the circumstances involved in this inquiry. They are very simple. I find nothing in the argument of my learned friend, acute and intelligent as it is, that disturbs those rules as rules of law. The public ship of a nation received into the waters or ports of another nation is by the practice of nations as a concession to the sovereign's dignity exempt from the jurisdiction of the courts and all judicial process of the nation whose waters it visits. This is a

CONCESSION MUTUAL, RECIPROCAL

between nations having this kind of intercourse and resting upon the best and surest principles of international comity. But there is no concession of extra territoriality to the effect or extent that the sovereign visiting prefers to hold over by the sovereign receiving hospitality to his public vessels. The principle simply is that the treatment of the vessel is upon considerations between the nations as sovereign and in their political capacities as matter to be dealt with directly between them under reciprocal responsibility for offences on either side and under the duty of preserving relations of peace and good will if you please, but nevertheless to be controlled by reasons of State.

THE LIABILITY OF NATIONS

Any construction of the rule that would allow the visiting vessel to impose its own sovereignty upon the sovereign visited would be to push the rule to an extreme that would defeat its purpose. It is the equality of sovereigns that requires that the process and the jurisdiction of courts should not be extended to public vessels.

But in other qualifications as to how the sovereign visited shall deal with public vessels rest in the discretion of the sovereign. If offence is committed by such vessels or any duty arises in respect to them he at his discretion and under international responsibility makes it the subject of remonstrance, makes it the subject of resentment, makes it the subject of reprisal or makes it the subject of an immediate exercise of force if the circumstances seem to exact it.

What then, is the tenor of the authorities in respect to a public vessel not of a sovereign but of a belligerent who has not been recognized as a sovereign? The courts of the country when the question arises as a judicial one turn to the political authority and ask how that has determined the question of the public character of such vessels, and if that question (which is a political one) has been determined in recognition of the belligerency, then the vessel of the belligerent is treated as exempt from judicial process and from the jurisdiction of the courts. But that vessel remains subject to the control, subject to the dominion of the sovereign whose ports it has visited and it remains there under the character of a limited recognition, and not in the public character of a representative of recognized sovereignty.

We understand the motives by which belligerency is recognized while sovereignty is refused. They are the motives of humanity, they are the motives of fair play, they are the motives of neutral recognition of the actual features of the strife of violence that is in progress. But it is in vain to

RECOGNIZE BELLIGERENCY AND DENY SOVEREIGNTY,

if you are going to attract one by one all the traits of sovereignty, in the relation with a Power merely recognized as belligerent and to whom sovereignty has been denied.

HOW CONTRABAND VESSELS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH

What is the difference of predicament? Why the neutral nation when it has occasion to take offence or exercise its rights with reference to a belligerent vessel not representing a sovereign finds no sovereign behind that vessel to which it can appeal, to which it can remonstrate, by which through diplomacy, by which through reprisals, by which in resentments it can make itself felt, its dominion respected and its authority obeyed. It then deals with these belligerent vessels not unjustly, not capriciously, for injustice and caprice are wrong toward whomsoever they are exercised, but nevertheless upon the responsibility that its dealing must reach the conduct, and that the vessel and its conduct are the only existing power and force to which it can apply itself.

I apprehend that there is no authority from any book that disturbs in the least this proposition, or carries the respect to belligerent vessels beyond the exemption from jurisdiction of courts and judicial process. The rule of law being of this nature the question, then of how a neutral shall deal with one of these cruisers that owes its existence

TO A VIOLATION OF ITS NEUTRAL RIGHTS,

and then presents itself for hospitality in a port of the neutral, is a question for the neutral to determine according to its duty to itself in respect to its violated neutrality and its duty to the sovereign belligerent who will lay to its charge the consequences and the responsibility for this offending belligerent.

THE POWER OF A SOVEREIGN

Now, I find in the propositions of the eminent counsel a clear recognition of these principles of power on the part of the sovereign and of right on the part of the sovereign requiring only that the power should be exercised suitably and under circumstances which will prevent it from working oppression or unnecessary injury. That makes it a question therefore, as to the dealing of the sovereign, for which the law of nations applies no absolute rule. It then becomes a question for the tribunal whether (under these circumstances of cruisers, that owe their origin or their power to commit these injuries to their violation of neutrality), Great Britain is responsible to the injured sovereign the United States for this breach of neutrality, for this unlawful birth, for this unlawful support of these offending cruisers. As to what the duty of a neutral nation is in these circumstances and in these relations when the offending cruiser is again placed within its power I find really no objection made to the peremptory course we insist upon, except that seizing such a vessel without previous notice, would be impolite, would be a violation of comity, would be a violation of the decorous practice of nations, and would be so far a wrong.

THE REAL QUESTION

Well let us not discuss these questions in the abstract merely, let us apply the inquiry to the actual conduct of Great Britain in the actual circumstances of the career of these cruisers. If Great Britain claimed exemption from liability to the United States by saying that when these cruisers had confessedly, in fact escaped in violation of neutrality and confessedly were on the seas propagating those enormous injuries to the property and commerce of a friendly nation, it had promptly given notice that no one of them should ever after enter its ports and that if it did enter its ports it would be seized and detained, then this charge that the conduct of Great Britain towards these cruisers in their subsequent visits to its ports was such as to make it responsible for their original escape or for their subsequent career would be met by this palliation or this defence. But no such case arises upon the proofs. You have then on the one hand, a clear duty towards the offended belligerent and on the other only the supposed obligation of courtesy or comity towards the offending belligerent. This courtesy, this comity it is conceded can be terminated at any time at the will of the neutral sovereign. But this comity or this courtesy has not been withdrawn by any notice or by any act of Great Britain during the entire career of these vessels.

We say then in the first place that there is no actual situation which calls for a consideration of this palliative defence because the circumstances do not raise it for consideration. On the contrary, the facts as recorded show the most absolute

INDIFFERENCE ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN

to the protracted continuance of the ravages of the Alabama and of the Florida, whose escape is admitted to be a scandal and a reproach to Great Britain until the very end of the war.

And yet a subtraction of comity, a withdrawal of courtesy was all that was necessary to have determined their careers.

AN ILLEGAL CRUISER NOT ENTITLED TO COURTESY

But further let us look a little carefully at this idea that a cruiser, illegally at sea by violation of the neutrality of the nation which has given it birth is in a condition on its first visit to the ports of the offended neutral, after the commission of the offence, to claim the allowance of courtesy or comity. Can it claim courtesy or comity by reason of anything that has proceeded from the neutral nation to encourage that expectation? On the contrary, so far from its being a cruiser that has a right to be upon the sea and to be a claimant of hospitality, it is a cruiser on the principles of international law (by reason of its guilty origin and of the necessary consequences of this guilt to be visited upon the offended neutral), for whose hostile ravages the British Government is responsible. What courtesy, then does that government owe to a belligerent cruiser that thus practised fraud and violence upon its neutrality and exposed it to this odious responsibility? Why does the offending cruiser need notice that it will receive the treatment appropriate to its misconduct and to the interests and duty of the offended neutral. It is certainly aware of the defects of its origin, of the injury done to the neutral and of the responsibility entailed upon the neutral for the injury to the other belligerent. We apprehend that this objection of courtesy to the guilty cruiser that is set up as the only obstacle to the exercise of an admitted power, that this objection which maintains that a power just in itself, if executed without notice, thereby becomes an imposition and a fraud upon the offender because no denial of hospitality has been previously announced, is an objection which leaves the ravages of such a cruiser entirely at the responsibility of the neutral which has failed to intercept it.

DIRECT CONTROL [illegible] EXERCISED

It is said in the special argument of the learned counsel that no authority can be found for this exercise of direct sovereignty on the part of an offended neutral towards a cruiser of either a recognized or an unrecognized sovereignty. But this, after all comes only to this, that such an exercise of direct control over a cruiser on the part of an offended neutral without notice is not according to the common course of hospitality for public vessels, whether of a recognized sovereign or of a recognized belligerent. As to the right to exercise direct authority on the part of the displeased neutral to secure its rights against insult or intrusion on the part of a cruiser that has once offended its neutrality there is no doubt.

The argument that this direct control may be exercised by the displeased neutral, without the intervention of notice, when

THE GRAVITY AND NATURE OF THE OFFENCE

against neutrality on the part of the belligerent justify this measure of resentment and resistance, needs no instance and no authority for its support. In its nature it is a question wholly dependent upon circumstances.

THE VIOLATED NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Our proposition is that all of these cruisers drew their origin out of the violated neutrality of Great Britain, exposing that nation to accountability to the United States for their hostilities. Now to say that a nation thus situated is required by any principle of comity to extend a notice before exercising control over the offenders brought within its power seems to us to make justice and right in the gravest responsibilities yield to mere ceremonial politeness.

To meet however this claim on our part, it is insisted in this special argument that the equipment and outfit of a cruiser in a neutral port, if it goes out unarmed, though capable of becoming an instrument of offensive operations by the mere addition of armament, may be an illegal act as an offence against municipal law, but is not a violation of neutrality in the sense of being a hostile act, and does not put the offending cruiser in the position of having violated neutrality. That is but a recurrence to the subtle doctrine that the obligations of Great Britain in respect to the first rule of the treaty are not, by the terms of the treaty, made international obligations for the observance of which she is responsible under the law of nations, and for the permissive violation of which she is liable, as having allowed in the sense of the law of nations a hostile act to be perpetrated on her territory.

This distinction between

MERELY ILLEGAL ACT AND A HOSTILE ACT

which is a violation of neutrality is made, of course and depends wholly upon the distinction of the evasion of an unarmed ship of war being prohibited only by municipal law and not by the law of nations while the evasion of an armed ship is prohibited by the law of nations. This is a renewal of the debate between the two nations as to what the rule of the law of nations in this respect was, but this debate was finally closed by the treaty. And confessedly on every principle of reason the moment you stamp an act as a violation of neutrality you include it in the list of acts which by the law of nations are deemed hostile. Is there is no act that the law of nations prohibits within the neutral jurisdiction that is not in the nature of a hostile act, that is not in the nature of an act of war, that is not in the nature of an application by the offending belligerent of the neutral territory to the purposes of his war against the other belligerent. The law of nations prohibits it, the law of nations punishes it, the law of nations exacts indemnity for it only because it is a hostile act.

Now suppose it were debatable before the tribunal whether the emission of

A WAR SHIP WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF HER ARMAMENT

was a violation of the law of nations on the same reason and only on that reason it would be debatable whether it were a hostile act. If it were a hostile act it was a violation of the law of nations, if it were not a violation of the law of nations it was not so only because it was not a hostile act. When, therefore, the rules of the treaty settle that debate in favor of the construction claimed by the United States in its antecedent history and conduct, and determine that such an act is a violation of the law of nations, they determine that it is a hostile act. There is no escape from the general proposition that the law of nations condemns nothing done in a neutral territory unless it is done in the nature of a hostile act. And when you debate the question whether any given act within neutral jurisdiction is or is not forbidden by the law of nations, you debate the question whether it is a hostile act or not.

Now, it is said that this outfit without the addition of an armament is not a hostile act under the law of nations antecedent to this treaty. That is immaterial within the premises of the controversy before this tribunal.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN AGAIN

It is a hostile act against Great Britain which Great Britain——

Sir Alexander Cockburn—Do I understand you, Mr. Evarts, to say that such an act is a hostile act against Great Britain?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, a hostile violation of the neutrality of Great Britain which, if not repelled with due diligence, makes Great Britain responsible for it as a hostile act within its territory against the United States.

This argument of the eminent counsel concedes that if an armament is added to a vessel within the neutral territory it is a hostile act within that territory, it is a hostile expedition set forth from that territory. It is, therefore, a violation of the law of nations, and, if due diligence is not used to prevent it, it is an act for which Great Britain is responsible. If due diligence to prevent it be or be not used, it is an offence against the neutral nation by the belligerent which has consummated the act.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN SINNED

A neutral nation against the rights of which such an act has been committed—to wit, the illegally fitting out a war ship without armament (condemned by the law of nations as settled by this treaty), is under no obligation whatever of courtesy or comity to that cruiser. If, under such circumstances, Great Britain prefers courtesy and comity to the offending cruiser and its sponsors rather than justice and duty to the United States, she does it upon motives which satisfy her to continue her responsibility for that cruiser rather than terminate it. Great Britain has no authority to exercise comity and courtesy to these cruisers at the expense of the offended belligerent, the United States, whatever her motives may be. Undoubtedly the authorities conducting the rebellion would not have looked with equal favor upon Great Britain if she had terminated the career of these cruisers by seizing them or excluding them from her ports. That is a question between Great Britain and the belligerent that has violated her neutrality. Having the powers, having the right, the question of courtesy in giving notice was to be determined at the cost of Great Britain and not at the expense of the United States. But it ceases to be a question of courtesy when the notice has not been given at all, and when the choice has thus been made that these cruisers shall be permitted to continue their career unchecked.

Now on this question, whether the building of a vessel of this kind without the addition of armament is proscribed by the law of nations, and proscribed as a hostile act and as a violation of neutral territory (outside of the rules of the treaty) which is so much debated in this special argument, I ask attention to a few citations, most of which have been already referred to in the American case.

Hautefeuille, as cited upon page 170, says:—

> Le fait de construire un batiment de guerre pour le compte d'un belligerant ou de l'armer dans les etats neutres est une violation du territoire. * * * Il peut egalement reclamer le desarmement du batiment illegalement arme sur son territoire et meme le retenir s'il entre dans quelque lieu soumis a sa souverainete jusqu'a ce qu'il ait ete desarme.

Ortolan, as quoted on page 182 of the same case, passes upon this situation, which we are now discussing, as follows:—

> Nous nous rattacherons pour resoudre en droit des gens les difficultes que presente cette nouvelle situation a un principe universellement etabli qui se formule en ce peu de mots: inviolabilite du territoire neutre. Cette inviolabilite est un droit pour l'etat neutre, dont le territoire ne doit pas etre atteint par les faits de guerre, mais elle impose aussi a ce meme etat neutre une etroite obligation, celle de ne pas permettre, celle d'empecher activement au besoin l'emploi de ce territoire par une des parties ou au profit de l'une des parties belligerantes dans un but hostile a l'autre partie.

And this very question

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN AN ARMED VESSEL AND AN UNARMED VESSEL

was met by Lord Westbury in observations made by him, and which are quoted in the American case at page 185. He said:—

> There was one rule of conduct which undoubtedly civilized nations had agreed to observe, and it was that the territory of a neutral should not be the base of military operations by one of two belligerents against the other. In speaking of the base of operations, he must to a certain degree differ from the noble earl (Earl Russell). It was not a question whether armed ships had actually left our shores, but it was a question whether ships with a view to war had been built in our ports by one of two belligerents. They need not have been armed, but if they had been laid down and built with a view to warlike operations by one of two belligerents and this was knowingly permitted to be done by a neutral power it was unquestionably a breach of neutrality.

Chancellor Kent in a passage cited by the learned counsel with approval, speaking of the action of the United States as shown in the rules of President Washington's administration (which rules are also subsequently quoted with approval in this argument) says (Vol. I., page 122):—

> The government of the United States was warranted by the law and practice of nations in the declaration made in 1793 of the rules of neutrality which were particularly recognized as necessary to be observed by the belligerent powers in their intercourse with this country. These rules were that the original arming or equipping of vessels in our ports, by any of the powers at war for military service, was unlawful, and no such vessel was entitled to an asylum in our ports.

No vessel thus equipped

WAS ENTITLED TO AN ASYLUM

in the ports of the nation whose neutrality had been violated. The tribunal will not fail to observe that these principles were applied by President Washington to cruisers even of an independent nation, recognized as a sovereign. It was the cruisers of France that were under consideration. But the propositions of this special argument and the course actually pursued by Great Britain, in according its homage to their flag, placed these insurgent cruisers on a much higher and more inviolable position than it is possible to concede to cruisers of a recognized sovereign. In truth such treatment accorded to such cruisers is all the irresponsibility of pirates and all the sanctity of public ships of a recognized sovereignty. It accorded the irresponsibility of pirates because they were exempted from all control and there was no government behind them to be made responsible for them, to be resorted to for their correction or restraint and to meet the resentments of the offended neutrals in the shape of non-intercourse, of reprisals or of war.

HOW BELLIGERENT FRANCE WOULD HAVE ACTED.

The action of Great Britain under this doctrine of comity and notice as applied to the cruisers of this belligerency really exempted [illegible] from all responsibility whatever [illegible] could [illegible] Great Britain in violation of her neutrality [illegible] the neutrality of Great Britain [illegible] belligerent [illegible] without [illegible] followed finally by war? Why was not such recourse taken in respect to these cruisers to the power behind them? There was no power behind them.

AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

I ask, also, in this connection attention to Phillimore, pages [illegible] 404, and especially to a passage extracted from the case of the Santissima Trinidad, commenting upon the case of the Exchange, which last case is cited at considerable length in the argument of the eminent counsel. Now the Exchange settles nothing except that when the political authority of a government has recognized a sovereignty a Court will not exercise jurisdiction over the vessels, although sovereignty has not been conceded as well.

The only case in the history of our country in which the political authority was called upon to deal with a cruiser that had derived its origin in violation of our neutrality was the case of a public ship of France, the Cassius, originally Les Jumeaux. The legal report of this case is copied in full in the appendix of the British case. It never came to any other determination than that France, the recognized government of France, was the sponsor for the Cassius, and it was on that [illegible] shown to a sovereign as well as a public belligerent that the disposition of the case, exempting the vessel from judicial process, was made.

[illegible] BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—The vessel was restored.

Mr. EVARTS—But it was only after her character as a war vessel had ceased.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—It was the government of the United States by its executive power that directed the ship to be restored.

Mr. EVARTS—A detailed history of this case, legal and political, will be found in Volume VII of the American Appendix, pages 15 to 20, in Mr. Dana's valuable note.

It will thus be seen that the occasion for our government to determine its political or executive action never arose until after the determination of the judicial proceedings and until after the vessel had been thrown up by the French Minister, who abandoned her to the United States government, nor until after she was a worthless hulk.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—Am I not right in saying that the President of the executive government of the United States gave notice to the French Minister that the ship was at his disposal?

Mr. EVARTS—After it had been abandoned, after it had ceased to be a cruiser capable of hostilities and after the opportunity for its further hostilities had ceased.

Lord TENTERDEN—But the war still continued.

Mr. EVARTS—But I mean after the hostilities of that vessel came to an end.

And permit me to say that this condition of things between the United States and France during the administration of the first President Adams came substantially to a war between the two countries.

THE GEORGIA AND SHENANDOAH.

Now it is said that the application of this second clause of the first rule of the treaty and this demand that detention or exclusion shall be exercised in respect to cruisers on their subsequent visits to ports do not apply either to the Georgia or Shenandoah, because neither the Georgia nor the Shenandoah received their original outfit by violation of the territory of Great Britain, not even in the view of what would be such a violation taken by the United States. I understand that to be the position. I will not discuss the facts of the Georgia and Shenandoah any more than of any other vessel in this regard. If the Shenandoah and Georgia, in the conclusions that you shall arrive at upon the facts concerning their outfit, shall be pronounced in their original evasion not to involve culpability on the part of Great Britain and not to involve violation of Great Britain's territory on the part of either of these cruisers——

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Suppose, Mr. Evarts, that the departure was of such a nature as not to involve Great Britain in any culpability for want of due diligence, still there certainly is a violation of territory.

Mr. EVARTS—That is the point I was coming to, and of that I entertain no doubt.

You must find upon the facts that there was no evasion from the ports of Great Britain by either of those vessels under circumstances amounting to a violation of the neutrality of Great Britain (on the part of the vessels and on the part of those who set them forth), before you bring them into the situation where the resentment for a violation of neutrality which I have insisted upon, was not required to be exhibited.

I am not, however, here to discuss the questions of fact.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.

I will take up what is made the subject of the third chapter of the special argument, which has reference to coaling and the "base of naval operations and military supplies," as prohibited by the second rule of the treaty.

The question of "coaling" is one question considered simply under the law of hospitality or asylum to belligerent vessels in neutral ports and quite another considered, under given facts and circumstances, as an element in the prescribed use of neutral ports as "a base of naval operations."

At the outset of the discussion of this subject it is said that the British government dealt fairly and impartially in this matter of coaling with the vessels of the two belligerents and that the real complaint on the part of the United States is of the neutrality which Great Britain had chosen to assume for such impartial dealing between the two belligerents. If that were our complaint it is certainly out of place in this controversy, for we are dealing with the conduct of Great Britain in the situation produced by the Queen's proclamation and there is here no room for discussion of any grievance on the part of the United States from the public act of Great Britain in issuing that proclamation. But nothing in the conduct of the argument on our part justifies this suggestion of the eminent counsel.

THE QUESTION OF COALING.

On the subject of "coaling" it is said that it is not of itself, a supply of contraband of war or of military aid. Not of itself. The grounds and occasions on which we complain of coaling, and the question of fact whether it has been fairly dealt out as between the belligerents connect themselves with the larger subject (which is so fully discussed under this head by the eminent counsel) a topic of discussion of which coaling is merely a branch, that is to say the use of neutral ports and waters for coaling, victualling, repairs, supplies of sails, recruitment of men for navigation, &c. These may or may not be obnoxious to censure under the law of nations according as they have relation or not with facts and acts which, collectively, make up the use of the neutral ports and waters as "the bases of naval operations" by belligerents. Accordingly, the argument of the eminent counsel does not stop with so easy a disposition of the subject of coaling, but proceeds to discuss the whole question of base of operations—what it means, what it does not mean, the inconvenience of a loose extension of its meaning—the habit of the United States in dealing with the question both in acts of government and the practice of its cruisers—the understanding of other nations, giving the instances arising on the correspondence with Brazil on the subject of the Sumter, and produces as a result of this inquiry the conclusion that it was not the intention of the second rule of the treaty to limit the right of asylum.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

In regard to the special treatment of this subject of coaling provided by the regulations established by the British government in 1862, it is urged that they were voluntary regulations, that the essence of them was that they should be fairly administered between the parties, and that the rights of asylum or hospitality in this regard should not be exceeded. Now, this brings up the whole question, the use of neutral ports or waters as a "base of naval operations," which is proscribed by the second rule of the treaty.

You will observe that while the first rule applies itself wholly to the particular subject of the illegal outfit of a vessel which the neutral had reasonable ground to believe was to be employed to cruise, &c., or to the detention in port of a vessel that was in whole or in part adapted for war—while the injunction and duty of the first rule are thus limited, and the violation of it and the responsibility consequent upon such violation are restricted to these narrow subjects, the proscription of the second rule is as extensive as the general subject under the law of nations, of the use of ports and waters of the neutral as a basis of naval operations, or for the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or the recruitment of men.

What, then, is the doctrine of hospitality or asylum, and what is the doctrine which prohibits the use (under cover of asylum, under cover of hospitality or otherwise) of neutral ports and waters as bases of naval operations? It all rests upon the principle that, while a certain degree of protection or refuge, and a certain peaceful and innocent aid, under the stress to which maritime voyages are exposed, are not to be denied, and are not to be impeached as unlawful, yet anything that under its circumstances and in its character in the use of a port or of waters for naval operations, is proscribed, although it may take the guise, much more if it be an abuse, of the privilege of asylum or hospitality.

NEUTRALITY ON LAND AND AT SEA ALIKE.

There is no difference in principle, in morality, or in duty between neutrality on land and neutrality at sea. What then are the familiar rules of neutrality within the territory of a neutral, in respect to land warfare?

Whatever stress of the enemy, or misfortune, or cowardice, or seeking an advantage of refreshment, carries or drives one of the belligerents or any part of his forces over the frontier into the neutral territory, what is the duty of the neutral? It is to disarm the forces and send them into the interior till the war is over. There is to be no practising with this question of neutral territory. The refugees are not compelled by the neutral to face their enemy. They are not delivered up as prisoners of war, they are not surrendered to the immediate stress of war from which they sought refuge. But from the moment that they come within neutral territory they are to become non-combatants and they are to end their relations to the war. There are familiar examples of this in the recent history of Europe.

What is the doctrine of the law of nations in regard to asylum or refuge, or hospitality in reference to belligerents [illegible] during war? The words themselves sufficiently indicate it. The French equivalent of *relâche forcée* equally describes the only situation in which a neutral recognizes the right of asylum and refuge—not in the sense of shipwreck [illegible], but in the sense in which the circumstances of ordinary naval [illegible] capacity to keep the seas, for the purpose of the voyage and the maintenance of the cruise, render the resort of vessels to a port or ports suitable to and convenient for their navigation under actual and *bona fide* circumstances requiring refuge and asylum.

COMMERCIAL DEALING IN WAR MATERIALS.

There is another topic which needs to be adverted to before I apply the argument. I mean the distinction between commercial dealing in the [illegible] materials of war and the contribution of such uncombined material of war in the service of a belligerent in making up military and naval operations by the use of neutral territory as the base of those contributions. What are really commercial transactions in contraband of war are allowed by the practice of the United States and of England equally and are not understood to be proscribed as hostile acts by the law of nations, and it is agreed between the two countries that the second rule is not to be extended to embrace by any largeness of construction mere commercial transactions in contraband of war.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Then I understand you to concede that the private subject may deal commercially in what is contraband of war?

Mr. EVARTS—I will even go further than that and say that commercial dealings or transactions are not proscribed by the law of nations as violations of neutral territory because they are in contraband of war. Therefore I do not need to seek any aid in my present purpose of exhibiting the transactions [illegible] the second rule by these cruisers as using Great Britain as the base for their naval operations from any construction of that rule which would proscribe mere commercial dealing in what is understood to be contraband of war. Such is not the true sense of the article, nor does the law of nations proscribe this commercial dealing as a hostile act. But whenever the neutral ports, places and markets are really used as the bases of naval operations, when the circumstances show that resort and that relation and that direct and efficient contribution and that complicity and that origin and authorship which exhibit the belligerent [illegible] drawing military supplies for the purpose of his naval operations from neutral ports, that is a use by a belligerent of neutral ports and waters as a base of his naval operations, and is prohibited by the second rule of the treaty. Undoubtedly the inculpation of a neutral for permitting this use turns upon the question whether due diligence has been used to prevent it.

The argument upon the other side is that the

MEANING OF THE BASE OF OPERATIONS

as it has been understood in authorities relied upon by both nations does not permit the resort to such neutral ports and waters for the purpose of specific hostile acts but proceeds no further. The illustrative instances given by Lord Stowell or by Chancellor Kent in support of the rule are adduced as being the measure of the rule. These examples are of this nature:—A vessel cannot make an ambush for its [illegible] in neutral waters, cannot lie at the mouth of a neutral river to sally out to seize its prey, cannot lie within neutral waters and send its boats to make captures outside their limits. All these things are proscribed. But they are given as instances, not of flagrant but of incidental and limited abuse. They are the cases that the commentators cite to show that even casual, temporary and limited experiments of this kind are not allowed and that they are followed by all the definite consequences of an offence to neutrality and of displeasure to a neutral to—with the resort by such neutral Power to the necessary methods to punish and redress these violations of neutral territory.

Now let us see how we may by examples contrast the asylum or hospitality in matter of coal or similar contributions in aid of navigable capacity with the use of neutral ports as a base of naval operations.

QUESTIONS OF FACT.

I will not trespass upon a discussion of questions of fact. The facts are wholly within your judgment and are not embraced in the present argument. But take the coaling of the Nashville. The Nashville left Charleston under circumstances not in dispute, and I am not now considering whether Great Britain is or is not responsible in reference to that ship in any other matter than that of coaling, which I will immediately introduce to your attention.

THE NASHVILLE.

The Nashville having a project of a voyage from Charleston, her home port, to Great Britain, in the course of which she proposed to make such captures as might be intended, originally to carry out Mason and Slidell, but abandoned this last intention before sailing, as exposing these commissioners to unfavorable hazard from the blockading squadron. This was the project of her voyage, those the naval operations which she proposed to herself. How did she prepare within her own territory to execute that project of naval warfare? She relied substantially upon steam and in order to be sure of going over the bar under circumstances which might give the best chance of eluding the vigilance of the blockaders she took only two days' supply of coal, which would carry her to Bermuda. The coal was exhausted when she got there. She there took in 600 tons.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I believe, Mr. Evarts, that the figure six afterwards came down to five.

Mr. EVARTS—For the purpose of my present argument it is quite immaterial.

Mr. WAITE—It was subsequently proved to be 450 tons.

HOW SHE WAS COALED.

Mr. EVARTS—Very well. She had no coal and she took from 450 tons or more on board to execute the naval operations which she projected when she left Charleston and did not take the means to accomplish, but relied upon getting them in a neutral port to enable her to pursue her cruise. Now the doctrine of *relâche forcée*, or of refuge or of asylum or of hospitality, has nothing to do with a transaction of that kind. The vessel comes out of a port of safety, at home, with a supply from the resources of the belligerents that will only carry it to a neutral port, to take in there the means of accomplishing its projected naval operations. And no system of relief in distress or of allowing supply of the means of taking the seas for a voyage interrupted by the exhaustion of the resources originally provided, have anything to do with a case of this kind. It was a deliberate plan when the naval operation was meditated and concluded upon, to use the neutral port as a base of naval operations, which plan was carried out by the actual use of neutral territory as proposed.

THE ABUSE OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

Now we say, that if this tribunal upon the facts of that case, shall find that this neutral port of Bermuda was planned and used as the base of the naval operations, projected at the start of the vessel from Charleston, that that is the use of a neutral port as a base for naval operations. On what principle is it not? Is it true that the distance of the projected naval operation or its continuance, makes a difference in principle as to the resort to establish a base in neutral territory or to obtain supplies from such a base? Why, certainly not. Why, that would be to proscribe the slight and comparatively harmless abuses of neutral territory and to permit the bold, impudent and permanent application of neutral territory to belligerent operations. I will not delay any further upon this illustration.

THE CASE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Let us take next the case of the Shenandoah, separating it from any inquiries as to culpable escape or evasion from the original port of Liverpool. The project of the Shenandoah's voyage is known. It was formed within the Confederate territory. It was that the vessel should be armed and supplied, that she should make a circuit, passing round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, that she should put herself, on reaching the proper longitude, in a position to pursue her cruise to the Arctic Ocean, there to make a prey of the whaling fleet of the United States. To break up these whaling operations and destroy the fleet was planned under motives and for advantages which seemed to that belligerent to justify the expense and risk and perils of the undertaking. That is the naval operation, and all that was done inside the belligerent territory was to form the project of the naval operation and to communicate authority to execute it to the officers who were outside of that territory.

Now, either the Shenandoah, if she was to be obtained, prepared, armed, furnished and coaled for that extensive naval operation, was to have no base for it at all, or it was to find a base for it in neutral ports. It is not a phantom ship, and it must have a base. Accordingly, as matter of fact, all that went to make up the execution of that operation of maritime war was derived from the neutral ports of Great Britain. The ship was thence delivered and sallied forth——

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—But that was not known to the government.

Mr. EVARTS—I am now only showing that this occurred as matter of fact. The question whether it was known to, or permitted by, the government of Great Britain, as the Chief Justice suggests, is of an entirely different aspect, involving the considerations of due diligence to prevent.

THE SHIP EQUIPPED IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

The ship, then, was furnished from neutral ports and waters. It resorted to Madeira to await the arrival of the Laurel, which, by concert and employment in advance of the sailing of the Shenandoah, was to take the armament, munitions of war, officers and a part of the crew to complete the Shenandoah's fitness to take the seas as a ship of war to execute the naval project on which she originally sailed, and which were transferred from ship to ship at sea. The island of Madeira served only as a rendezvous for the two vessels, and if there had been occasion, as in fact there was not, might have furnished shelter from storms. Thus made a fighting ship from these neutral ports, as a base, and furnished from the same base with the complete material for the naval operation projected, the Shenandoah made captures, as without interruption of her main project she might, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and came to Melbourne, another British port, whence she was to take her last departure for her distant field of operations, the waters of the whaling fleet of the United States in the Arctic Ocean.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—I did not, Mr. Evarts, enter upon a treatment of each of the vessels.

Mr. EVARTS—I am only showing that this ship did use your ports for the purposes of its operations.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—But, Mr. Evarts, I only mentioned these vessels.

Mr. EVARTS—You discussed the question of base of naval operations.

There she obtained as matter of fact 450 tons of coal or something of that kind and forty men, and without both of these, as well as important repairs of her machinery, she could not have carried out the naval project on which she had started. The coal taken at Melbourne was sent by appointment from Liverpool and was there to complete her requirement. The naval operation would have failed if the vessel had not received the replenishment of power and resources at Melbourne as a base. Now this Shenandoah was able to sail sixteen knots an hour.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Do you mean to say sixteen knots an hour? That is faster than any vessel I have ever heard of.

Mr. EVARTS—Well, we will not dispute about the facts. There is no doubt, however, that it is so—she sailed on one occasion over three hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours.

Lord TENTERDEN—But this is not sixteen knots an hour.

Mr. EVARTS—I have not said that she had sailed twenty-four consecutive hours at the rate of sixteen knots. But she could sail sixteen knots an hour and she could only steam ten knots an hour. I have not invented this. Her [illegible] as stated in the proofs. Her steam power was not necessary to her navigation or her speed, however, except to provide against calms and give assurance of constancy of progress in adverse weather. Her great advantage, however, was in being

ONE OF THE FASTEST SAILING SHIPS EVER BUILT.

The great importance of her having abundance of coal at the contemplated scene of her naval operations was that she might capture these poor whalers, who understood those perilous seas, and if they could only get up steerageway, would be able to elude her.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN INSTRUCTED.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—What if she sailed sixteen knots an hour?

Mr. EVARTS—If the Chief Justice will mark the circumstances of Arctic navigation he will understand that by means of their knowledge of the ice and the region generally they could seek shelter by interposing barriers between themselves and their pursuer. They did, however, become her prey. But it was only when she found them becalmed. Now this case of the Shenandoah illustrates, by its career on a large scale, the project of a belligerent in maritime war, which sets forth a vessel and furnishes it complete for war, plans its naval operations and executes them, and all this from neutral ports and waters as the only base and as a sufficient one.

WHAT THE VESSEL DID AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne was the only port from which the Shenandoah received anything after its first supply from the home ports of Great Britain, and it finally accomplished the main operation of its naval warfare by means of the coaling and other refitment at Melbourne. Whether it could rely for the origin of its naval power and for the means of accomplishing its naval warfare upon the use of neutral ports and waters under the cover of commercial dealings in contraband of war, and under the cover of the privilege of asylum was the question which it proposed to itself and which it answered for itself. It is under the application of these principles that the case of the Shenandoah is supposed to be [illegible] violation of the law of nations which prohibits the use of ports and waters of a neutral as a base of naval operations. I do not propose to argue upon the facts of the case of the Shenandoah, but only to submit the principles on which they are to be considered.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I would like to ask you, Mr. Evarts, whether your proposition goes as far as this: that every time a belligerent steam vessel puts into a neutral port for the purpose of getting coal and then goes forward upon her further errand of war that there is a violation of neutral territory. I just want to draw your attention to this point. What I want to understand is what difference there is between the ship of one nation and the ships of another nation as regards this matter of coal. Would the principle of your argument apply to the vessels of other belligerents?

Mr. EVARTS—Of course it is to be applied to all belligerents, and when the case arises for complaint it is to be judged in view of all the facts and circumstances, whether it falls within the license of hospitality or whether it is a resort as to a base of operations—that is to say whether the whole transaction in all its features amount to a concerted and planned use.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Planned by whom?

Mr. EVARTS—Why, planned by the belligerent.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—A ship goes into a neutral port without intimating its purpose or disclosing whether it belongs to one belligerent or another.

Mr. EVARTS—Take the case of the Nashville.

Lord TENTERDEN—Take the Vanderbilt.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Well, let us take that case. She goes into a neutral port and wants coal for the purpose of going forth again on her mission of war. No question is asked. The ship, I grant you, comes with the object of getting coal for the purpose of going out on her errand of war, and in one sense uses neutral territory as a base. But the neutral knows nothing about the course of the vessel or its destination, except he takes it for granted it is a ship of war. How can he be said to allow the territory to be made the base of operations, except so far as applies to the ships of a belligerent?

Mr. EVARTS—It does apply, but I have not said that this alone rendered the neutral responsible. I have merely laid down the facts. The magnitude of the operations and the completeness of their relations to the base of supplies do not alter the application of principles. After all there is left, of course, the question of whether you have suffered or allowed these things or have used due diligence to prevent them, and upon the discussion of that subject I shall not trespass.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—But that is the very question.

Mr. EVARTS—But that question could not arise until it was determined whether the belligerent had as a matter of fact made the neutral port a base of operations. All that I have said has been intended to show that what was done by these cruisers did make the neutral ports a base just as much as if a shallop was stationed at the mouth of a neutral river and sent out a boat to commit hostilities. In either case the neutral is not responsible unless it has failed to exercise due diligence. But there is this further consequence carrying responsibility, that when the neutral does not know of such an act until after it has been committed it is its duty to resent it and to prevent its repetition and to deny hospitality to the vessels that have consummated it. Now these questions can certainly be kept distinct. If the fact is not known and if there is no want of due diligence then the neutral is not in fault. If the facts are afterwards known, then the cruiser that has committed the violation of neutrality is to be proscribed, to be denied hospitality, to be detained in port or excluded from port after notice, or without notice as the case may be.

The question then arises whether a nation, thus dealt with by a belligerent and having the power to stop the course of naval operations thus based, if it purposely omits so to do, does not make itself responsible for their continuance. I do not desire to be drawn into a discussion upon the facts which is not included in the range of the present argument. I, now, am simply endeavoring to show that the illustrations of Kent and Stowell taken from navigation and maritime war then prevailing do not furnish the rule or the limit of the responsibility of neutrals in respect of allowing such use of naval bases nor of circumstances which make up the prohibited uses of neutral ports for such bases.

I proceed to another branch of the subject.*

It is said that the concerted setting forth of the Laurel from the neutral port to carry the armament and the munitions of war, and the officers and the crew to be combined outside the neutral jurisdiction with the Shenandoah already issued from another port of the same neutral is only a dealing in contraband of war. I deny that such a transaction has any connection with dealing in contraband of war. It is a direct obtaining by a projected cruiser of its supply of armament, munitions and men and officers from a neutral port.

There may be no fault on the part of the neutral in not preventing it. That will depend on the question of "due diligence to prevent on reasonable ground to believe," &c. But the principle of contraband of war does not protect such a transaction and that is the only principle appealed to by the British government in the discussions of this matter to justify it. The facts of this vessel going out were known——

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Not until afterwards.

Mr. EVARTS—The law of nations was violated, your territory had been used as a matter of fact, we claim as the base of naval operations, and it was not a dealing in contraband of war. It was not a commercial transaction. It was a direct furnishing of a cruiser with armament from your port. It might as well have been accomplished within three miles of your coast. Yet, it is said this is no offence against your law.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I do not say that.

Mr. EVARTS—Unfortunately for the United States, through the whole war, we had quite other doctrine from those who laid down the law for Great Britain in these matters. Fortunately we have better doctrine here and now. But according to the law as administered in England such combinations of the materials of naval war could be made outside of her ports, by the direct action of the belligerent government deriving all the materials from her ports and planning thus to combine them outside.

HOW MR. EVARTS GIVES LAW.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—If that had been shown——

Mr. EVARTS—The proofs do show it and that the doctrine was that it was lawful and should not be interfered with.

I disclaim any desire or purpose of arguing upon the facts of particular vessels. I am merely laying down principles applicable to supposed facts. If the principles were conceded I would have no occasion to deal with questions of fact at all.

The learned Chief Justice has very satisfactorily—certainly to us—presently expressed certain legal opinions on this subject, but I must say that they were not entertained by the government of Great Britain and did not control its action.

I think that the

PROOFS BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL

can be easily referred to, to confirm the position I have taken as to the legal doctrine held in England in reference to this subject of the base of operations. In contradiction of that doctrine we now insist, as our government all through the war insisted, this is not dealing in contraband of war. It is using neutral territory as a base of operations. Whether there was or should be no responsibility for it because it was not known or could not be prevented is an entirely different question. But I undertake to say as matter of fact that the doctrine of the English law, during all these proceedings, was, that such projects and their execution as a contributory concurrence with the outfit of the principal cruisers for naval operations (such cases as those of the Laurel, the Alar, the Agrippina, the Bahama and similar vessels) were lawful and could not and should not be prevented.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I would be very much obliged if you will refer me to some authority for that.

Mr. EVARTS—I will. One of the arbitrators (Mr. Adams) from his knowledge of the course of the correspondence knows that I do not deceive myself in that respect. It is this contributory furnishing of armament and munitions and men which rendered the principal cruisers efficient instruments of all the mischief, and without which their existence from port would have been of little consequence, and [illegible] the expectation of which they never would have been planned.

I now refer to a paper that will show that I have [illegible] proposition as to the [illegible] of English law [illegible] the occurrence of these transactions.

In vol. III of American Appendix (p. [illegible]), in a report to the Board of Trade [illegible] the Commissioners of Customs, occurs this passage:—

> CUSTOM HOUSE, [illegible] September [illegible], 1862.
>
> [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] Mr. Hammond [illegible] with copies of [illegible] Foreign Enlistment [illegible] Consul [illegible] the Confederate States [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] COMMUNICATION.

From Lord [illegible] communication of this report to the American Minister it will be seen that the accepted opinion of the government was that such operations could not be interfered with, and therefore would not be interfered with. That may be a correct view of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain and hence the importance of reducing the obligations of a neutral nation to prevent violations of international law to some settled [illegible].

This was done by convention

BETWEEN THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES

and appears in the rules of the treaty. Under these rules is to be maintained the inculpation which we bring against Great Britain, and which I have now discussed because the subject is treated in the special argument to which I am replying. The instances of neutral default announced under the second rule are made penal by the law of nations. They are proscribed by the second rule. They are not protected as dealings in contraband of war. They are not protected under the right of asylum. They are uses of neutral ports and waters as bases of naval operations, and are not prohibited by the Foreign Enlistment act, and as the British executive government could not and would not prevent them and that was the limit of their duty under the Foreign Enlistment act, still we come here for judgment whether a nation is not responsible that deals thus in the contribution of military supplies, that suffers ship after ship to go on this errand, makes no effort to stop them, but on the contrary announces, as the result of the deliberation of the law officers, to the subordinate officials, to the Minister of the United States, to all the world, that these things are not prohibited by the law of Great Britain and cannot be prohibited by the executive government and therefore cannot and will not be stopped. That this was the doctrine of the English government will be seen from a letter dated the 2d of April, 1863, of Lord Russell, found in part, in Vol. II., American Appendix, p. 404, and in part in Vol. I., *ibid.*, p. [illegible]:—

> But the question really is has there been any act done in England to the contrary of the obligations of neutrality as recognized by Great Britain and the United States and capable of being made the subject of a criminal prosecution? I can only repeat that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, no such act is specified in the papers which you have submitted to me.
>
> * * * * *
>
> I, however, willingly assure you that in view of the statements contained in the intercepted correspondence Her Majesty's government have renewed the instructions already given to the Custom House authorities of the several British ports where ships of war may be constructed and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to various authorities with whom he is in communication to endeavor to discover and obtain legal evidence of any violation of the Foreign Enlistment act with a view to the strict enforcement of that statute whenever it can really be shown to be infringed.
>
> * * * * *
>
> It seems to be clear on the principle maintained in the cases that except on the ground of any proved violation of the Foreign Enlistment act Her Majesty's government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so-styled Confederate States, whether the subject of these dealings be money or contraband goods, or even ships adapted for warlike purposes.

These were instances in which complaints were made of these transactions and in which it was answered that the British government charged itself with no duty of due diligence, with no duty of remonstrance, with no duty of prevention or denunciation, but simply with municipal prosecutions for crimes against the Foreign Enlistment act.

What I have said of the Shenandoah distinguished her from the Florida and the Alabama and the Georgia only in the fact that from the beginning to the end of

THE SHENANDOAH'S CAREER

she had no port of any kind and had no base of any kind, except the ports of the single nation of Great Britain. But as to the Florida and the Alabama, one (the Alabama) was supplied by a tug or steamer, that took out her armament to Angra Bay, the place of her first resort, the other (the Florida) was supplied by a vessel sent out to Nassau to meet her, carrying all her armament and munitions of war, and which she took out in tow, transhipping her freight of war material outside the line of neutral waters.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ENGLAND AS A WITNESS.

That is called dealing in contraband not proscribed by the law of nations, not proscribed by any municipal law, and not involving any duty of Great Britain to intercept, to discourage or denounce it. That is confounding substance with form. But let me use the language of an Attorney General of England employed in the Parliamentary discussions which attended the enactment of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1819.

From this debate in Parliament it will be seen what the principal law adviser of the Crown then thought of carrying on war by "commercial transactions":—

> Such an enactment, he said, was required by every principle of justice, for which the state [illegible]. We will have nothing to do with the war waged between two separate Powers and the objects in opposition to it [illegible]. We will, however [illegible], surely the House would see the necessity of enacting some penal statutes to prevent them from doing so, unless, indeed, it was to be contended that the state and its subjects who composed that state might take distinct and opposite sides in the quarrel. He should now allude to the petitions which had that evening been presented to the House against the bill, and here he could not but observe that they had either totally misunderstood or else totally misrepresented its intended object. They had stated that it was calculated to check the commercial transactions and to injure the commercial interests of this country. If by the words "commercial interests" and "commercial transactions" were meant warlike adventures, he allowed that it would, but if it were intended to argue that it would diminish a fair and legal and pacific commerce, he must enter his protest against any such doctrines. Now, he maintained that as war was actually carried on against Spain by what the petitioners called commercial transactions it was the duty of the House to check and injure them as speedily as possible. (Note B American Argument, p. 50; Br. Ar. Appendix, p. 488.)

WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES CARRIED ON UNDER A SILLY PRETEXT.

War against the United States, maritime war, was carried on under cover of what was called right of asylum and commercial transactions in contraband of war. We are now under the law of nations, by virtue of this second rule, which says that the use of "ports and waters as the base of naval operations, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men" shall not be allowed, and if the facts of such dealing shall be found, and the proof of due diligence to prevent them shall not appear in the proofs, under that second rule all four of these cruisers must be condemned by the tribunal.

I do not pass, nor venture to pass in the present argument, upon the question whether there has been in this matter

A LACK OF DUE DILIGENCE.

In the discussion of my learned friend every one of these instances is regarded as a case not within the second rule, and as a simple dealing in contraband of war.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—I must be permitted to say that I have not felt myself at liberty to go into a discussion of individual cases.

Mr. EVARTS—The vessels are treated in the argument of the learned counsel.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER—There may be passages in reference to some of the principal topics which have been mentioned, but I have avoided entering upon any elaborate consideration of each particular vessel. There is no distinct enumeration of the vessels.

Mr. EVARTS—There is, so distinct as this, it is expressly stated that under the law neither the Georgia nor the Shenandoah, nor the subsidiary vessels that carried their armaments to the Georgia and Shenandoah, and to the Florida and Alabama, had, in so doing, committed a breach of neutrality.

THE SECOND RULE OF THE TREATY.

I am arguing now under the second rule. I have not felt that I was transcending the proper limits of this debate, because, in answer to the special argument of the eminent counsel, I have argued in this way. My own view as to the extension of the argument of the learned counsel in his discussion of what is called "due diligence" as a doctrine of the law of nations, would not have inclined me to expect so large a field of discussion as he covered. But, as I have admitted in my introductory remarks, the question of due diligence connects itself with the measure of duty and the manner in which it was performed, and I felt no difficulty in thinking that the line could not be very distinctly drawn.

I have undertaken to argue this question under a state of facts, which shows that a whole naval project is supplied, from the first outfit of the cruiser to the final end of the cruise, by means of this sort of connection with neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operations, and I have insisted that such naval operations are not excluded from the proscription of the second rule by what is claimed in the argument of the learned counsel as the doctrine of contraband of war and the doctrine of asylum.

Here a recess was taken and Mr. Evarts concluded for the day.

The Second Day's Argument.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

I was upon the point of the doctrine of the British government and its application, that that line is bearing upon the outfit of the contributory provisions of armament, munitions and men set forth in such vessels as the Bahama, the Alar and the Laurel. The correspondence is full of evidence that I was correct in my statement of the doctrine of the British government and of its action from beginning to end being controlled by that doctrine, and all the remonstrances of the United States were met by the answer that the law of nations, the Foreign Enlistment act, the duty of neutrality had nothing whatever to do with that subject, as it was simply dealing in contraband of war. The importance of this view of course and its immense influence in producing the present controversy between the two nations are obvious. For when mischief was wrought by the cooperating force of the two legal propositions—(1) that the unarmed cruiser was not a weapon of war, an instrument of war, and therefore was not to be interfered with as committing a violation of the law of nations, and (2) that the contributory provision by means of her supply ships of her armament, munitions and men to make her a complete instrument of naval hostilities was also not a violation of the law of nations but simply a commercial dealing in contraband. It was only under those combined circumstances that the cruiser ever came to be in the position of an instrument of offensive and defensive war and to be able to assume the commission prepared for her and which was thence to [illegible] from interference on the doctrine of [illegible] to sovereignty.

So [illegible] it will be found when we come to consider the observation of the eminent counsel on the subject of due diligence to which I shall have occasion soon to reply that the question whether these were

HOSTILE ACTIONS UNDER THE LAW OF NATIONS

was the turning point in the doctrine of the government of Great Britain and of its action as to whether it would intercept these enterprises by the exercise of executive power. The neutral government would intercept anything in the nature of a hostile act under the law of nations. The position was that these were no hostile acts separately and that no hostile act arose until these separate contributions were combined in the ports of Great Britain, that there was no footing otherwise for the obligation of the [illegible] of nations to establish it upon, that there was no remissness of duty on the part of the neutral in respect of [illegible], and finally that these operations were not violations of the Foreign Enlistment act. All this is shown by the whole correspondence and by the decisions of the municipal courts of England in regard to the only question passed upon at all, that of unarmed vessels, so far as they ever passed even upon that question.

It has seemed to be intimated by observations which the learned counsel has done me the honor to make during my present consideration of this topic that my argument has transcended the proper limit of reply to the special argument which the eminent counsel himself has made on these points. A reference to the text of that argument will, I think, satisfy this objection at once.

In the thirteenth section of

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF HIS ARGUMENT

he does me the honor to quote certain observations in our principal argument to which he proposes to reply. He quotes at page 17 of his argument as follows:—

> 2. From the great failure of Great Britain to use due diligence to prevent the violation of its neutrality in the matters within the jurisdiction of this tribunal [illegible] the executive [illegible] contributory provisions of armament, munitions and men which [illegible] of the United Kingdom [illegible] such powers [illegible] Powers [illegible] British ports [illegible] of warlike equipment and [illegible] maritime hostilities which they maintained.

The comment of the learned counsel upon this passage is found on the same page (17) of his argument as follows:—

> With respect to the second passage it is to be observed that it not only imputes as a want of due diligence the abstinence from the use of arbitrary power to supply a supposed deficiency of legal powers, but it assumes that the United States had a right by international law to request Great Britain to prevent the exportation from her territory of what are described as contributory provisions of arms, munitions and subsidiary aids of warlike equipment and supplies, though such elements of armament were uncombined and were not destined to be combined within British jurisdiction, but were exported from that territory under the conditions of ordinary exports of articles contraband of war. For such a pretension no warrant can be found either in international law or in any municipal law of Great Britain or in any one of the three rules contained in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

I respectfully submit therefore that in the observations I have had the honor to make upon this subject I can hardly be said to have exceeded the due limits of an argument in reply. I fail to find in what the eminent counsel here advances in behalf of his government any answer to my assertion that, during

THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE WAR,

a period when he as Solicitor General or as Attorney General of England was one of the law advisers of the government, the action of Great Britain was governed by the doctrine which I have stated. This was publicly announced, and it was so understood by the rebel agents, by the interests involved in these maritime hostilities, by the United States Minister, by the officials of the British government, by everybody who had to act or ask for action in the premises.

THE ALABAMA.

The first instance arising was of the vessel that carried out the armament and munitions for the Alabama, and the answer was as I read from the report of the Commissioners of Customs to the Board of Trade. This official paper stated that the Commissioners found nothing in that affair that touched the obligations of Great Britain. This was communicated to Mr. Adams and that thenceforth was the doctrine and action of the government of Great Britain.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT FRENCH PUBLICIST.

The view of an eminent publicist on this point as a question of international law may be seen from an extract found at page 177 of the case of the United States. M. Rolin Jaequemyns says:—

> Il nous semble que l'adoption d'une pareille proposition équivaudrait à l'indication d'un moyen facile d'éluder la règle qui déclare incompatible avec la neutralité d'un pays l'organisation sur son territoire d'expéditions militaires au service d'un des belligérants. Il suffira, s'il s'agit d'une entreprise maritime, de faire partir en deux ou trois fois les éléments qui la constituent, d'abord le vaisseau, puis les hommes, puis les armes, et si tous ces éléments ne se rejoignent que hors des eaux de la puissance neutre qui les a laissés partir la neutralité sera intacte. Nous pensons que cette interprétation de la loi internationale n'est ni raisonnable ni équitable.

It will be then, for the tribunal to decide what the law of nations is on this subject. If the tribunal shall assent to the principles which I have insisted upon, and shall find them to be embraced within the provisions of the three rules of this treaty, and that the facts in the case require the application of these principles, it stands admitted that Great Britain has not used and has refused to use any means whatever for the interruption of these contributory provisions of armament and munitions to the offending cruisers.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKING SHELTER IN MUNICIPAL LAW.

It is not for me to dispute the ruling of the eminent lawyers of Great Britain upon their Foreign Enlistment act, but for the life of me, I cannot see why the Alar and the Bahama and the Laurel when they sailed from the ports of England with no cargo whatever except the armament and munitions of war of one of these cruisers and with no errand and no employment except that of the rebel government, through its agents, to transport these armaments and munitions to the cruisers which awaited them, were not "transports" in the service of one of the belligerents within the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain. That, however, is a question of municipal law.

IT IS WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW THAT WE ARE DEALING NOW AND HERE.

The whole argument to escape the consequences which international law visits upon the neutral for its infractions, has been, that whatever was blameworthy was so only as an infraction of the municipal law of Great Britain. And when you come to transactions of the kind I am now discussing, as they were not deemed violations of the Foreign Enlistment act nor of international law, and as the powers of the government by force to intercept, through the exercise of prerogative, or otherwise, did not come into play, the argument is that there were no consequences whatever to result from these transactions. They were merely considered as commercial transactions in contraband of war.

But the moment it is held that these things were

FORBIDDEN BY THE LAW OF NATIONS,

then of course it is no answer to say, you cannot indict anybody for them under the law of Great Britain. Nor does the law of nations having laid down a duty and established its violation as a crime, furnish no means of redressing the injury or of correcting or punishing the evil. What course does it sanction when neutral territory is violated by taking prizes within it? When the prize comes within the jurisdiction of the neutral he is authorized to take it from the offending belligerent by force and release it. What course does it sanction when a cruiser has been armed within neutral territory? When the vessel comes within the jurisdiction of the neutral he is authorized to disarm it.

THE CRUISERS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISARMED.

Now, our proposition is that these cruisers, thus deriving their force for war by these outfits of tenders with their armament and munitions and men, when brought before the British jurisdiction, should have been disarmed because they had been armed, in the sense of the law of nations, by using as a base of their maritime hostilities, or their maritime fitting for hostilities, the ports and waters of this neutral state.

Why, what would be thought of a cruiser of the United States lying off the port of Liverpool, or the port of Ushant, in France, and awaiting there the arrival of a tender coming from Liverpool, or from Southampton, by prearrangement, with an augmentation of her battery and the supply of her fighting crew? Would it, because the vessel had not entered the port of Southampton or the port of Liverpool, be less a violation of the law of nations which prohibited the augmentation of the force of a fighting vessel of any belligerent from the contributions of the ports of the neutral?

The

FOURTH CHAPTER OF THIS SPECIAL ARGUMENT

is occupied, as I have already suggested, with the consideration of the true interpretation of the rules of the treaty under general [illegible] criticism, and under the light which should be thrown upon their interpretation by the doctrines and practices of nations. I respectfully submit, however, that the only really useful instruction that should be sought, or can be applied in aid of your interpretation of these rules, if their interpretation needs any aid, is to be drawn from the situation of the parties and the elements of the controversy between them for the settlement and composition of which these rules were framed and this tribunal was created to investigate the facts and to apply the rules to them in its award.

THE MEANING OF THE TREATY.

The whole ground of this controversy is expressed in the firmest and most distinct manner by the statesmen on both sides who had charge of the negotiations between the two countries, and who could not misunderstand what were the situation and field of debate for application to which the high contracting parties framed these rules. And what were they? Why, primarily it was this very question of the various forms of contributory aid from the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain by which the Confederate Navy had been made, by which it was armed, by which it was supplied, by which it was kept on foot, by which, without any base within the belligerent territory, it maintained a maritime war.

GLADSTONE AND EARL RUSSELL.

Anterior to the negotiation which produced the treaty there is this public declaration made by Mr. Gladstone and cited on page 21 of the Case of the United States:—"There is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy."

Here is the speech of Lord Russell on the 26th of April, also cited on the same page:—"It has been usual for a Power carrying on war upon the seas to possess ports of its own in which vessels are built, equipped and fitted and from which they issue, to which they bring their prizes, and in which those prizes, when brought before a court, are either condemned or restored. But it so happens that in this conflict the Confederate States have no ports except those of the Mersey and of the Clyde, from which they fit out ships to cruise against the federals, and having no port to which to bring their prizes, they are obliged to burn them on the high seas."

There is furthermore the declaration of Mr. Fish, made as Secretary of State in his celebrated despatch of the 25th of September, 1869, in which he distinctly proposes to the British government, in regard to the claim of the United States in this controversy, that the rebel counsels have made Great Britain the arsenal, the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates.

That was the controversy between the two countries for the solution of which the rules of this treaty and the deliberations of this tribunal were to be called into action, and they are intended to cover and discover all the forms in which this use of Great Britain for the means and the opportunities of keeping on foot the [illegible]

MARITIME HOSTILITIES WAS EXERCISED.

The first rule covers all questions of the outfit of the cruisers themselves. The second rule covers all the means by which the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain were used as bases for the rebel maritime operations of these cruisers, and for the provision, the renewal or the augmentation of their force of armament, munitions and men. Both nations so agreed. The eminent counsel for the British government in the special argument to which I am now replying also agrees that the second rule, under which the present discussion arises, is conformed to the pre-existing law of nations.

RETROACTIVE EFFECT OF THESE RULES.

We find, however, in this chapter of the special argument, another introduction of the retroactive effect, as it is called, of these rules, as a reason why their interpretation should be different from what might otherwise be insisted upon. This is but a reappearance of what I have already exposed as a vice in the argument, viz.:—that these rules, in respect to the very subject for which they were framed, do not mean the same thing as they are to mean hereafter, when new situations arise for their application. Special methods of criticism, artificial limits of application are resorted to, to disparage or distort them, as binding and authoritative rules in regard

TO THE PAST CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Why, you might as well tear the treaty in pieces, as to introduce and insist upon any proposition, whether of interpretation or of application, which results in the demand that the very controversy for which they were framed is not really to be governed by the rules of the treaty.

The concluding observations of this chapter, that the invitation to other Powers to adopt these rules is binding upon them, contained in the treaty, should discourage a forced and exaggerated construction of them, I assent to, not so much upon the motive suggested, as upon the principle that a forced and exaggerated construction should not be resorted to upon either side, upon any motive whatever.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE OTHER SIDE.

I now come to the more general chapter in the argument of the learned counsel, the first chapter, which presents under forty-three sections a very extensive and very comprehensive and, certainly, a very able criticism upon the main argument of the United States upon "due diligence," and upon the duties in regard to which due diligence was required and in regard to the means for the performance of those duties and the application of this due diligence, possessed by Great Britain. Certainly these form a very material portion of the argument of the United States and that argument, as I have said, has been subjected to a very extensive criticism. Referring the tribunal to our argument itself as furnishing, at least, what we suppose to be a clear and intelligible view of our propositions, of the grounds upon which they rest, of the reasoning which supports them, of the authority which sustain them, of their applicability and of the result which they lead to—the inculpation of Great Britain in the matters now under judgment, we shall yet think it right to pass under review a few of the general topics which are considered in this discussion of "due diligence."

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER DISSECTED.

The sections from seven to sixteen (the earlier sections having been already considered) are occupied with a discussion of what are supposed to be the views of the American argument on the subject of prerogative or executive power, as distinguished from the ordinary administration of authority through the instrumentality of courts of justice and their procedure. Although we may not pretend to have as accurate views of constitutional questions pertaining to the nation of Great Britain or to the general principles of her common law, or of the effect of her statutory regulations and of her judicial decisions as

THE EMINENT COUNSEL OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY,

yet I think it will be found that the criticisms upon our arguments in these respects are not by any means sound. It is, of course, a matter of the least possible consequence to us, in any position which we occupy, either as a nation before this tribunal or as lawyers in our argument, whether or not the sum of the obligations of Great Britain in this behalf, under the law of nations, was referred for its execution to this or that authority under its constitution or to this or that official action under its administration. One object of our argument has been to show that if the sum of these obligations was not performed, it was a matter of but little importance to us or to this tribunal where, in the distribution of administrative duty, or where, in the constitutional disposition of authority, the defect either of power or in the due exercise of power was found to be the guilty cause of the result. Yet strangely enough when, in a certain section of our argument, that is laid down as one proposition, we are accused by the learned counsel of a *petitio principii*, of begging the question, that the sum of her obligations was not performed by Great Britain.

THE LIMIT OF PREROGATIVE.

With regard to prerogative the learned counsel seems to think that the existence of the supposed executive powers under the British constitution, and which our argument has assigned to the prerogative of the Crown, savors of arbitrary or despotic power. We have no occasion to go into the history of the prerogative of the British Crown, or to consider through what modifications it has reached its present condition. When a free nation like Great Britain assigns certain functions to be executed by the Crown there does not seem to be any danger to its liberties from that distribution of authority when we remember that Parliament has full power to arrange, modify or curtail the prerogative at its pleasure, and when every instrument of the Crown, in the exercise of the prerogative, is subject to impeachment for its abuse.

The prerogative is trusted under the British constitution with all the international intercourse of peace and war, with all the duties and responsibilities of changing peace to war, or war to peace, and also in regard to all the international obligations and responsibilities which grow out of a declared or actual situation of neutrality when hostilities are pending between other nations. Of that general proposition there seems to be no dispute. But it is alleged that there is a strange confusion of ideas in our minds and in our argument in not drawing the distinction between what is thus properly ascribable to extra territoriality or *ad extra* administration, what deals with outward relations and what has to do with persons and property within the Kingdom. This prerogative, it is insisted, gives no power over persons and property within the Kingdom of Great Britain; and it is further insisted that the Foreign Enlistment act was the whole measure of the authority of the government, and the whole measure, therefore, of its duty within the Kingdom. It is said the government had no power by prerogative to make that a crime in the Kingdom which is not a crime by the law, or of punishing a crime in any other manner than through the courts of justice. This, of course, is

SOUND AS WELL AS FAMILIAR LAW.

But the interesting question is, whether the nation is supplied with adequate legislation, if that is to furnish the only means for the exercise of international duty. If it is not so supplied that is a fault as between the two nations; if it is so supplied, and the powers are not properly exercised, that is equally a fault as between the two nations. The course of the American argument is to show that, either on the one or the other of the horns of this dilemma, the actual conduct of the British government must be impugned.

SUBTLE ARGUMENT WILL NOT EXCUSE ENGLAND.

We are instructed in this special argument as to what, in the opinion of the eminent counsel, belongs to prerogative and what to judicial action under the statute, but we find no limitation of what is in the power of Parliament, or in the power of administration, if adequate parliamentary provision be made for its exercise. But all this course of argument, ingenious, subtle and intricate as it is, finally brings the eminent counsel around to this point that by the common law of England within the realm there is power in the Crown to use all the executive authority of the nation, civil and military, to prevent a hostile act towards another nation within that territory. That is but another name for prerogative, there is no statute on that subject and no writ from any Court can issue to accomplish that object.

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*In connection with this discussion I ask attention to the course taken by the government of Brazil in resentment and punishment of the incidental violation of its neutrality by the Florida (within the neutral waters) and by the Shenandoah by her commander violating the Consular seal of Brazil on board one of the Shenandoah's prizes. In both instances the offending cruisers were perpetually excluded from the ports of the Empire and the exclusion embraced any other cruiser that should be commanded by the captain of the Shenandoah.

The treatment of the Rappahannock by the French government, which detained her in port till the close of the war, is well worthy of attention. The transaction is detailed in the App. Am. Counter Case, pp. 917-940.

THE OLD CONTROVERSY.

If this is undoubtedly part of the common law of England, as the learned counsel states, the argument here turns upon nothing else but the old controversy between us, whether these acts were in the nature of hostile acts under the condemnation of the law of nations as such, that ought to have been intercepted by the exercise of prerogative or by the power of the Crown at common law, whichever you choose to call it. The object of all the discussion of the learned counsel is continually to bring it back to the point that within the Kingdom of Great Britain the Foreign Enlistment act was the sole authority for action and prevention and if these vessels were reasonably proceeded against under the requirements of administrative duty in enforcing the Foreign Enlistment act as against persons and property for confiscation or for punishment that was all that was necessary or proper.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Am I to understand you as a lawyer to say that it was competent for the authorities at the port whence such a vessel escaped to order out troops and command them to fire?

Mr. EVARTS—That will depend upon the question whether that was the only way to compel her to an observance.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I put the question to you in the concrete.

Mr. EVARTS—That would draw me to another subject, viz.:—a discussion of the facts. But I will say that it depends upon whether the act she is engaged in committing comes within the category of hostile acts.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—But taking this case and laying aside the question of due diligence. The vessel is going out of the Mersey. Do you, as a lawyer, think she should be fired upon?

Mr. EVARTS—Under proper circumstances, yes.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—But I put the circumstances.

Mr. EVARTS—You must give me the attending circumstances that show such an act of force is necessary to secure the execution of the public authority. You do not put in the element that this is the only way to bring such a vessel to. If you add that element then I say yes.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—She is going out of the port. They know she is trying to escape from the port. Do you, I again ask—do you, as a lawyer, say that it would be competent for the authorities without a warrant, simply because this is a violation of the law, to fire on that vessel?

Mr. EVARTS—Certainly, after the usual preliminaries of hailing her, and firing across her bows, to bring her to. Finally, if she insists on proceeding on her way and thus raises the issue of escape from the government or forcible arrest by the government, you are to fire into her. It becomes a question whether the government is to surrender to the ship or the ship to the government. Of course the lawfulness of this action depends upon the question whether the act committed is under the law of nations a violation of the neutrality of the territory, and a hostile act, as it is conceded throughout this argument, the evasion of an armed ship would be.

In section sixteen of this argument you will find the statement of the learned counsel on this subject of the executive powers of the British Government in this behalf:—

> It is impossible too pointedly to deny the truth of this assumption or too pointedly to state that if any military or naval expedition or any other act or [illegible] of war against the United States in the true and proper sense of these words had been attempted within British territory it would not have been necessary for the British government either to suspend the Habeas Corpus act or to rely on the Foreign Enlistment act in order to enable it to intercept and prevent by force such expeditions or such acts or operations of war. The whole civil police and the whole naval and military forces of the British Crown would have been lawfully available to the executive government, by the common law of the realm, for the prevention of such proceedings.

This is the law of England, as understood by the eminent counsel who has presented this argument. Given the facts that make

THE EVASION FROM THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL

of the vessel proposed a violation of the law of nations—because it is a hostile act against the United States and exposes Great Britain to responsibility for the violation of neutrality—then the situation has arisen, in the failure of civil means, the failure of remonstrance, of arrest and of bringing to, for firing into the vessel. For certainly if we have authority to stop we are not to have that authority met and frustrated by the persistence of violent resistance to it.

THE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

It certainly makes very little difference to us whether this authority of the executive to use all its forces for the actual prevention of the occurrence of these hostile transactions within the realm is lodged in what he calls the common law of Great Britain or is found, as we suppose, in the prerogative of the Crown. Nor do I understand this argument throughout to quarrel with the proposition that an armed ship that should undertake to proceed out of the port of Liverpool would be exposed to the exercise of that power, and, of course, if the proper circumstances arose, even to the extent to which it has been pushed in answer to the questions put to me by one of the members of the tribunal. For if the Queen is to use all her power to prevent a hostile act, and if an armed vessel is in its evasion of a port, committing a hostile act that Power can be exerted to the point of firing into such vessel if necessary, as well as of merely exerting the slightest touch if that proves sufficient to accomplish the object.

PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE POWERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sections 17 to 25 are occupied with a discussion concerning the preventive powers and punitive powers under the legislation of Great Britain as compared with that of the United States. While there is here a denial that the British government ever put itself upon a necessary confinement to the punitive powers of that act, or that that act contains no preventive power, or that it contains not so much as the act of the United States, still, after all I find no progress made beyond this, that the preventive powers thus relied upon and thus asserted, as having origin under, and by virtue of the act are confined to the prevention that springs out of the ability to punish or out of the mode in which the power to punish is exercised.

Nor will the text of

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT

furnish any evidence that it provides any power for the prevention by law of the evasion of such a vessel, except in the form of prosecution for confiscation which is one of the modes of punishment. And when this Foreign Enlistment act was passed in 1819, it was thus left unaccompanied by any executive power of interception and prevention for the reason as shown in the debates that this interceptive and preventive power resided in the prerogative of the Crown, and could be exercised by it. This will be seen from the debates which we have appended in note B to our argument.

In comparing that law with the preceding act passed in 1818 by the American government the debates in Parliament give as the reason for the lodgement of this preventive power in the executive of the United States by the act of Congress, and for its not being necessary to lodge a

SIMILAR PREVENTIVE POWER IN THE BRITISH CROWN

that there was no prerogative in America while there was in Great Britain.

To be sure, when one of the punishments provided by law is a proceeding in rem for

CONFISCATION OF THE VESSELS,

if you serve your process at a time and under circumstances to prevent a departure of the vessel on its illegal errand you do effect a detention. But that is all. The trouble with that detention is that it is only a detention of process to bring to [illegible] a question of private right, a confiscation of the ship which is to be governed by all the rules of law and evidence which are incidental upon the exercise of authority by the Crown in taking away the property of the subject. The United States wanted simple justice.

It never was of any practical importance to the United States whether the British government confiscated a ship or imprisoned the offenders, except so far as this might minister to the feelings and sympathy of that nation. All we wished was that the government should prevent these vessels from going out. It was not a question with us whether they punished this or that man or insisted upon this or that confiscation, provided the interception of the cruisers was effected. When, therefore, we claimed under the Foreign Enlistment act or otherwise, that these vessels should be seized and detained, one of the forms of punitive recourse under that act would have operated a detention, if applied at

THE PROPER TIME AND UNDER THE PROPER CIRCUMSTANCES.

Confiscation had its place whenever the vessel was in the power of the government, but it was only by interception of the enterprise that we were to be benefited. That interception by some means or other, we had a right to, and if your law, if your constitution, had so arranged matters that it could not be had, except upon the ordinary process, the ordinary motives, the ordinary evidence and the ordinary duty by which confiscation of private property was obtained, and that provision was not adequate to our rights, then our argument is that your law needed improvement.

ARMED AND UNARMED VESSELS.

But it is said that nothing in the conduct of Great Britain, of practical importance to the United States, turned upon the question whether the British law, the Foreign Enlistment act, was applicable only to an armed vessel, or was applicable to a vessel that should go out merely prepared to take its armament. How is it that nothing turned upon that question? It is so said because, as the learned counsel contends, the government adopted the construction that the statute did embrace the case of a vessel unarmed. But take the case of

THE ALABAMA OR THE FLORIDA

for an illustration, and see how this pretension is justified by the facts. What occasioned the debates of administrative officers? What raised the difficulties and doubts of custom house and other officials, except that the vessel was not armed, when as regards both of these vessels the Executive government had given orders that they should be watched? Watched! Watched, indeed! as they were until they went out. They were put under the eye of a watching supervision to have it known whether an armament went on board, in order that then they might be reported and, it may be, intercepted. The whole administrative question of the practical application of authority by the British government in our aid for the interception of these vessels turned upon the circumstance of whether the vessel was armed or was not armed. Under the administration of that question they went out without armaments, not wishing to be stopped, and by prearrangement, took their armaments from tenders that subsequently brought them—which also could not be stopped.

WHEN VESSELS SHOULD BE SEIZED BY A NEUTRAL.

Certain observations of Baron Bramwell are quoted by the learned counsel in this connection, which are useful to us as illustrating the turning point in the question as to armed and unarmed vessels. They are to this effect, and exhibit the British doctrine:—

A vessel fitted to receive her armament and armed is a vessel that should be stopped under an international duty. This amounts to an act of proximate hostility which a neutral is bound to arrest. Baron Bramwell held that the emission of a vessel armed is undoubtedly a hostile expedition within the meaning of the law of nations. But a vessel fitted to receive her armament in the neutral port and sent out of that port by the belligerent only in that condition, he held is not an enterprise in violation of the law of nations and is not a hostile expedition in the sense of that law. By consequence, Baron Bramwell argued nothing in such an enterprise of a belligerent from a neutral port calls for the exercise of authority on the part of the neutral, either by law or by executive interference, and until the armament gets on board there is nothing to bring the case within the province of international proscription and

OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It was then, he argues, only a question for Great Britain whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act caught such such a vessel, and the only question for the British government was towards the United States—have they done their duty to themselves in the enforcement of the municipal policy which involves a question of international responsibility to the United States? We insist, therefore, that so far from nothing practical turning upon this distinction all the doubts and difficulties turn upon it, especially in connection with the ancillary proposition that these vessels could be supplied by means of such tenders with armaments without any accountability for the complete hostile expedition.

BRITISH LAW IN 1819 AND 1870.

It is said that we can draw no argument as to the deficiencies of their [illegible] act from the improved provisions of their new act of 1870. Why not? When we say that your act of 1819 was not adequate to the situation and that if you had any prerogative to apply at all, its defects you should have supplied them, by act of Parliament—that you should have furnished by legislation the means for the performance of a duty which required you to prevent the commission of the acts which we complain of—it is certainly competent for us to resort to the fact that when our war was over, from the need the movements were made towards the amendment of your law, and that, when the late

WAR ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

opened your new act was immediately passed containing all the present provisions of practical executive interception of such illegal enterprises—it is I say competent for us to refer to all this as a strong as well as fair argument to show that, even in the opinion of the British Parliament, the old law was not adequate to the performance of the international duties of Great Britain to the United States.

Sections twenty-seven to thirty of the special argument are occupied with a discussion of that part of our argument which alleges a want of due diligence, the entire failure of Great Britain to have an active, efficacious and spontaneous investigation, scrutiny, report and interceptive prevention of enterprises of this kind. Well, the comments upon this are of two kinds. First, concerning the question, under a somewhat prolonged discussion of facts, whether the government did or did not do this, that, or the other thing,* and then concerning the more general question as to whether the rules of this treaty call upon this tribunal to inquire into any such deficiency of diligence which was not applicable to the case of a vessel respecting which the British government had reasonable ground to believe that a violation of the law was meditated.

Our answer to this latter question is that the rules together, in their true construction require the application of due diligence (particularly under the special emphasis of the third rule) to prevent the occurrence of any of the infractions of the law of nations proscribed by the rules.

There are two propositions in these rules. Certain things are assigned as violations of the law of nations and as involving a duty on the part of a neutral government to prevent them, and besides in and towards preventing them it is

ITS DUTY TO USE DUE DILIGENCE.

In regard to every class of alleged infractions of these rules there comes to be an inquiry, first whether in the circumstances and facts which are assigned, the alleged infractions are a violation of any of the duties under the law of nations as prescribed by those rules. If not, they are dismissed from your consideration. But if they are so found, then these rules by their own vigor become applicable to the situation, and then comes the inquiry whether Great Britain did in fact use due diligence to prevent the proscribed infractions. It is under the sections now under review that the learned counsel suggests whether it is supposed that this general requirement of the use of due diligence by Great Britain is intended to cover the cases of vessels like the

SHENANDOAH AND THE GEORGIA

(which, it is alleged, the British government had no reasonable ground to believe were meditating or preparing an evasion of the laws or a violation of the duties of Great Britain) or the cases of these tenders that supplied the Georgia and the Shenandoah and the Florida and the Alabama, with their armaments and munitions of war—it is under these sections that this discussion arises. The answer on our part to this suggestion is, that the general means of diligence to keep the government informed of facts and enable it to judge whether there was 'reasonable ground to believe' in any given case, and thus enable it to be prepared to intercept the illegal enterprise are required in cases that the rules proscribe as infractions of neutrality.

I will agree that under the first clause of the first rule the duty is applied to a vessel concerning which the government 'shall have reasonable ground to believe,' &c. Under the second clause of the first rule the phrase is omitted and the question of 'reasonable ground to believe' forms only an element in the more general question of 'due diligence.' Under the second rule also the whole subject of the use of the neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operation is open and if there has been a defect of diligence in providing the officers of Great Britain with the means of knowledge and the means of action to prevent such use of its ports and waters as a base of operations why then, Great Britain is at fault in not having used due diligence to

PREVENT SUCH USE OF ITS PORTS AND WATERS.

That is our argument and it seems to us it is a sound argument. It is very strange if it is not, and if the duty of a government to use due diligence to prevent its ports and waters from being used as a base of naval operations does not include the use of due diligence to ascertain whether they were being or were to be so used.

ENGLAND'S GROSS FAULT.

It was a fault not to use due diligence to prevent the ports and waters of Great Britain from being used as a base of naval operations or for the [illegible] of force or the recruitment of men, and to admit that it was a fault in any case not to act where the government had cause to believe that there was to be a violation of law, and yet to claim that it was no fault for the government to be guilty of negligence in not procuring intelligence and information which might give a reasonable ground to believe, seems to me absurd.

FALSE REASONING EXPOSED.

This indeed would be to stamp the lesser negligence of not applying due diligence in a particular case, when there was 'reasonable ground to believe,' as a fault entailing responsibility upon a neutral government, and to excuse the same government for the systematic want of due diligence which through indifference to duty and voluntary ignorance did not allow itself to be put in a position to judge whether the ground of belief was reasonable or whether there was any ground at all for its action. The lesser fault rates at the same or greater responsibility is imputable to the greater fault.

The sections of the special argument of the learned counsel, which are occupied with a comparison between the practical efficiency of the American and of the English acts and in which the propositions of our argument in this regard are questioned and commented upon, will be replied to by my learned associate Mr. Cushing in an argument which he will present to the tribunal. It is enough for me to repeat here the observation of our argument, that the true measure of the vigor of an act is

ITS JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION AND ITS PRACTICAL EXECUTION.

We do not intend to allow ourselves to be involved in discussions as to the propriety of this or that construction of the English act which reduced its power. The question with us is, what were the practical interpretation and exercise of the powers of that act, as compared with the practical interpretation and exercise of the powers of the Neutrality act of the United States?

The propositions of our argument seem to us untouched by any of the criticisms which the learned counsel has applied to them. We, rightly or wrongly, have interpreted our act, from its first enactment to the present time, as giving authority to the Executive of the United States to intercept by direct exercise of power all these prohibited enterprises at any stage at which he can lay his hands upon them, for the purpose of their prevention. The correspondence produced in our proofs, showing the action of the Executive government on all the occasions in which this statute has been required to be enforced, will indicate that, whether it has been successful or not in the execution of the duty the government has recognized the duty, the Executive has undertaken it and all the subordinates have had their attention called to it in the sense and to the end of prevention. All subordinates have, as well, always been stimulated to the duty of keeping the Executive from time to time fully and promptly supplied with information to secure the efficient execution of the law, and it is not improper, perhaps, for me to observe that my learned associate

MR. CUSHING, AND MYSELF

having been called upon to execute this statute in the office of Attorney General of the United States, we can bear testimony to its vigor and its efficiency in the every day action of the government. It is submitted to and not questioned, and produces its effect. Whether the government of the United States possessing that power under and by authority of the statute has always been successful or not, or has always used due diligence in its exercise, and whether it is accountable to this or that nation for a faulty execution of its duties of neutrality, are questions which this tribunal cannot dispose of and they are only remotely collateral to any discussions properly before the arbitrators.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—If you are arguing now upon that point, Mr. Evarts, explain this to me. By the last English act of 1870 the Secretary of State has power under certain circumstances to order a vessel to be seized and then it is provided that the owner of such vessel may make claim, &c., which the court shall as soon as possible consider. I want to ask you what under your act of 1818, which gives power to the President to seize, under similar circumstances would be the course of proceedings in such a case? How would the owner be able to know whether his vessel was or was liable to seizure and confiscation? How would he get his vessel back again according to your form of procedure?

Mr. EVARTS—I take it for granted that the detention which the President might authorize, or cause to be made, would not be an indefinite detention by the terms of the act, however, that exercise of the executive power is not necessarily terminated by a judicial application of any kind.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Do you mean to say that the ship shall remain in the hands of the government?

Mr. EVARTS—If the party chooses so to leave it without satisfactory explanation. The President interposes in the discharge of a public duty to prevent the commission of an act in violation of neutrality, which he believes to be illegal. On representation to him by the aggrieved party he will release the vessel if he finds reason. If he does not so release then the vessel remains subject to the continued exercise of executive control under the same motives that first induced it.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Would not the President in the ordinary practice of things direct that the matter should be submitted to judicial determination?

Mr. EVARTS—This executive interception carries no confiscation. It merely detains the vessel and the owner can apply to have it released giving an explanation of the matter. But the Executive may say, I am not satisfied with your explanation, if you have nothing else to say I will keep your vessel, or he may send it to the courts to enforce its confiscation.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Which does he practically do?

Mr. EVARTS—He practically, when not satisfied to release it, usually sends it to the court because the situation admits of that disposition of it. Under the act of the United States there is the same actual interception by the Executive which your act of 1870——

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—Under our act the Executive has no discretion, it must send it to the courts.

Mr. EVARTS—Under our act we trust the Executive for a proper exercise of the official authority entrusted to him.

In the American case some instances of the exercise of this power on a very considerable scale will be found (page [illegible] of the French translation), the documents explaining these transactions are collected at length in the Appendix to the American counter case.

Sections 38 to 41 of the special argument call in question our position as to *onus probandi*. It is said that we improperly undertake to shift, generally, the burden of proof and require Great Britain to discharge itself from liability by affirmative proof, in all cases where we charge that the act done is within the obligation of the three rules. This criticism is enforced by reference to a case arising in the public action of the United States under the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT.

I will spend but a few words here. The propositions of our argument are easily understood upon that point. They come to this that, whenever the United States, by its proofs have brought the case in hand to this stage that the acts which are complained of, the action and the result which have arisen from it are violations of the requirements of the law of nations as laid down in the three rules and this action has taken place within the jurisdiction of Great Britain (so that the principal fact of accountability within the nation is established) then, on the ordinary principle that the affirmative is to be taken up by that party which needs its exercise, the proof of 'due diligence' is to be supplied by Great Britain. How is a foreigner outside of the government, uninformed of its conduct, having no access to its deliberations or the movements of the government, to supply the proof of the want of due diligence? We repose then upon the ordinary principles of forensic and judicial reasoning. When the act complained of is at the fault of the nation, having been done within its jurisdiction and is a violation of the law of nations, for which there is an accountability provided by these three rules, the point of determination whether due diligence has been exercised by the authorities of the country to prevent it, or it has happened in spite of the exercise of due diligence—the burden of the proof of 'due diligence' is upon the party charged with its exercise.

Let us look at the

CASE OF THE ELIZABETH,

which is quoted in section 41. It is a long quotation, and I will read, therefore, only the concluding part. It will be found on page [illegible] of the French translation of the special argument. The question was as to the burden of proof under the obligation that had been assumed by the United States:—

> The promise was conditional. We will restore in all those cases of complaint where it shall be established by sufficient testimony that the facts are true which form the basis of our promise—that is, that the property claimed belongs to British subjects, that it was taken either within the line of jurisdictional protection, or if on the high seas then by some vessel illegally armed in our ports, and that the property so taken has been brought within our ports. By whom were these facts to be proved? According to every principle of reason, justice or equity it belongs to him who claims the benefit of a promise to prove that he is the person in whose favor or under the circumstances in which the promise was intended to operate.

THE UNITED STATES PROVES ITS CASE.

A careful perusal of this passage is sufficient to show that the facts here insisted upon as necessary to be proved by the claimant are precisely equivalent to the facts which the United States are called upon to prove in this case. These facts as I have before stated bring the circumstances of the claim to the point where it appears that the responsibility for the injury rests upon Great Britain unless due diligence was used by the government to prevent the mischievous conduct of the subjects or residents of that Kingdom which has produced the injuries complained of. In the absence of this due diligence on the part of that government the apparent responsibility rests undisturbed by the exculpation which the presence of due diligence will furnish. The party needing the benefit of this proof upon every principle of sound reason must furnish it. This is all we have insisted upon in the matter of the burden of proof.

In conclusion of the first chapter of this special argument the eminent counsel [illegible] takes up the Terceira affair and insists that if Great Britain in a particular situation for the exercise of its duties of neutrality, took extraordinary measures it does not prove that the government were under obligations to take the same measures in every similar or comparable situation.

We recalled to the Terceira affair for the purpose of showing that the Crown by its prerogative possessed authority for the interception of enterprises originating within the Kingdom for the violation of neutrality. The question, whether the executive will use it, is in its discretion. The power we prove, and in the discussions in both houses of Parliament it was not denied in any quarter that the power existed to the extent that we call for its exercise within British jurisdiction. The question in controversy then was (although a great majority of both Houses voted against the resolutions condemning the action of the government) whether in the waters of Portugal or upon the seas, the government could, with strong hand, seize or punish vessels which had violated the neutrality of Great Britain by a hostile though unarmed expedition from its ports. The resolutions in both Houses of Parliament received the support of only a small minority. Mr. Phillimore, however, says the learned counsel, expresses the opinion in his valuable work that the minority were right.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN—I confess I always thought so myself.

Mr. EVARTS—But the point now and here in discussion is what were the powers of the Crown within the limits of British jurisdiction and it is not necessary to consider who were right or who were wrong in the divisions in Parliament. What all agreed in was that the fault charged upon the government was the invasion of the territorial rights of another nation.

But we cited the Terceira affair for the additional purpose of showing the actual exercise of the power in question by the Crown in that case. This was important to us in our argument, as justly giving support to the imputation that the powers of the government were not diligently exercised during the American Rebellion in our behalf. Where there is a will there is a way, and diligence means the use of all the faculties necessary and suitable to the accomplishment of the proposed end.

THE PERORATION.

Now, in conclusion, it must be apparent that the great interest, both in regard to the important controversy between the high contracting parties and in regard to the principles of the law of nations to be here established turns upon your award. That award is to settle two great questions whether the acts which form the subject of the accusation and the defence are shown to be acts that are proscribed by the law of nations, as expressed in the three rules of the treaty. You cannot alter the nature of the case between the two nations, as shown by the proofs. The facts being indisputably established in the proofs, you are then to pass upon the question whether the outfit of these tenders, to carry forward the armament of the hostile expedition to be joined to it outside of Great Britain, is according to the law of nations or not.

When you pass upon the question whether this is a violation of the second rule, you pass upon the question, under the law of nations whether an obligation of a neutral not to allow a hostile expedition to go forth from its ports can be evaded by having it sent forth in pieces and having the combination made outside its waters. You cannot decide in this case, and between these parties without establishing by your award as a general proposition to the law of nations proscribing such hostile expeditions, may be wholly evaded, wholly set at nought by this equivocation and fraud practised upon it, that this can be done not by surprise—for anything can be done by surprise—but that it can be done openly and of right. These methods of combination outside of the neutral territory may be resorted to for the violation of the obligations of neutrality and yet the neutral nation, knowingly suffering and permitting it, is free from responsibility! This certainly is a great question.

If, as we must anticipate, you decide that these things are proscribed by the law of nations the next question is, 'Was due diligence' used by Great Britain to prevent them?

THE JUDGMENT REQUIRED.

The measure of diligence actually used by Great Britain, the ill consequence to the United States from a failure on the part of Great Britain to use a greater and better measure of diligence are evident to all the world. Your judgment then upon the second question, is to pronounce whether that measure of diligence which was used and is known to have been used and which produced no other result than the maintenance, for four years, of a maritime war upon no other base than that furnished from the ports and waters of a neutral territory is the measure of 'due diligence' to prevent such use of neutral territory which is required by the three rules of the Treaty of Washington for the exculpation of Great Britain.

ARGUMENT OF GENERAL CUSHING.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE TRIBUNAL—We are approaching, I hope the end of these long debates. The two governments have presented their cases and counter cases supported by voluminous documents. They have also presented their respective arguments, the whole conforming to the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington (articles 4 and 5). Thus have the regular debates prescribed by the treaty been closed. But now, by request of one of the honorable arbitrators the tribunal has required of England explanations upon certain fixed points, viz:—

1. The question of 'due diligence' treated in a general way.
2. The special question as to what has been the effect of the commissions held by the different Confederate war vessels which have entered into British ports.
3. The special question as to the supply of coal awarded to Confederate vessels in British ports.

The counsel of Great Britain has employed this opportunity to discuss the points proposed and to comment upon the arguments of the United States. I do not complain of this but I state the fact. We, the counsel of the United States accept the situation such as it is, for we have no desire to occupy any longer the attention of the tribunal. My two colleagues have just amply discussed the second and the third points. They have scarcely left me anything to say with regard to the first point. Indeed, there only devolves upon me the task of resuming the question and adding a few special observations. I venture to address the tribunal in French, in order to economize its valuable time and to arrive as soon as possible at the conclusion of the debates. With this view I willingly sacrifice all pretensions to oratory. I try to make myself understood, that is all I aspire to.

THE QUESTION OF DUE DILIGENCE.

It now behooves me to speak of the question of "due diligence" in a general way. What is the meaning of this sentence? Does the tribunal ask a professor's lesson as to what constitutes "due diligence?" I think not. Such a discussion would be perfectly useless for the following reasons:—

1. The theory of this question has already been discussed in a fulsome manner. Great Britain has discussed it three times in its case as well as in its defence and she has taken fully eleven months to reflect upon it and to accumulate arguments and quotations for the instruction of the tribunal. We, in the name of the United States have not lavished so many words, but we have said all we desire to bring to the knowledge of the honorable arbitrators.

2. The two parties have agreed that the theory of the question does no longer merit their attention. We therefore shall not retrace our steps and discuss anew questions which have already been completely exhausted and even recognized as inopportune by the two parties.

3. I do not recognize any other "due diligence" than that of the treaty. The counsel of Great Britain attempts to establish rules of 'due diligence' outside of the treaty. It is too late to enter into this. After the progress which the tribunal has already made in its work it is no longer worth while to re-embark upon these breakers. We shall maintain

THE EXPLICIT WORDS OF THE TREATY,

which subordinate the common law to the stipulation of the three rules—a stipulation which expressly applies "due diligence" to the special cases treated in these rules. For this last reason I refuse to follow the counsel of Great Britain into the discussion of the question as to the difference if there exists any according to common law, between the duty of neutrals with regard to vessels armed during the war and their duty regarding vessels equipped for the war and not yet armed. The treaty decides this question in a definite manner. It suffices to draw attention to the first rule contained in the treaty:—

> A neutral government is bound:
>
> 1. To use all due diligence to prevent a vessel in the limits of its jurisdiction from being enabled to go to sea from being armed or equipped when that government has sufficient reason to think that that vessel is intended for cruising or for committing acts of war against a Power with which it is at peace. That government shall also use due diligence to prevent a vessel intended for cruising, or for committing acts of war from leaving the limits of its jurisdiction in case she should have been wholly, or partly—fitted out for warlike purposes.

THE THREE FIRST CLAUSES.

Let us note the three first clauses:—

"To prevent a vessel from being enabled to go to sea" (this is without any reason omitted from the English translation), 'from being armed, and 'from being equipped.'"

Let us also note the following two equally clear clauses of the rule:—"A vessel intended for cruising or for committing acts of war," or 'A vessel specially fitted out, be it wholly or partly, for warlike uses.'"

In looking at these clauses so clearly and definitely laid down to which the 'due diligence' of the treaty ought to be applied and in considering the manifest uselessness of further discussion outside of the three rules it might well be suspected that the counsel of Great Britain had the intention to make a convenient preface to the remarks which follow and to weaken if possible the force of the words expressed by Sir Robert Phillimore and Sir Roundell Palmer quoted in the argument of the United States.

SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE

We have quoted from Sir Robert Phillimore's commentaries of International Right the following passages:—

> There remains a question of the greatest importance—I am [illegible] the responsibility of the State with regard to the acts of its citizens—which includes the duty of a neutral to prevent armaments and war vessels from leaving its ports for the service of a belligerent, although the armament may have been furnished [illegible] the vessel built and equipped against its orders. * * * It is a maxim of common law that in all that concerns foreign governments the will of the subject shall be in conformity with that of the sovereign. It is also a maxim that every State has the right to expect from the other the fulfilment of international obligations without regard to what may be the manner or the means it possesses in order to enforce them. The act of a single citizen or a small number of citizens shall not without evident proof be imputed to the government of which they are the subjects. A government can by knowledge and toleration as well as by direct permission, become responsible for the acts of its subjects whom it does not prevent from committing damages to a foreign State. A government is presumed to be able to prevent its subjects within the limits of its territory from violating international obligation. A State is *prima facie* responsible for all that is done within its territory, for it must be presumed to be able to punish the offences committed within its territory. A political body is consequently responsible for such acts of individuals which are acts of hostility premeditated against a nation with which the government of these individuals declares that it entertains friendly or neutral relations.

MILITARY OR NAVAL EXPEDITION?

Now the counsel of Great Britain asserts that all those expressions of Sir Robert Phillimore are only meant to apply to the case of a vessel armed in war, or to that of a military and not naval expedition.

I deny the possibility of this distinction. It has no foundation in the words of the author. I appeal on this to the opinion of the honorable arbitrators. But, even supposing that this distinction be well founded, it would not justify the conclusions of the counsel of Great Britain, because the principles laid down by Sir Robert Phillimore have a general application and include all possible cases. Let us take any kind of duty of 'due diligence' to be used on the part of a neutral government towards a belligerent government, and even in such a case Sir Robert Phillimore informs us in what manner and in conformity with what principles the neutral government must act. It must fulfil its international obligations 'without regard to what may be the municipal means it possesses to enforce them.' Moreover "a government may by knowledge and toleration as well as by direct permission, become responsible for its subjects whom it does not prevent from committing damages to a foreign State." Such is the argument on the subject of 'due diligence' treated in a general way, which the counsel of the United States have always maintained and which Great Britain has always opposed in her case and her defence. Now the duty incumbent upon Great Britain is defined by the three rules, and we have the right to consider the general maxims of Sir Robert Phillimore by the light of these rules. And this is what we have done in our argument.

THE LAIRD RAMS.

But let us see what the counsel of Great Britain will say concerning a quotation which we have made from Sir Roundell Palmer's speech on the Laird rams." I draw the attention of the tribunal to the very words of this speech:—

> I do not hesitate," says Sir Roundell Palmer, "to say boldly and in the face of the whole country that the government has detained them on its own responsibility. An investigation was made which, however, has not yet left on the mind of the government strong reasons to believe that it will be possible to affirm that those vessels were intended for an illegal purpose and that if they left the country the law would be violated and great injury caused to a friendly Power. The government has not seized those vessels, it has done nothing to seize them or to stop them but on its own responsibility it has notified the parties interested that the law shall not be eluded until the investigations commenced shall have been terminated and until the government shall know whether the investigation will establish sufficient reasons to authorize or not the departure of the vessels. If any other great crime or infraction were about to be committed would it be possible to doubt that the government was not justified in taking measures to prevent any person whose conduct was under investigation from [illegible] until that investigation shall have been terminated? In our hand every one we know that the ordinary step is to go before a magistrate. Information is taken to justify the sending of the criminal to prison to await his trial. In the interval the prisoner is several times taken before the police magistrate. But such a course cannot be pursued in the case of the seizure of a vessel of this kind. The law does not give us the means. And consequently it is thus that the government was obliged to act on its own responsibility and to declare that what had taken place in the case of the Alabama shall not happen again in the case of these vessels, and that they shall not leave the Mersey to join the navy of the belligerent Power contrary to our laws as long as the pending investigation shall not have led to a decision enabling the government to judge whether these vessels were really intended for an offensive purpose. The government has decided to pursue the investigation until it has reached a legitimate conclusion. [illegible] it may be seen if these vessels [illegible] for the Confederates. In the meantime it has not permitted that the law be violated by the sudden departure of the vessels from the river. It is possible to bring the case before the government before the Chamber but the government has acted in a true sense of its duty to itself, to Her Majesty and to the United States, our allies, to all other nations with which Her Majesty is in friendly relations and with any of which questions of this kind may hereafter arise. The sentiment of this duty has convinced it that this is a question not to be lightly treated. It is a question with all importance. It is however really an attempt to elude the laws of the Kingdom, it was the duty of the government to employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels intended for the attack of a friendly power.

SIR ROUNDELL EULOGIZED.

The sentiments expressed in this speech do honor to the man and the statesman. Here at least can be recognized the language of an enlightened conscience and of a *juris consult* up to the height of his great duty instead of the excuses and weaknesses which fill the correspondence of Lord Russell. Every word of this memorable speech is worthy of consideration. Here it was the government which has acted on its own responsibility and detained the suspicious vessels. It was the government which has notified the parties interested that the law shall not be eluded and that the vessels shall not leave the Mersey until after the investigation had proved whether or not those vessels were intended for the Confederates. It was the government which was bound to act in deciding that what had taken place in the case of the Alabama (and I add *par parenthèse* in the case of the Florida) shall not be renewed in the case of these vessels, and the government has acted under a serious sense of its duty to itself, to Her Majesty to the United States and to all other nations with which Her Majesty has relations of friendship and alliance as with the United States.

Let us remember that, according to the advice of Sir Roundell Palmer the government had undertaken a regular prosecution against the Alexandra and the Pampero. And it was the government which acted prompted by the sense of its duty toward the United States.

WHAT A CONTRAST

with what it did not do relative to the Alabama and the Florida! The government had thrown upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Dudley all blame with regard to the Alabama and the Florida. Refusing to act on its responsibility, it had disdainfully asked the United States to act on their responsibility. It crossed its arms while shameless rogues deceived it as to the owners and the destination of these vessels. There was no preliminary investigation, no initiative on the part of the government but absolute refusal to act otherwise than by a legal prosecution, and that due to the initiative of the United States.

Well then, what has the government done, acting of its own accord and under its own responsibility, in the case of the rams? Has it undertaken a legal prosecution? Has it seized the vessels? Has it stopped them? Has it acted on testimony sufficient to justify a seizure—testimony which was demanded of Mr. Adams and Mr. Dudley with regard to the Florida and the Alabama? No, none of these precautions were taken, but the government ordered an investigation similar to that which Mr. Adams requested it to make in the case of the Florida, and has detained the rams to await the result of the investigation. In order to employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels intended for the attack of a friendly Power."

Such is the 'due diligence' of the rules of the treaty:—

"To employ all possible means to ascertain the truth and to prevent the evasion of vessels."

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT USED DUE DILIGENCE.

In order, therefore, to establish the absolute evidence that the English government had not used 'due diligence' in the case of the Florida and in that of the Alabama it suffices to note what that government has obstinately refused, or certainly neglected to do, concerning these vessels, and what it has done of its own accord concerning the rams. The comparison necessarily leads to a conclusion which is against Great Britain. And Sir Hugh Cairns was perfectly right in saying on that occasion:—"Either the government must acknowledge that what it has done in the case of the rams was not constitutional, or it ought to have acted in the same manner with regard to the rams." Sir Roundell Palmer affirms that those vessels had not been seized but detained. He repeats this declaration. In another speech, it is true, in speaking of the Alexandra he says that the government thought it its duty to seize that vessel according to the regulations imposed by the Customs laws. But such was not the proceeding taken with regard to the rams for they were not seized at all they were simply detained. But detained how? It is clearly shown that they were detained by a notice on the part of the government to the builders and pretended owners, no doubt with the corresponding orders sent to the officers of the customs.

The counsel of Great Britain affirms loudly and positively that the means adopted on the responsibility of the government—that is, by the spontaneous motion of the Ministers of the Crown—were perfectly legal and constitutional. We the counsel of the United States are happy to be in that respect of the same opinion. But this 'due diligence' was not practised with regard to the Florida and the Alabama. The consequence is inevitable.

In the extract from the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer on the subject of the Alexandra, I find a sentence which strikes my attention. It says:—'You cannot stop her by going to the magistrate. It is necessary that it should be done on the responsibility of the government.'

How? It is necessary that it should be done under the responsibility of the government! Then the customs officers there have either played upon Mr. Dudley, or else wittingly deceived him in recommending him to commence judicial proceedings on his own responsibility upon him Dudley. When also Lord Russell demanded the proofs from Mr. Adams the latter was undoubtedly right in answering that he had neither the power nor the means to inaugurate judicial proceedings in England. The government then, has totally failed in its duty of observing due diligence in the cases of the Alabama and Florida.

THE POWERS OF THE ENGLISH CROWN.

The counsel on behalf of Great Britain attempts to answer the arguments of the United States relative to the powers of the Crown by loud declamation, by speaking of arbitrariness and the violation of the laws and constitution of England.

Let us consider these points. Whether England possesses the means of hindering the belligerent enterprise of unauthorized individuals within her territorial jurisdiction or whether she does not possess them. We cannot avoid this dilemma.

If she possesses and does not exercise them she fails in the 'due diligence' of the treaty.

If she does not possess them because of the fetters she has permitted her jurists to impose upon her and if from this cause she has arrived at the point of abdicating her national sovereignty she still fails in the 'due diligence' of the treaty. As Vattel has well said:—

> If a sovereign who can retain his subjects within the rules of justice and peace allows them to maltreat a nation either in its body or its members he does no less wrong to the entire nation than if he maltreated them himself.

As says Phillimore:—'Every State has a right to expect from another the accomplishment of international obligations, without regard to what municipal means he may possess for compelling them to be observed.'

Such is the recognized common law. The counsel of Great Britain admits it.

The counsel seems to pretend that what is done by any government outside of the provisions of a written law is arbitrary. I understand this idea in speaking of a government really constitutional, such as Italy, Brazil, Switzerland and the United States. In these countries the functionaries of the executive—king, emperor, president or whatever their title may be—and the functionaries of the legislative have each their duties and their powers marked out in advance by a written national pact. There, when the government acts, it acts in conformity with the pact, the constitution and by the agency of functionaries specially designated by the constitution. But where is the constitution of England to be found? Everybody knows that what in England is called "the constitution" is nothing but a collation of legislative acts, customs, usages and recognized traditions. For the executive administration there is the Crown, represented by its responsible Ministers, who, in these later times, have arrogated to themselves the title of "government." There is the Parliament, which makes laws and controls the Ministers, and, through them, the Crown; there are the tribunals, which interpret the written laws and which also interpret the customs, the usages, the traditions having the force of laws, and as for public opinion there are the London newspapers.

Now the Ministers in their capacity derived from the Crown and Parliament, declare war, conclude treaties, reorganize new States, control and direct the exterior relations of the Kingdom. Is that arbitrariness? I deny it. It is the law which has established itself by tradition, precisely as has been established Parliament and the privileges of the Peers. But the act of declaration of war by the crown or the conclusion of a treaty profoundly disturbs individual interests. Among the least of its effects would be to impose obstacles to the departure of merchant vessels from the ports of the Kingdom. Still in this controversy, we are invited to believe that it would be arbitrary to cause to be detained provisionally a merchant vessel for the purpose of a simple inquiry into the legality of its equipment and its destination.

The power of Parliament—that is arbitrary. For a Parliament intended to be all powerful, which can drive away and even judge a King, to introduce a new dynasty, and to abolish hereditary right and all its legislative and judicial privileges, to change the religion of the State, to confiscate the goods of the Church and to take away from the Crown the administration of the country—is not that the reign of an arbitrary power?

But up till now Parliament has not taken away from the Crown—that is to say, from the Ministers—the direction of foreign affairs. It may arrogate to itself a part of that direction as has been done in other constitutional countries, but as to arrogating to its use such a thing entirely that would be difficult in the actual state of Europe.

[illegible]

I honor England. The foundation and even the form of the institutions of the United States are borrowed from the mother country. We are what we are because we are of British race, language, religion, genius, character and education. I have studied England as she is at home and in her colonies, in her establishments beyond the sea and, above all in her magnificent Indian Empire. She is rich, great, powerful as a State, not, as I think, because of the subjection of her Ministers to the minute and daily criticism of the House of Commons but in spite of it. As I remember was said once by the late Lord Palmerston: 'That is not the strong side—it is rather the weak side of her government.' We see it for that matter, in this controversy. It is not worth while then to refuse to the Crown the necessary preventive powers for the peace of the Kingdom—not even in the case of acts of neutrality—in presence of the recognized omnipotence—that is to say of the absolute and arbitrary sway of Parliament of which the real force tends each day to concentrate itself more and more in the hands of Commons.

Such a constitution has had [illegible] continues to rule, thanks above all to the good sense of the English people, to its wholesome respect for its traditions, to its special genius for government, to its indomitable national pride, and to the elasticity of its political forms—an elasticity which permits the reception and the placing in the governing class all who, no matter whence, within the limits of the Empire stand out conspicuously by reason of their eminent ability.

A POLITICAL [illegible]

This liberty and order find themselves conciliated. Its liberty as well as order demand that the public peace should not be troubled by the intrigues and the mercenary interests of individuals, for the want of a little repressive power not being confided to the hands of the Crown.

Parliament in its omnipotence would have been fully able to remedy the defects of the municipal law if it had wished to do so. It has done so since then. But it has not done so in season, and it is that which constitutes a failure of the 'due diligence' of the treaty.

America on the other hand has done so several times in good season in the interest of its friendly relations with Great Britain.

THE RUSSIAN VESSELS.

The counsel cites and approves the opinion of the English judges in Fortescue's Reports. They were of opinion 'that the Crown had not the power, according to the laws to forbid the construction of ships of war or vessels of great power, for the use of strangers in one of the dominions of Her Majesty' (p. 16).

Two judges had given this opinion in 1713, other judges (we are not told how many) gave the same opinion in 1721. Vessels were constructed for Russia, and in opposition to the remonstrances of Sweden.

In 1713 there was open war between Russia and Sweden. That was four years before the battle of Pultowa. Charles XII had taken refuge in Turkey, and the Sultan tried in vain to persuade him that he ought to return to his own dominions.

The Elector of Hanover, having become King of England had just taken part in the plunder of Charles XII. Russia had conquered Finland.

In 1714 the Russians burned and destroyed the Swedish fleet before the Island of Aland. If it is true that the Czar had had vessels made in England it is beyond question that these vessels contributed to the victory of Aland.

And now for the end. In 1713 the interests of the Elector of Hanover made him favor, or at least not to hinder, the policy of the Czar, and the opinions of the two judges then were opinions without any weight whatever.

As to the opinion of 1721, the wind had then changed. England favored Sweden, the peace of Neustadt had not been concluded, and the construction of vessels of war for the service of the Czar was no longer in conflict with the common law of Europe.

THE POWER OF THE CROWN.

Let us return to the question of the power of the Crown. Were these war vessels or not war vessels that were constructed for the Czar? History is not explicit upon that point. In the first case, there would have been, in 1713, a manifest violation of the common law. Then there is ground to believe that these vessels were not war vessels.

The Report says 'of the dominions of His Majesty.' What dominions? England? I doubt about that.

But suppose that from 1713 to the law of 1819 there should not have been in England any law, any coercive power capable of hindering in her ports the construction, equipment and expedition of vessels of war destined to fight against a friendly State and ally of England!

Then, during that great eighteenth century, and during we know not how many previous ages, England lived in a state of complete impotence to maintain its own sovereignty and to protect its friends against the attacks of foreigners, who made of her territory a base for belligerent operations.

I do not believe, and I shall never believe, that such could have been the national impotence of England, and I do not understand how any one could wish to push the exaggeration of private liberty to the point of annihilating all national sovereignty and of making of England the involuntary accomplice of all the maritime wars of Europe.

Therefore I cut from the question the reputed opinions of Fortescue. It is not for me to penetrate that mystery, but assuredly there is a mystery there and I beg the arbitrators to consult carefully the numerous contrary opinions assembled in the note (B) annexed to the argument of the United States.

THE LAWS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The case of Great Britain had affirmed that the United States and Great Britain are the only two countries which have municipal laws proper to ensure the observance of neutrality. In reply to that assertion we have cited and commented upon the laws of several foreign countries and the observations of lawyers of those countries and these citations show that such laws exist in Europe and America.

The counsel contests this proposition in drawing attention to the brevity of the laws of the greater part of these foreign countries and to the imperfect appreciation of a Netherlands statesman without examining the text of these laws and the comments upon them of national lawyers, which establish their true character.

In this the counsel forgets the characteristic quality of all the laws of these countries—I mean their comparative brevity when placed side by side with the laws of Great Britain and of its imitator, the United States.

In all the laws entitled 'of neutrality,' in whatever country they may exist, there are two capital objects: first, to defend the national territory against any entanglement with foreigners, and, secondly to hinder individuals whether natives or aliens from committing on their own individual authority acts of foreign hostility in the national territory calculated to expose the State to a declaration of war or to reprisals from another State.

Such are the provisions of the various codes, as for example those of France, Italy, the Low Countries, Portugal, Spain and Belgium.

WHY SOME CODES DO NOT PROVIDE PENALTIES.

It strikes the eye that these provisions of the penal codes of the various countries of Europe embrace the same subject and have the same object as the English law and the American law, omitting, however, everywhere the details of procedure. But in France, in Italy and elsewhere, we find the rules of procedure in the codes of procedure, and it becomes inopportune and useless to repeat these rules apropos of each article of the penal code.

The Netherlands Minister in the despatch cited indicates the neutrality of his country after having inconsiderately said that there existed no such law. It is upon an equivocation of words alone that the counsel founds the extravagant inductions to which this despatch has given ground. But the Netherlands law is copied from the French penal code. It is impossible to mistake its tenor and its meaning.

Further, this law is at length commented upon by French writers of an incontestible authority—Dalloz, Chauveau et Hélie, Bourguignon, Carnot and others, who all follow the sense of our argument. All this is found in the justificatory documents annexed to our counter case. And we have added to it an opinion of the late M. Berryer, who shows that these articles of the French code are applicable to certain actions of the Confederates.

In support of this conclusion we have also cited decisions of French tribunals.

The same principle prevails in Italy. We have cited Italian commentators in support of our proposition and those commentators, in explaining their own law, adopt the conclusions of French commentators.

We find the same ideas again in the Spanish and Portuguese commentators on the subject of like provisions of their codes. We cite Silva Ferrao for Portugal and Pacheco and Gomez de la Serna for Spain ('Ubi Supra,' pp. 553, 556.) These commentators reason as we do, as it seems to me, on the subject of military expeditions and of corsairs. I cannot conceive this disdainful attitude with reference to foreign laws. It is scarcely reasonable to believe that all juridical knowledge (*savoir juridique*), and all morality in legislative ideas are the exclusive and absolute appanage of England and the United States.

The counsel glides very lightly over the laws of Switzerland and Brazil.

THE EXAMPLE OF BRAZIL.

In studying the laws of Brazil, we find that the definitions of crimes of this category are more comprehensive and more complete than the laws of England.

Among the annexed papers to the British case

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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* It does not seem profitable to go into a minute examination of the proofs before the Tribunal to establish the propositions of our argument specially controverted in sections [illegible] and 30 of the present argument of the eminent counsel. Although the letter of Earl Russell quoted by the learned counsel does incidentally refer to certain instructions having been given to subordinate officials yet we look in vain through the proofs of the British government for the text or date or circulation of these instructions. As for the rest we find nothing in the instances cited in which specific information happened to be given in regard to this or that vessel or enterprise which contravenes our general propositions of fact in this behalf, or the influence of want of due diligence on the part of the British government which we have drawn from those facts.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII..........................No. 239

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A TRIP TO WILLIAMSBURG—SOLD FAST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE OCTOROON. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—A LIFE'S DREAM, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BLUE BEARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROI CARROTE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—THE BELLS; OR, THE POLISH JEW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, DRAMA, &c.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FARCE, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, August 26, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Geneva: Arguments of William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing Before the International Tribunal; Summing Up the American Case; Complete and Crushing Reply to the English Counsel; The Law of Nations Explained; Violation of the Laws of Neutrality by Great Britain; The Treaty of Washington Interpreted; How the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia Were Permitted to Prey Upon American Commerce; Rights of Asylum Defined; Municipal vs. International Law; How the Rebels Were Comforted; Chief Justice Cockburn Instructed in Geography and Law; What America Claims; What a Neutral is Bound to Do and What England Did Not Do; England, Not America, on Trial.
4—Geneva (Continued from Third Page).
5—Geneva (Continued from Fourth Page).
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Work of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—The Closing Arguments of Counsel"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Alabama Claims: The Arbitration Between Great Britain and the United States Drawing to a Close; Waiting for the Verdict—Cable Telegrams from Spain and France—News from Washington—Sea Cliff Grove Camp Meeting—The American Institute Fair—Obituary—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—Geneva (Continued from Fifth Page)—French Internationals in Council—"Keno" in Newark—The Result of a Trip to Coney Island—Suicide in Trenton—Livingstone: Additional Comments of the Foreign Press on the HERALD Livingstone Expedition; The Secrets of the Nile; A Land Inviting to the Adventuresome and Enterprising; The Belles of Interior Africa; Livingstone Something More Than a Lost Geographer; The Slave Trade on the Coast—Racing at Long Branch—Horse Notes—A Double Shave.
9—Financial and Commercial: The Close of the Cotton Year; The Crop of 1871-72 as Compared with That of 1870-71; The Great Flank Movement of the Speculators in Gold; The Philosophy of the Decline; The Tendency to Specie Payments; The Problem of Money as Modified by the Failure of the Chicago Wheat "Corner;" Saturday's Bank Statement and Its Purport—Domestic Markets—The Far West: Explorations in Central Utah by Lieutenant Wheeler; More Wonders for the Tourist in the Future—Jefferson Market and Yorkville Police Courts—The Death of Mrs. Dykes—Deaths—Advertisements.
10—London Theatricals: Close of the Season in the British Metropolis; Improvement in Public Taste—A Baptist Minister in the Role of a Pugilist—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown—Stabbed by His Stepdaughter—Sharon Springs: Beauties and Health-Giving Properties of the Place—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Religious: Christian Congregations in the City and Country; What Was Said and What Was Done; Pulpit Polemics and Pastoral Piety; The Rev. J. F. Elder on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness; Father John McCarthy Urges the Obligation of Attending Mass and Reproves Its Neglect; The Personality of God and His Good to Man Commented on by Dr. Foss at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; Seaside Services and Sermons; A Crowded Attendance at the Episcopal Church at Rockaway; Babylon and Its Presbyterian Church; Services at Newburg, on the Hudson—Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule; New York City News—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

AUSTRALASIAN ADVICES under date Sydney, July 5, by mail, report that the importation of coolie labor had been commenced in Queensland. The New Zealand chiefs professed loyalty to the British Crown and peace towards the white settlers. A long-continued drought caused heavy losses to the squatters in Queensland.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.—The first returns of the Spanish preliminary elections for members of the Cortes have been analyzed and classified in Madrid. The totals indicate that the ministerialists, or royalists of different shades of a local party feeling, have won a united triumph. This victory has been obtained in the chief towns—hitherto the strongholds of the unterrified democracy—and the more rural districts equally. The federal republicans issued a manifesto to the voters on the morning of the election, which was sufficiently spicy in its revolutionist essentials for governmental change had the Spaniards responded with proper radical gusto. But they did not do so, by any means, as a nation, and hence we incline to the opinion that Amadeus remains all right for the present, and that the neighboring thrones are still safe from the influences of the Spanish democratic propagandism.

CURIOSITIES OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—It is officially stated that three millions of letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year, and that they contained a sum exceeding three millions of dollars in money, drafts, checks, and so forth. Ninety-two thousand dollars of this was in cash. It is estimated that on an average every letter that goes into that office loses a dollar to some one. Fifty-eight thousand letters had no county or State direction, four hundred thousand lacked stamps, and three thousand were posted without any address at all. What a commentary is this on the absent mindedness and vagaries of our population. Part of the mistakes arise, no doubt, from ignorance and from weak-minded persons, and a good many from that mental absorption characteristic of our intensely active people. Of the four hundred thousand letters going to the Dead Letter Office for the want of stamps a portion, probably, were stamped and Uncle Sam's imperfect glue would not stick. Curious romances might be woven out of the lost letters. The extraordinary facts thus officially reported ought to have the effect of making our people more careful in stamping, addressing and mailing their letters.

The Work of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—The Closing Arguments of Counsel.

A special cable despatch from the correspondent of the HERALD at Geneva, published to-day, brings information of the approach of the close of the labors of the Court of Arbitration on the Alabama claims and of the present condition of the proceedings, together with a brief account of the banquets, entertainments and festivals provided in honor of the members of the tribunal and at which they find agreeable relaxation from the duties which have held them in session during the Summer months. At the same time we have received by mail and also publish to-day the closing arguments of the American counsel, Messrs. Cushing and Evarts, in response to the English discussion of certain points submitted by the Court for explanation subsequent to the close of the counter cases. Our special cable despatch represents that all the business before the Court, so far as the pleadings are concerned, has been disposed of on both sides, and that the work which yet remains to be done is principally that of the accountants, who are calculating the exact amount of damages sustained by Americans through the acts of the Anglo-Confederate privateers. When this business has been concluded and the totals are ascertained the arbitrators will render a formal judgment on the issues: first, whether England is responsible or not responsible in each separate case, the treaty requiring a decision of this point in regard to each cruiser; and, next, what amount England should pay as a compensation for the American cases, if the question of liability is decided affirmatively. We are told that the case of the Shenandoah excites an earnest and not over-pacific controversy, the English agents and counsel evincing symptoms of irritation at what they please to call the pertinacity with which the American side presses for damages sustained by the destruction of the whaling fleet; and it is even said that scenes of an exciting character have recently transpired in the presence of the Court. This statement must, however, be accepted with due remembrance of the dignity of the tribunal, and it must not be supposed that the excitement alluded to was such as we are accustomed to witness in our ordinary courts of law when learned counsel get heated in their arguments. We do not suppose that the scenes in the Stokes trial were re-enacted at Geneva, or that Messrs. Cushing and Evarts, on one side, and Sir Roundell Palmer, on the other, indulged in such professional compliments as occasionally pass between counsel at the New York Bar. A warm discussion and an exciting scene before the staid and decorous Geneva Court would probably appear tame enough in the eyes of those accustomed to peruse our law reports. The case of the Georgia is reported to have been practically abandoned, and the claimants for the damages inflicted by that vessel will probably not be found among those who, according to the stereotyped official reports from Washington, are to be "highly satisfied" with the result of the arbitration. It is expected that two weeks from the present time will see the whole subject of the claims finally decided.

Turning from the uninteresting business of the Court—uninteresting at least to all except the insurance men and the few others who expect to get a portion of their losses back from England—to the more agreeable features of the season in the city of Geneva, we find that the Hotel Beau Rivage has been the scene of a splendid banquet, given by Mr. Bancroft Davis in honor of the arbitrators and others who have connection with the Court; of a brilliant ball, which wound up the enjoyment of the evening, and of a second banquet, in which representatives of the American press were the hosts. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, however, was not present on either occasion, having adopted for his guidance an "inflexible rule" to decline all invitations while the arbitrations are pending. The enterprising citizens of Geneva, too, are getting up a grand peace jubilee, after the fashion of Boston; but, fortunately for the ears of the residents and visitors, on a much less noisy scale, in which four thousand performers are to take part. Triumphal arches, in honor of the occasion, are erected in the principal thoroughfares; flags of all nations float from the various buildings; the members of eighty-six musical corporations have arrived, as an *avant-garde*, from France, and, to crown the whole, the weather remains magnificently fine.

The arguments of Messrs. Evarts and Cushing, which also appear as a portion of the Alabama chapter of to-day, will be read with much interest. We may expect on this side of the Atlantic to be impressed favorably by the pleadings of our own representatives, because we are tolerably certain to look upon the matters in controversy from the same point of view from which they are considered by the American counsel. At the same time we do not consider it a partial judgment when we declare that the Americans have evidently had the best of this last forensic contest; that the broad principles of law and justice have been on their side, while the English have been led into the use of quibbles and special pleas. It is true that we have not the English arguments before us, and hence may be liable to a suspicion of unfairness in pronouncing this opinion; but the facts are too plainly stated by both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cushing to leave room to doubt its justness. This supplemental discussion arose on the three points published some time ago in the HERALD, on which, it will be remembered, the arbitrators requested explanations from the English counsel. The points were—first, as to the question of what constitutes "due diligence" on the part of a neutral; second, as to the effect and value of the commissions held by the Confederate war vessels that entered British ports; third, as to the supply of coal accorded to such vessels in British ports. While complying with the request of the Court, the English counsel took the opportunity to enter into a general reply to the arguments of the Americans in their counter case, and thus revived much matter that it was supposed had been disposed of so far as the pleadings of the lawyers on both sides were concerned. The American counsel, of course, availed themselves of the right, under the provisions of the treaty, to reply fully to the English special argument, but in so doing confined themselves mainly to the examination of the positions taken by the other side on the point as to what constitutes "due diligence" on the part of a neutral, and to the overturning of the special pleas by which the English pleaders sought to reduce at once the scope of their government's liability and the amount of damages they would be called upon to pay. It is unnecessary to follow here the thread of the American argument, because all who take an interest in the discussion will read the able speeches of Messrs. Evarts and Cushing, published in full to-day. The attempt of the British counsel to establish rules of due diligence based upon their own municipal laws and the laws and practice of other nations was completely met by the answer that the Americans do recognize and the Court can recognize no other "due diligence" than that set forth in the Treaty of Washington itself. Thus, when the British side discussed elaborately the difference of the duty of neutrals under the common law with regard to vessels armed during the war and vessels equipped for the war but not yet armed, with a view to evading the responsibility for the escape of unarmed vessels, the American side simply declared the question to be settled by the first rule of the treaty, which provides that a neutral government shall use all due diligence to prevent a vessel in the limits of its jurisdiction, which there is sufficient reason to think is intended for committing acts of war against a friendly Power, from either "going to sea" or being armed or equipped, or from leaving the limits of its jurisdiction, whether such vessel shall have been wholly or only partly fitted out for warlike purposes. As England is bound to accept these treaty rules as the standard by which her acts in the case of the Anglo-Confederate privateers is to be adjudged by the Court, she is, of course, precluded from travelling outside the rules to find justification for those acts. It is, however, a singular fact, alluded to by Mr. Cushing, that so much of the rule as prescribes liability for suffering a vessel to "go to sea" was omitted from the English translation of the treaty prepared for the use of the Geneva Court.

In the course of their argument the English counsel had questioned the preventive power of the law of the United States for the preservation of neutrality in the case of a vessel not armed or not in a condition that would permit the committal of hostilities at the moment of its departure from an American port, and had also cited instances in which filibustering adventures had been sustained by the American law. To the first part of this argument Mr. Cushing satisfactorily replies by quoting the law of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining the broadest interpretation of its preventive provisions. The second part he equally happily disposes of by reminding the Court that England is now before the tribunal, accused of having failed to use "due diligence" in observing the conventional rules of the Treaty of Washington; that if America has failed or not in her duties of neutrality according to the common law is not the question submitted to the arbitrators; and that America replies at a proper time and place for her acts to those whom such acts may have injured. It matters little, argued Mr. Cushing, what the interpretation of the municipal law of England may be. The interpretation of the law of the United States matters still less. The conduct of the United States *towards* Spain, or Mexico, or even towards England herself, is not in dispute. There is only one question to be decided by the Geneva Court—Has England failed, yes or no, in using the "due diligence" required by the Treaty of Washington in the case of the Anglo-Confederate privateers?

It is to be hoped that we shall soon have an end of this Alabama business in a verdict that will put a few dollars into the pockets of private losers by the acts of the rebel cruisers. The American people will be out of pocket heavily by the transaction, what with the expenses and the adverse judgments of the Claims Commission, and will besides have the chagrin of feeling that they have been worsted in diplomacy and disgraced by the weakness and vacillation of their Washington politicians. The Treaty of Washington itself will be a dead letter so far as any real settlement of our differences with England is concerned, and in the end it will be seen that the bad blood engendered between the two English-speaking nations by England's conduct during our rebellion has not been purified. Nevertheless, the sooner the claimants get their awards and the dignified members of the Court of Arbitration subside once more into quiet, respectable, every-day citizens of their respective countries, the better pleased the people will be. We have already had too much of the humiliating farce, and every one will be glad when the drop curtain descends and shuts the showy scene and the well-got-up actors from view.

Emigration from Alsace and Lorraine.

The conquered provinces of France do not take kindly to German rule. Homes of long years' standing are broken up and those who inhabited them are leaving for foreign parts. Unlike the Germans, the French are not great colonizers. Even in this country, where inducements are numerous to emigrants and where wealth and reward invite the active and ambitious, we have had a comparatively small number of emigrants from France. When the war closed in France, and the German troops, with the exception of the army of occupation, vacated the French provinces, the Alsatians and Lorrainians displayed a restive disposition and a dislike to live under German rule. Emigration followed and has since continued. The population of Metz has already been diminished by over one-third. About fifteen hundred of the inhabitants of the two provinces sought Algeria as their future home and refuge, but their destitute condition unfitted them for the colony they sought to establish. America is now the land which attracts the French emigrants, and Canada, rather than the United States, the particular location on the Continent. It is estimated that over seventeen thousand have already gone to Canada, and more are sure to follow. Among those coming across the Atlantic are skilled mechanics and artisans, a class of people who will find the United States a much more profitable field for their energy than the Canadas, and we doubt not that some of these, at least, will direct their course to the Great Republic.

New York and Its Commercial Rivals—The Channels of Trade—A New Departure Wanted.

The commercial and financial pre-eminence of New York over all other cities of America is well known. Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other jealous rivals are compelled to concede this while they magnify their own importance and pretend to wonderful achievements in the future. The growth of the metropolis in business, wealth and controlling money power, as well as in population, has kept pace with the astonishing progress of the country. Indeed, the city has advanced in all these things faster than the country through the centralizing tendencies of the age and the influence of the railroads and telegraph. New York has natural advantages far superior to any other city for commercial supremacy. It lies on the Atlantic, for our splendid harbor and magnificent bays are but inlets of the ocean. On one side is the superb Hudson and on the other the East River, connecting both ways with the sea—through Long Island Sound on one hand and the Bay and Narrows on the other. Tide water washes the wharves and shores of Manhattan Island all round. Nature made New York the site for a commercial metropolis. Then there are the great railroad lines and canals stretching into and tapping every part of the country. These natural and artificial advantages have been well utilized, too, by our enterprising and skilful merchants and capitalists. Four-fifths, at least, of all the foreign imports of the United States come to New York, and fully that proportion of the revenue of the government from duties is collected here. The proportion of exports is little less, with the single exception of cotton from New Orleans. And even for the commercial operations and enterprises in other parts of the country a great deal of the capital is supplied from this city. There is little reason to fear New York will not hold the proud and commanding position it has attained. Nothing in the usual course of human events can change that. Yet, by neglect or want of forethought, the currents of trade might be diverted to some extent in other channels. While New York must remain pre-eminent as the commercial and financial metropolis, it might, from the want of forethought and proper action, lose relatively in the struggle which is and will be made by other cities for the trade of the interior, and particularly for that of the Great West.

The first important enterprise that should be undertaken by New York is to make a double-track freight railroad, or, at least, a single-track one with numerous convenient turn-outs to the heart of the West. Such a road might have for its Western terminus for some years to come the city of St. Louis, which is the most central point of the West and its grand system of rivers. Here the vast and rapidly growing trade of the trans-Mississippi and Missouri region up to the Rocky Mountains and beyond to the Pacific Ocean, the trade of the Northwest up to the British line, and that of the Southwest into Arkansas, Texas and Mexico, is concentrating. The railroad system of these extensive and fruitful sections of the country is assimilating that which nature has established in the ramification and course of the rivers. St. Louis is the heart of all that immense region drained by the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries. The productions of that region at present are astonishing, but no one can venture to calculate what they will be in the course of a few years. Then there is Chicago and its vast lake trade, which should be tapped by such a freight railroad as we suggest either by the main trunk or by a branch. The present railroads, numerous and useful as they are, have not the capacity and are not adapted for transporting the greater portion of the products of the West. The cost of bringing these products such a great distance to the seaboard at New York is too high. Unless the market price of produce is raised by some temporary cause and unusual demand the greater part of it has to be left in the far West, and often to rot on the ground.

Our ordinary passenger railroad lines could not under any circumstances afford to bring the bulk of Western produce to New York so as to leave a profit to the producer; but with their inflated and watered stocks and bonds, heavy debts and grasping cupidity, it is impossible to meet the wants of the cultivators and of commerce on the seaboard. Nothing but railroads made especially for freight, that can be managed cheaply and on which the trains can move slowly, comparatively, with little wear and tear, will enable farmers and merchants to send the bulk of the produce of the West to the seaboard at moderate cost and to leave a profit for the producer. With such railroads, and particularly with one grand trunk line from New York to St. Louis, this city need not fear any rivalry. Grain and corn are always in a better condition and more marketable when transported in cars than by water. Neither the Mississippi and its tributaries on the one hand nor the lakes and St. Lawrence on the other could successfully compete with freight railroads. Boston, Portland, New Orleans and other aspiring rival outlets for the vast products of the West would only get the surplus drippings of that trade, while New York would absorb the bulk of it. Canals are well enough in their way, and our State canal has contributed, and still contributes largely, to the commerce of this port; but they are unequal to the requirements of the time. The canals or the ordinary railroads will not do for the vast and growing business of the country, particularly for the commerce between the far West and the commercial metropolis. One improvement follows another to meet the rising wants of the country, and we have now reached that period when freight railroads exclusively are needed and next in order.

There is another thing to be considered with a view to perpetuate the commercial supremacy of New York, and to increase its trade in proportion to the growth of the country. Cheaper and greater facilities are required for handling and transshipping produce at the port. The cost of moving, handling and reshipping products and merchandise now is far too great. It operates as an onerous tax and tends to drive trade to other localities. A good deal of the cartage and a number of dock, wharf and store workmen, which add greatly to the cost of shipping business, could be dispensed with if we had a better system of wharfage, storage and transportation. Neither our merchants nor the city authorities have given this matter proper attention. The federal government, too, has burdened commerce unnecessarily, and crippled the trade of the city by its wretched custom house management and want of suitable and properly located bonded warehouses. First, then, our wharves, piers and docks should be reconstructed and improved on the best plan without delay. The necessity of this has been recognized, and the initiatory steps have been taken to carry out improvements. An able engineer officer, General McClellan, has the work in charge, and we hope much from his ability. But, from some cause, the improvements go on slowly. We see scarcely any results, though the Dock Commission has been organized a long time. Nor is the public generally made acquainted with the work contemplated, if, indeed, any general and comprehensive plan be determined on. With new and substantial piers, wharves and docks all round the lower portion of the island and as far as shipping is likely to need them on each side, both up the North and East Rivers, there should be a broad avenue for railroads, both for freight and passengers. The freight roads should connect with the great trunk lines of the country, and with the freight line or lines to the West we have suggested. In this way produce even from St. Louis could be brought direct to the shipping and placed on board with comparatively little cost. The transfer of merchandise destined for the interior could be made with like facility, especially if the government should have its bonded warehouses built up by the water's edge on the new piers, wharves and docks. Every one must see the great saving of expense and the convenience to our merchants and the public if such improvements were carried out.

Besides these we want substantial viaduct railroads through the city from one end of the island to the other, and on both the east and west sides. A freight track or tracks could be laid on these, as well as a double track for passenger trains. There should be one grand central depot in Westchester county, near the Harlem River or Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where all the railroads running to and from New York on this side of the Hudson and the railroad system of the city should be concentrated and unite. We do not enter into details or dwell upon cross-town connections that may be necessary. This is a matter for engineering skill and future consideration. The general plan is simple and practicable, and, if carried out, must greatly promote the commerce, value of property and beauty of our city, as well as the convenience of the people. Then the time cannot be distant when, with a free and safe ship channel through Hell Gate, a large portion of the shipping business will be extended up the East River and toward Harlem. A broad ship canal, with spacious docks and warehouses along the gap of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, from the East to the North River, would be, undoubtedly, the next grand improvement. The vast trade of the North River would thus be brought in immediate contact with the shipping and the whole railroad system of the country and city, and the transfer of produce and merchandise would be both cheap and convenient. The capital to accomplish these grand improvements can be found here. It is only necessary for our wealthy men, merchants and the city government to comprehend the present wants of the city and the glorious future that must result from the works we have suggested in order to insure their accomplishment. The wealth and enterprise of New York can accomplish anything within the range of possibility. Will not the Chamber of Commerce, the Boards of Trade, Mr. Vanderbilt, George Law, A. T. Stewart, the Astors and others who are deeply interested in the prosperity and progress of the city move in this matter? We cannot stand still while the whole country is progressing rapidly without losing ground. Whatever may be the cost of the works spoken of the profit to this metropolis will be much greater proportionally, and they will go far to make New York the most beautiful and attractive city in the world.

Late Investigations of Cometary Physics.

A most able and important contribution to science has just been made by the Naval Observatory in the reports of Professors Hall and Harkness on the last return of Encke's comet. The motion of this meteor around the sun has occasioned many valuable investigations, which promise to lead the way for a new theory of the comet and a new explanation of its mysterious and fiery tail. The clearest view of this comet was had on the 1st of December last, during a clear moonless evening, and by the aid of the spectroscope and solarscope Professor Harkness reached his valuable results now published.

Among these results he clearly establishes the material constitution of the cometary body of 1871. The English astronomer Huggins has proved, from the spectrum of the second comet of 1868, that it is composed of incandescent carbon in a gaseous state. Professor Harkness says that the wave lengths of the spectrum of Encke's comet are so nearly identical with those of the spectrum observed by Huggins and the general appearance of the two spectra so similar that it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the two bodies are absolutely identical; and, in any event, his observations show that Encke's comet gives a carbon spectrum exactly like that obtained from an electric spark taken in olefiant gas. Little as we realize the weight of gaseous bodies, it is meteorologically certain that one cubic mile of atmospheric air weighs over five million six hundred thousand tons, and one cubic mile of pure hydrogen, the lightest known substance, weighs no less than three hundred and eighty nine thousand tons. It will, therefore, appear somewhat startling to those who laugh at the terrors of our forefathers when the earth was threatened by collision with comets to learn that such a gaseous body as that so carefully investigated by these observatory savants has an enormous weight and its mass is not less than that of an asteroid. It would have, if reduced to the density of the earth, a diameter somewhere between thirty-two and two hundred and thirty-seven miles, and if reduced to the density of a sphere of lead would have a diameter which may approximately be put at least as high as fifty miles.

An observation on the retardation of this meteor has also led these observers to new light on the supposed resisting medium which pervades all space under the name of ether, and has furnished them with the data by which they have computed the density of this interstellar ether in inches of a column of mercury which it would support in the barometric tube. Without going into any elaborate discussion of the vexed problem of comets' tails, Professor Harkness calls attention to the interesting fact that many circumstances indicate their character as an electrical phenomenon, and that they will all be found to give spectra similar to that of the aurora, although additional lines may be present. If, as this gentleman suggests in his able report to Admiral B. F. Sands, the electric currents which give rise to auroras are propagated in a medium which pervades all space, and that the spectrum of the aurora is in reality the spectrum of this celestial ether, the very important and practical problem of auroral displays may soon be solved for the benefit of meteorology and other branches of science.

The reports of the observatory to which we allude will do honor to American science and pave the way, we hope, for more extensive and sustained researches in the field of meteoric physics.

Sermons from City and Country Parsons.

The moderately cool weather of yesterday had but little influence upon the church congregations. Those who attended religious services were for the most part the regular church-goers, whose faces are always familiar whether in Summer or in Winter. No changes of season or place can make any change in their devotions and in their attendance at the sanctuary on the Lord's Day. But hundreds and thousands not so religious as they crowded the excursion steamers and sailed away for the towns and villages and groves along the Hudson and the Sound, to spend the day in pleasure or in quiet recreation. The few who went to church received the instructions very generally of their own pastors, who have either finished their vacation or so nearly finished it that they are able to spend the Sabbath in the city. Dr. Foss, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, reproved and refuted the current atheism of the day, which denies the existence of a personal God and credits luck or logic with doing everything that has been or that is done in the world. The idea of the personality of God begins with the opening chapter of Genesis and runs all through the Bible to the end of it, and, as Dr. Foss declared, "if there be not a personal God then the Bible is a stupendous fraud." The relations of this personal God to man were shown and faith in Him was urged as a necessity to salvation. The Rev. J. F. Elder, having returned to his Baptist church in Madison avenue, undertook to fill the place intended to have been occupied by the great Baptist orator and divine of Liverpool, Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, who arrived by steamer yesterday from Liverpool, but too late to preach. Mr. Elder presented the grandeur of the doctrine of justification by faith, and condemned the doctrine of inherent righteousness as an unseasonable and "a horse-jockey doctrine." Man has no righteousness of his own and is justified by the imputed righteousness of Christ.

Preaching is considered such an important duty that we are apt to leave it to a regularly ordained class of men. But after Rev. Mr. Stewart's definition of it yesterday we presume no one—young or old, ignorant or cultured—will admit that he or she cannot preach. "Preaching," said Mr. Stewart, "is talking"—talking to sinners about a Saviour, and this is the duty of every saved toward every unsaved sinner. Very justly did this minister of God condemn "the intellectual gymnastics" of some speakers and preachers. Fasting does not really amount to anything. It will not make a man more spiritual or more penitent, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, and the only steps to salvation are prayer, repentance, faith. The two latter go hand in hand, and it was by these that the people of Nineveh were saved under the preaching of Jonah. The condition of every sinner in bondage under the law and his great deliverance by Jesus Christ were set forth by Dr. Meade in St. Ignatius' church. Though delivered in the most advanced ritualistic church in the city the discourse is eminently and remarkably free from any taint of ritualism. Salvation, according to Dr. Meade, is all of grace and not at all by works. It is Jesus Christ alone who became obedient unto law that He might redeem them that were under the law and held in bondage by it; so that, after all, it is rather the justice than the mercy of God which unbars the door and sets the sinner free.

New York is not the only place where church people drop in to worship when and wherever they please, as they would into a beer garden, without any regard to the convenience of others and the proprieties of the occasion. We discover by the remarks of Rev. John McCarthy that the Catholics of St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, are accustomed to do just this thing. And not only to enter, but to leave the church whenever they please. We need hardly remind such late visitors and easy-goers how much they personally lose by such erratic attendance upon the sanctuary services. And, as the reverend father intimated, the blasphemers of the holy name of Jesus, the Sabbath breakers and the drunkards and the vicious generally, are not they who are found in their places in church at the beginning of service and who stay until its close. No, no. The vicious keep as far as they can from the church and from the altar. They will not come to the light lest their deeds should be reproved, and we hope Father McCarthy will not have occasion again to reprove his people for laxity in this regard. And other church-goers that we wot of might also take a hint and be in time in their places on the Sabbath Day and wait for the blessing of the Lord. Dr. Henry B. Chapin let the Murray Hill Presbyterians know that salvation is obtained only after earnest seeking. It is, indeed, the violent that take it by force. Earnestness of purpose and intensity of desire are among the conditions precedent to its giving or getting. But when obtained it is worth all the agony of desire and all the perseverance of effort that was required to get it.

From out of town we have sermons delivered by Rev. T. Sproule to the Presbyterians of Newburg, N. Y., on the Saviour's love to mankind; by the Rev. Dr. Pierson to the Episcopalians of Far Rockaway, L. I., on Agrippa's mistake in delaying the acceptance of Christ and His salvation; from Babylon, L. I., we have the results of right and wrong doing set forth by Rev. James McDougall, Jr., of Brooklyn, before the Presbyterians of that country town. The Sea Cliff camp visitors, too, had a feast of fat things yesterday under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Brooklyn; Dr. Reid and Mr. Steele, with the punctuation points put in by "Sammy" Halstead's band of praying men. It will thus be seen that our budget of sermons is large and interesting to-day, and very much of it will repay full well the time spent in reading.

The Republican Split in South Carolina.

The bolters' Convention in South Carolina, under the lead of Senator Sawyer, James L. Orr and other prominent men, has nominated a separate republican State ticket. These men could not endorse the outrageous conduct of the regular Republican Convention and its corrupt candidates. How far this split in the party may tend to break up the organization in the State or to give the conservatives a chance in the future remains to be seen. The bolters' Convention was not a large one, there being only about fifty delegates present. But two-thirds of these were negroes, which is a significant fact, showing that there is a break in the colored phalanx. Then, the white men at the head of the movement are, undeniably, among the ablest and most influential in South Carolina. Reuben Tomlinson, of Charleston, who was nominated for Governor by acclamation, is regarded as an upright and good man. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a Quaker. The parties of both conventions claim to be pure republicans, supporters of the administration, and in favor of the re-election of General Grant. Which will the administration endorse? Probably it will play the coquette and exclaim, "How happy could I be with either," till after the Presidential election. We think the split a fortunate one for that much-suffering and negro-ridden State, and hope it may lead to a thorough reformation.

Dr. Abeken, known familiarly in Europe as "Bismarck's Pen," on account of his intimate official relationship to the famous statesman, has just died in Berlin. He wrote the Prussian despatch to Benedetti, at Ems, which induced the war with France, and the last one from Versailles, which closed the struggle.

THE WEATHER.

War Department,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., August 26—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen somewhat over the Southern States, where it is highest, with generally clear weather, except over Florida. Areas of cloud and light rain have prevailed over the lake region, with light to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather and light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds from New England to Virginia.

Probabilities.

Clear weather generally over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, except possibly along the South Atlantic coast; winds veering to westerly, with clear and clearing weather for the Middle States; area of cloud and rain for New England, followed by clearing weather and winds veering to westerly during the evening; southeasterly to southwesterly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports have not yet been received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	80	74	3:30 P. M.	84	85
6 A. M.	78	75	6 P. M.	80	80
9 A. M.	80	76	9 P. M.	78	77
12 M.	76	82	12 P. M.	76	76

Average temperature yesterday ... 78¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 78⅞

FIRES AND HOT WEATHER IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1872.

During the past twenty-four hours, ending at two o'clock this morning, there were seven small fires in this city, involving a loss of about $15,000. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat and three horses were sunstruck.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The mercury ranged from 98 to 104 in the shade; at eight o'clock this evening it was 95 degrees.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT AT GARRISONS.

The half-past three P. M. train from Garrisons Landing to the Grand Central Depot yesterday brought James Murphy, of the above place, who yesterday morning fell from the second story of his residence and received a compound fracture of the skull, from which it is feared he cannot recover. The sufferer was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., August 25, 1872.

A coal train on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon, nineteen miles from this city. Randolph Fowler, the engineer, was killed, and the train was badly wrecked.

CONCERT BY SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Boston, Mass., August 25, 1872.

A chorus of 25,000 Sunday school children gave a concert this afternoon in the Coliseum for the benefit of the House of the Angel Guardian.

BASE BALL.

Toronto, Ontario, August 25, 1872.

In a base ball match here to-day the Boston Red Stockings whitewashed the Dauntless Club of Toronto.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Alga, Mr. Leslie, passed Whitestone yesterday, from Newport, *en route* for New York.

A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN ITALIANS.

Signori Dorrey Maro and Tripolinno Lino had a personal misunderstanding at 230 Mott street last evening, the *casus belli* being favors shown Dorrey by a bright-eyed damsel of the eye-talian order, from whom Tripolinno had received the mitten. Maro, in accordance with the rules of the Neapolitan ring, kicked, cuffed, scratched and bit his adversary out of time and was about to retire victorious when Lino picked up a boulder and mashed the features which had helped to wreak such havoc on the heart of the charmer in a terrible manner. Dr. Badeau was engaged over an hour in rebuilding the bridge of Maro's nose, and Lino was sold by a man who saw him creep into a dry goods box and then celled.

CLIPPED ON THE HEAD.

Mr. James Tully, of 26 South Fifth avenue, attempted to administer a muscular rebuke last evening, at 138 Varick street, to Mr. James Duffy. James the Second is what his name almost implies at nations, he having taken lessons from Mr. Mace, so not to be behindhand in civility he yanked out a pair of iron clips, knocked James the First down, and went to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house like a lamb. Mr. Tully, at last accounts, had an awful *mal de tête*.

RUNOVER ACCIDENT.

While George Hensler, of No. 103 Eldridge street, was about to enter his residence last evening he was knocked down by a carriage driven by Thomas Donohue, of 391 Madison street, and had his right leg severely crushed. Donohue was locked up.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

An unknown lad, aged about nineteen years, five feet six inches in height, with dark eyes and hair and a smooth face, was found unconscious last evening at the corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Eighteenth precinct station house. The lad was dressed in a black cloth coat, butternut colored pants and vest and a black soft hat.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from Geneva.

The Arbitration Between Great Britain and the United States Drawing Rapidly to a Close.

Official Experts Calculating the Items of the Money Award.

POINTS OF ISSUE FOR THE COURT JUDGMENT

The Case of the Shenandoah Still Knotty and Difficult.

Compensation for the Whaling Ships a Cause of British Complaint.

Legal Tilts and Professional Excitement.

The Bill for the Georgia Practically Abandoned.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

International Fetes and Brilliant Festivities.

The Herald Banquet to the Members of the Court, the Counsel and Other Eminent Personages.

A Musical Jubilee and Glorious Gala Day in the Ancient Swiss City.

The Weather in Harmony with the Friendly Sentiment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in Geneva:—

Geneva, August 25, 1872.

The arbitration between the people and government of the United States and Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, for the settlement of the Alabama damages claims bill, draws to a close rapidly. The work of the counsel engaged in the conduct of the national cases, on either side, is practically finished, all the legal arguments having been submitted to the Court.

CALCULATING THE LOSSES BY EACH CRUISER.

The tribunal work which is just now being done is actually in the hands of the accountants, who are engaged in calculating the exact amount of damages occasioned by the operations of each one of the Anglo-American rebel cruisers.

THE FINAL ISSUES FOR JUDICIARY JUDGMENT.

When the accountants have completed this duty, and certified the totals, the arbitrators will render a Court decision, made up on the following issues:—

First—Whether England is responsible for each cruiser.

Second—Being responsible—if declared so—what sum should she pay in recompense for the American losses.

KNOTTY CASES AND DIFFICULT FOR ADJUSTMENT.

There is an earnest contest maintained regarding the case of the privateer Shenandoah.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WHALING SHIPS.

Some considerable amount of feeling is shown by the English agents and counsel as to the pertinacity of the Americans in pressing the case and asking compensation for damages sustained by the destruction of the whaling ships. Some of the scenes which transpired just lately in presence of the Court were of a very exciting character.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

The American plea which was based on the case of the Georgia has been practically abandoned.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

It is expected that the Tribunal of Arbitration will render a decision upon the whole subject within a space of two weeks from the present day.

AN AMERICAN BANQUET AND BRILLIANT FESTIVITIES.

Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, gave a splendid banquet to the arbitrators, the counsel of the arbitrating nations and the members of their families present in the city, on Friday last, the 23d instant, at the Hotel Beau Rivage.

The banquet was succeeded by a brilliant ball, to which many resident Americans sojourning in Switzerland were invited.

Citizen Jacob Staempfli, representative of the Swiss Republic in the Court of Arbitration, and the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, were not present.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Saturday evening, the 24th instant, the New York Herald entertained the arbitrators, counsel, and attachés of the tribunal at a magnificent banquet given in the Hotel Beau Rivage, the American headquarters.

Sir Alexander Cockburn sent a polite note, in reply to a card of invitation, expressing his regret at being absent, and to say, also, that "an inflexible rule, which he had laid down for himself at the beginning, to decline all invitations whilst the present arbitration was pending prevented his acceptance of the New York Herald's hospitality."

His Excellency Count Sclopis, representative of His Majesty the King of Italy, had a previous engagement, a fact which he pleaded in explanation of his absence.

A FINE FETE CONDUCTED AMIDST DAZZLING DECORATIONS.

Baron Rothschild, with about twenty other guests, were present.

Honorable Charles Francis Adams sat on the right of the chair.

The dining hall of the hotel was decorated with the flags of England, Brazil, Switzerland, Italy and the United States of America.

There were no speeches.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The city of Geneva displays a festive appearance. There is an immense show of bunting from private dwellings and the stores. Triumphal arches have been erected in the leading municipal thoroughfares in honor of the inauguration of a grand festival in imitation—on a small scale—of the Boston Jubilee of music and peace. There will be four thousand performers. The members of eighty-six French musical corporations, have arrived from France.

A CROWNING GLORY.

The weather is now magnificently fine.

SPAIN.

First Results of the Constitutional Battle Between Monarchy and Democracy.

Electoral Platform of the Republicans and the Response of the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Madrid, August 25, 1872.

The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following results:—

The ministerialists have been victorious in twenty-seven chief towns and 151 districts, and the republicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts.

Nine districts and six towns are equally divided between the two parties.

The conservatives have carried Logrono.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATIC ISSUE WITH THE ROYALTIES.

The federal republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election urging the voters of their party "to rally at the polls, fight the battle against monarchy in each election district and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters." "Europe," it declares, "awaits a result which will strengthen the cause of democracy throughout the Continent."

FRANCE.

The Republican Musicians and Their After-Voyage Movements.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, August 25, 1872.

The band of the Garde Republicaine did not go to Trouville to play before the President, but departed yesterday for Paris sooner than was expected.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Jacob Said To Be Elected by 6,000 Majority for Governor—An Independent Congressman.

Wheeling, W. Va., August 25, 1872.

Reports to the *Intelligencer* from thirty-three counties give Jacob, independent candidate for Governor, within a few votes of 6,000 majority. This is more likely to be increased than diminished by the twenty-one counties yet to be heard from. The democrats concede Jacob's election by 5,000 or 6,000 majority. The democratic majority for Governor in 1870 was 2,150, and in 1871, on the call for the Convention, 2,850, so that the change by comparison with 1871, when the enfranchised Confederates voted for the first time, will be from 8,000 to 9,000 against the regular democracy.

The fate of the constitution is in doubt. The large majority against it in this part of the State is neutralized by the counties east of the mountains which voted heavily for Jacob and ratification. In thirty-three counties heard from there is a majority against the constitution of about one thousand. This will more likely be reduced than increased by the territory yet to be heard from.

This judicial circuit re-elects Melven Judge by probably 500 majority. The county gives Jacob 280 majority—a change of 747 from the vote of Governor two years ago. It gives 370 majority for ratification and elects a republican Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court. The regular democrats elect the rest of the local ticket. Davis, independent democrat, is ahead for Congress in this district as far as reported, and his election by about 500 majority is conceded.

SECRETARY ROBESON ON MAINE.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 25, 1872.

Secretary Robeson reached this city in the night train from Belfast, where he spoke on Saturday afternoon, and has rejoined his family at Rye Beach. He opened first at Kittery Navy Yard village, and has devoted the week to stump speaking. He reports being handsomely received everywhere, and says that the republican prospects grow brighter and brighter in Maine. He has no doubt of the election of Hale to Congress in the Fifth district, and thinks Blaine's majority will be largely increased. Here in New Hampshire Greeley's stock is falling, and Dix's nomination is received with delight by the republicans.

THE SOLDIERS' MASS CONVENTION IN MAINE.

Portland, Me., August 25, 1872.

The committee in charge of the Soldiers' Mass Convention, called to meet in this city on Tuesday next, have completed their details, and are looking forward to what they expect to be the greatest demonstration in the interest of the republican party occurring in Western Maine for many years. In the afternoon the Convention will be held in City Hall, at which General Selden Conner will preside. Arrangements have been made for low fares on all the railroads in the State, and managers claim that all the principal towns in the State are pledged for large delegations. In the evening a grand mass meeting will be held at City Hall, with speaking in the square in front. A great torchlight procession is to be one of the chief features, and it is anticipated that not less than fifteen thousand torches will be in line, the tanners of Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and Biddeford having agreed to come in full strength. The republican uniformed bodies of Boston have also been invited. The republicans will give the torch-bearers from abroad a collation. Senator Wilson; Senator Harlan, of Iowa, Fred Douglass, General Butler, General John C. Caldwell and General Burnside are among the speakers promised.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 25, 1872.

Blanton Communicating with the Enemy.

A letter addressed to Blanton Duncan, chairman of the Executive Committee, straight-out democrats, was this morning received in care of Postmaster Edmunds, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. A letter carrier was immediately despatched to hunt up Blanton, and, after visiting all the hotels, reported that he could not be found.

Southern Claims.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,000, ranging from $12 to $350,000 and averaging $2,500 each. The Commission have finally reported on 580 cases, in which $1,000,000 were claimed. About 250 of them were rejected, principally for absence of proofs of loyalty, and for the remaining 330 cases Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission, appropriated $350,000, the money has since been paid, with the exception of $15,000, which was stopped through the reports of special agents, who were employed after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount, in three or four cases, from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, absent from Washington, have under examination 500 claims apiece, upon which they will report at their next meeting, in the coming October, when, in addition, 500 other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand. Under the bureau system, such as prevails in the departments, fifty years would be required for this purpose. The rapidity of transacting the business of the Commission is unprecedented, there being one chief clerk and only four assistants. This expedition is principally due to the fact that but few formalities are observed and voluminous books dispensed with. The expenses to claimants are small. There are no office fees excepting for taking testimony, and the lowest charge is made for claims under $1,000. Information has been received here that agents in the South are collecting claims of persons whose property was taken for public uses or destroyed to facilitate military operations, but who cannot prove loyalty owing to their giving aid and comfort to the Confederates. These agents are acting upon the supposition that Congress will ultimately dispense with the loyalty clause. The aggregate of such claims is already large.

No Moiety, No Informer.

Since the act cutting off informers' moieties went into effect there has not been a single case of fraud or attempted evasion of the revenue laws reported at the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is alleged that in ferreting out frauds, &c., the government officials constantly run a risk of assault, and without the incentive of reward they are not anxious to jeopardize their lives for the small pay received.

Want of Postal Arrangements with France.

Negotiations are in progress through Minister Washburne for a postal convention with France. The last accounts seem favorable for a good arrangement. There is now no plan between the French and United States governments for an exchange of mails. Letters for France should be addressed "via England," and the ten cents postage prepaid.

Secretary Delano's Health.

Secretary Delano has so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be able to transact official business.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, August 25, 1872.

General George B. McClellan and wife and party arrived here last night. On the way from Ogden they were joined by Brigham Young and other Mormon officials. The Townsend House to-day has been crowded with citizens who called to see and pay their respects to the General. The party will leave to-morrow afternoon for San Francisco. The General was detained over a week on the road by the illness of Mrs. McClellan, who has now recovered.

MINE BUYING.

A company of Detroit and New York capitalists yesterday completed the purchase of the Montezuma, Last Chance and Savage mines in the Little Cottonwood for $155,000.

George Hearst has bought the Ontario mine, in Parley's Park, for $27,000. Both of these were cash transactions.

Heavy storms of hail and rain have prevailed last night and to-day in this section.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Real "Mill"—Forest Fires—The Diamond Fields—Apaches Killed in Arizona—A Murderer Killed California Fashion.

San Francisco, August 25, 1872.

The Virginia City and Truckee Railway has been completed as far as Carson City.

BRUISERS.

A prize fight took place yesterday at Washoe Lake between Ben Williams and John Chatham for $1,000 a side. Forty-five rounds were fought, Williams winning.

The cars yesterday at Healdsburg demolished a carriage, injuring five persons, one of them, Mrs. S. V. Chapman, of Lake Port, fatally.

The Puget Sound fires still continue, destroying an immense amount of timber.

Advices from Tucson confirm the first reports locating the alleged diamond fields on the head waters of the Colorado and Chiquito rivers, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

A band of Apaches lately attacked a settlement on the San Pedro river, Arizona, but were repulsed by the settlers, who killed three of them.

J. Builerl, who murdered a Mexican at the mission of San Fernando, near Los Angelos, was overtaken yesterday by the Sheriff's party. He fought desperately, killing Deputy Sheriff Elas' horse, but was finally shot dead by the *posse*.

The weather is intensely hot throughout the State.

MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Negro Killed by a White Man About a Stack of Oats.

Madison, N. C., August 22, 1872.

A very sad as well as serious affair occurred near this village yesterday, the 21st inst. A difference arose between a white and black man, which resulted in the killing of the latter by the former. The particulars are as follows:—The negro, who was a tenant on the white man's land at the beginning of this year, hired a second negro, and agreed that the white should hold the crop until the second negro was paid. Yesterday the tenant, after getting the consent of the hired negro, sold a stack of oats. He then proceeded with a wagon and the hired boy to the house of the white to get the oats to deliver to the man he sold them to, whereupon the white refused to give up the oats. The tenant then told him that the hired boy was willing (the boy also told him so), and that it was nothing to him. The white picked up a rail and tried to knock the tenant off the fence, at which the tenant pulled the rail away from him and raised it to strike the white, but before he could strike the latter stabbed him to the heart. They then clasped and fell, the white man stabbing him again in the back and abdomen. The negro boy who was present then pulled them apart, after which the black died without a word. Another negro at some little distance witnessed the whole affair. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the surrounding country. There was nothing political in the affray, as both were of strict conservative belief, having been so ever since the war.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., August 25, 1872.

There was a grand celebration in this city to-day in honor of the declaration of allegiance to France by from one to two thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine. There was a procession composed of a number of French societies, and the celebration terminated at the Opera House with addresses by Solomon J. Passama Dominich and the French Consul, M. Fouconet. Five thousand people participated in the celebration.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.

Utica, N. Y., August 25, 1872.

The following communication, addressed to the Utica *Herald*, was received to-day:—

Litchfield Observatory
of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

Another new planet was discovered last night—the 124th of the group of Asteroids. It is bright, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude, and its position one hour after midnight was in 22h. 21m. 22s. of the right ascension, and in 7 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. of the south declination.

C. H. F. PETERS.

SEA CLIFF GROVE CAMP MEETING.

A Love Feast and Preaching—Sermon by the Rev. R. Meredith.

The Sabbath dawned bright and cheerful on the camp ground at Sea Cliff this morning and with the rising of the sun a few early birds gathered in the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church (Brooklyn) tent to warble their notes of joy to Him who made the sun to rise upon the evil and upon the good. They kept their prayer and praise meeting going until seven o'clock, when the breakfast was taken, and at eight A. M. another prayer meeting, followed by a love feast, was held in the Tabernacle, and was conducted by Sammy Halstead. Nearly a hundred persons gave in their testimony to the blessedness of a religious life, and their experiences ranged from the veteran of sixty-six years to the young Christian of half a year.

A hoary-headed fanatic, who kicked up his capers at Sing Sing camp meeting, took a turn at lofty tumbling at this meeting, but after bumping against a pillar and tumbling over a youth he fell flat on the ground, and, evidently rather from shame than from exhaustion, he lay there for ten or fifteen minutes, when he took his seat unobserved. No one deemed it worth the while to reprove the unseemly conduct of the old man.

After the love feast the congregation were entertained and edified with a sermon on

CHRISTIAN LABOR AND ITS REWARD,

by Rev. R. Meredith, pastor of Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, on the camp ground yesterday morning. It was based on I. Corinthians xv., 58—"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is in vain in the Lord." With such an exhortation as this Paul closes his letter to the church at Corinth. The foundation doctrines of our holy religion are the vicarious death of the Lord Jesus Christ for our sins and his resurrection for our justification. These two facts must be proved. But the first has never been called in question. The enemies of the cross could not and would not dispute their own acts, and the infidels of modern times admit the death of Christ, while they deny the evidences of His resurrection. Mr. Meredith here briefly recited the facts and circumstances of the Saviour's death and resurrection and the testimony against them. On the morning of the third day after the body of Jesus had been laid in the tomb it was missing, and when the soldiers reported the fact to the chief priests the latter gave them money to tell a clumsy and transparent lie, namely, that the disciples came by night and stole Him away. But He was seen of Cephas, then of the eleven disciples: afterward He was seen of 500 brethren at once, of whom the greater part were living when Paul wrote this epistle, thirty years after the event. Then He was seen of James, and last of all of Paul also. These brethren went forth preaching the Gospel to men who were familiar with the facts of His death and His resurrection also. And hence Paul could boldly put the case to them:—"If there be no resurrection from the dead, then is not Christ risen; and if Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain and your faith also is vain." But the evidence of Christ's resurrection was then, as it is now, too convincing, and hence neither

PAUL'S PREACHING

nor the Christian faith are in vain. And the experimental knowledge of this fact enables us at the last hour to cry triumphantly, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" With sin destroyed death has no sting, and hence the apostle supplies the ellipsis, and exclaims, "We are not come unto the mount that burned with fire, &c., but we are come unto Mount Zion and unto the city of the living God," &c. There is now therefore no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit. We must descend into the grave with Christ, but we shall also rise with Him. "Therefore, my beloved brethren," the apostle cries out, "be ye steadfast and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." The subject of the text is Christian labor. But we are not all to labor alike. To some the Master gives two talents, to others five, and to others still ten. Some are called to preach the Gospel, others to teach the children in the Sabbath schools; some are called to pray or to exhort in public, others to visit the sick, to comfort the afflicted, to distribute tracts; but whatever it may be, we each have a work to do which we must do each for himself, else it shall not be done at all. We can't do the Lord's work by proxy, for God has given every one of his servants a work for himself especially to do. And the period of labor is short; let us, therefore, do with all our might whatsoever our hands find to do. The Saviour is not a hard taskmaster. He does not ask us to make bricks without straw, nor does He gather where He has not strewn. Whatever He requires of us is quite within the range of possibilities but where much is given much will be required, and when little is given little will be required. All that religion claims and that God demands it is possible for us to do or to dare. And the Christian must not wait for special openings or invitations of the ministers of Christ to work. He must offer himself willingly to the work of the Lord, and as opportunity offers he must do good unto all men. He must not be led away by false ambition or the glory and applause of men to do his work and to fulfil his mission. If we go to other work than that to which we are each severally called we shall fail, and others with whom we have interfered will fail also. Some men, with

MORE ZEAL THAN KNOWLEDGE,

have entered into the ministry, and we have felt, said the preacher, and others have seen, that they were in the wrong place. He hoped that the Church would expand, and that the ministry would be enlarged and increased also. He believed in camp meetings and in praying bands and other Christian organizations, and hoped they would soon see the advantage of holding those grove meetings more than ten days. But what the Church needs to-day more than these or than anything else is individual effort. We may go to that mountain of sin and iniquity with ever so much faith and bid it remove, but it will not stir, and after we have passed away it will still remain. But let each of us take his axe and go up and work, and, if need be, die at our post with glory in our view.

But something more than the employment of our talents is required in Christian work. Against us are arrayed the powers of darkness, the wiles and allurements of the world, the lusts of the flesh and of the eye and the pride of life, and if we would conquer those we must keep ever on the alert and continually watching unto prayer. There must be no surrender. Death or victory must be our battle cry. Such is the Christian's life and work—fightings without and fears within—and we may inquire, with the Apostle, Who is sufficient for these things? Not in our own unaided strength can we combat those enemies of ours and of God's. But the Lord is a mighty man of valor, and in His strength we can conquer. And what a sweet thought it is that our labor is not in vain in the Lord! Not alone in our skill and knowledge and wisdom is our help, but the Lord of Hosts is with us and the God of Jacob is our refuge. We can visit the sick, distribute tracts, preach the Word, face the devil, crush our own evil habits and propensities. We can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth us. The Christian's labor is in the Lord, and the Christian himself is shut up in the Lord, for he who dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him. We often think our labor is in vain. We cast our bread upon the waters, but, after waiting many days, we do not see it appear, and we think that no good has been done. Our Sunday school children pass away from our sight and mingle with the world and fall into wickedness; we go on from one toil and trial and affliction to another, and wave after wave passes over our heads, and we sometimes think there is no end to the conflict, and no prospect of the reward. But even in this life the Christian has his reward for labor faithfully performed, but not such a reward as the Saviour has promised. He has, to be sure, the peace of God that passeth understanding, but this is an infinitesimal part of what awaits us hereafter. There is a religion which passes current in this world by which a man may avoid gross crimes and abuses in this life and may conform his conduct to creeds of Churches, but let a professor of religion try to walk as Jesus walked and follow His blessed example, and then mark the result. Backbiting, obloquy, reproach will be heaped upon him, and all who live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. The preacher then went on to illustrate how all Christian labor is rewarded. It is not in vain, because it is in the Lord. The enthusiasm of the congregation was aroused to fever heat, and "glories" and "hallelujahs" resounded throughout the large building.

In the afternoon Dr. Reid preached from the text, "He was bruised for our iniquities"—a regular salvation sermon. In the evening Rev. W. C. Steele, of Beekman Hill church, New York, preached, and between those services prayer meetings were held. About four thousand people were on the ground during the day.

A BLOODTHIRSTY WOMAN.

Mrs. Emma Anderson, of 226 Elizabeth street, received company last night, and among her visitors was Jacob Nichols, of 260 Mulberry street, who, in the course of an argument, became disagreeably personal, and finally called the lady out of her name. A stove cover being handy Mrs. Anderson used it to administer a rebuke to Jacob, who was taken to the Fourteenth precinct station house with a badly lacerated head. The fair Emma will explain matters at the Tombs to-day.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Opening of the Rink To-Day for the Reception of Machinery—List of Officers—Prospects of the Success of the Exhibition—New Honors Proposed.

The forty first annual exhibition of the American Institute of the city of New York will be opened to-day for the reception of machinery and articles for exhibition, and on Monday next will be open to the public generally. The fair will be held in the Rink on Third avenue.

The officers of the Institute for this year are:—F. A. B. Barnard, President; Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland and Henry A. Burr, Vice Presidents; John E. Gavitt, Recording Secretary; Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary, and Sylvester R. Comstock, Treasurer.

The Board of Managers, in order to accommodate exhibitors of heavy machinery in practical operation, opened all parts of the building devoted to massive machinery much earlier this year than has been the custom, to give ample time for the erection of foundations and making necessary connections with motive powers.

To-day the whole structure, having received the finishing touches of the painter and decorator, will be ready for the reception of goods, and the managers have determined to allot the most desirable positions to the earliest entries. Judging from the number and character of the applications already received the building will be filled to repletion with every conceivable result of industry and invention.

For fruit, flowers, vegetables and other perishable articles, such compensations, in the form of prizes, will be given as will amply remunerate the exhibitor for his loss.

In view of the importance of encouraging efforts tending to the production of superior American leather, Jackson S. Schultz offers gold medals as follows:—One for the best pure oak tannage, one for the best pure hemlock tannage and one for the best mixed or union tannage.

These gold medals will be awarded by the American Institute, the leather exhibited being subject to the same rules as other articles exhibited. Three or four sides will be shown in the Exhibition Building. The balance of the amount forwarded will be stored at such places in the trade as may be selected by the exhibitor. The leather exhibited must be a fair sample of the average product of the tanner.

The great Medal of Honor will be also awarded for a new machine or process which is not a mere improvement on what was before used, but which is so perfect in its results and so economical in its operation as to produce a favorable revolution in some branch of the useful arts. Only two such medals have thus far been awarded; and the difficulty of complying with all the conditions requisite for securing this prize has greatly enhanced its value. No other institution, either in the Old World or the New, has fixed so high a standard of merit, or proposes to confer on an inventor so marked a distinction.

The Board of Managers have found by experience that the relative value and efficiency of engines and machines can be correctly arrived at only by putting them into practical operation, and in such way that the actual amount of work done by each will be accurately measured by automatic methods; so that no errors of human judgment can effect the result and enter into the final decision. For several years past the Board has expended large sums of money for the purpose of making experimental trials. Thus steam engines, pumps and boilers have been, in turn, subjects of special investigation. The same plan will be pursued in the coming exhibition, provided the number and importance of machines and apparatus for accomplishing the same end shall warrant such a course.

The Board further announces that all the permanent alterations and improvements in the great structure—covering 100,000 square feet—ordered by the Institute will be made for the express purpose of rendering the show more attractive and giving such facilities as will increase the benefits that are to accrue to exhibitors.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Abeken, "Bismarck's Pen."

Dr. Abeken, one of the most influential and high-toned leaders of public opinion in Germany, has just died in Berlin. The doctor was known of late years to the Prussians under the familiar title of "Bismarck's Pen," owing to the intimacy of his official relationship to the famous Prince Premier. Some have said that he was even more than the "pen," that he was the source of inspiration of the great statesman. The history of Abeken's life would form a most instructive commentary on the history of Germany since the year 1830. He began life as a clergyman, and many friends will remember him still as such at Rome in the house of the Prussian ambassador, Bunsen, whose devoted friend he remained through life. He was with Bunsen in England at the time of the foundation of the Jerusalem Bishopric, and he published then several most learned essays in English on the ecclesiastical and political questions involved in this first attempt at a common action of the English and continental Churches. He afterwards entered the Foreign Office at Berlin, and passed through the bright days of Frankfort and the dark days of Olmutz, always an independent observer, but, at the same time, a most trustworthy servant of the ministers who were successively called to the helm during those stormy times. When Bismarck had once discovered his sterling qualities he never again parted with him. During the whole of the late war with France Dr. Abeken was always either with Bismarck or with the Emperor. It was he who sent the famous Benedetti telegram from Ems; it was he who sent the last telegram from Versailles. He was never intended to act a first part, and it seemed to be his pride to work for others. His attachments were strong and became sometimes a kind of hero-worship. There was something almost feminine in his devotion to his friends; in his utter forgetfulness of self; in his faith of characters which he had once learned to respect. He believed in a divine government of the world, and did not believe in successes which are bought at the expense of principle. The Emperor of Germany will lose in him a faithful servant, Prince Bismarck a trusty friend, Germany a true patriot, and England, too, a sincere admirer and well-wisher. He knew both the strong and the weak points of the English character. It was one of his opinions that "The peace of the world could never be secure unless the German and English nations joined hands for the defence of the highest interests of mankind."

Veteran Colonists of Australasia.

By the Australasian mail of the 18th of June we are informed that John Davies, M. H. A., proprietor of the *Hobart Town Mercury*, died on the 11th of that month, of apoplexy. He was a very old colonist and had long been connected with the Australian press. He was connected with the *Patriot*, a small newspaper established by John Fascoe Fawkner in the early days of settlement in Port Philip. Subsequently he went to Tasmania and established the *Mercury*.

Mr. John Baker, a veteran colonist, who landed in South Australia in 1838 with a flock of sheep from Tasmania and became a wealthy squatter, has just died. For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Baker was a member of the Legislature.

David C. La Touche.

David Charles La Touche, one of the heads of the Irish banking house which bears his family name, has just died at his residence, La Vallee, near Dublin. He was seventy-three years of age. Few men have earned more general respect for liberality and honor in dealings. As a politician he never swerved from his early attachment to the conservative cause, of which he was one of the most vigorous supporters. He was a generous employer, and his private charities were both munificent and unostentatious. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Dublin and for many years commanded the city of Dublin militia.

DEATH FROM FALLING INTO THE WATER.

Bangor, Me., August 25, 1872.

Captain Robert Roger, of this city, died yesterday from the effect of falling into the water on the 13th inst., at which time he walked off the wharf while returning from an excursion. He was eighty-four years of age.

DEATH OF A RELIGEUSE.

Bangor, Me., August 25, 1872.

Mary Desales, Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Xavier, in this city, died this morning, aged twenty-eight years.

For Bathing Infants—Burnett's Kalliston is cooling, soothing and refreshing.

A.—Perfection Secures Popularity.—The implicit confidence of the public in KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is the natural outgrowth of its merits. They find that it is innocuous, rapid and certain in its operations and that, after all other articles have failed, it clears their premises of Roaches, Redbugs, Moth Larvae, Ants, &c., in twelve hours. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—For Mosquito Canopies for Beds Go to ROEBUCK'S, 58 and 60 Fulton street, New York.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists'.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.

Sepia—The Great Cuttlefish Hair Dye, would make Philosopher Greeley and General Dix handsome, and appear only fifty.

GENEVA.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

there are two letters which give ground for reflection.

A QUESTION NEATLY ANSWERED.

Sir A. Paget, the English Minister, in acknowledging the receipt of a despatch from the Portuguese Minister of State, adds:—

"There is nevertheless a point [illegible] the government of Her Majesty greatly desire [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] of neutrality which Your Excellency has transmitted to me."

And M. [illegible] Ribeiro replies as follows:—

"In reply [illegible] to Your Excellency, that the law [illegible] [illegible] in the executive [illegible] neutrality [illegible] [illegible] where there is a will there is a way."

The counsel is in error when he maintains that the United States do not understand the laws commented upon so clearly by the writers cited and applied by their tribunals, unless at least as wisely as the corresponding laws of England.

THE EXAMPLE OF SWITZERLAND.

In regard to Switzerland we have drawn together in our unofficial papers some precious documents which show the zeal and the good will which this republic brings to the support of its neutrality in the midst of great European wars.

Let the exposition of the laws of Switzerland given by the Federal Council in the Commission serve to show that the counsel of Great Britain is mistaken together in his appreciation of those laws as well as in his appreciation of those of Italy and Brazil. (Droit Public Suisse, tom. I, p. 451.)

Now I appeal to the honorable arbitrators that they judge and decide who is right in regard to these laws—Great Britain [illegible] [illegible] of France [illegible] in England and Brazil.

I appeal further to the honorable arbitrators to say which [illegible] institutions of England [illegible] of Brazil and of Switzerland. According to the opinion of the counsel for Great Britain those countries do not possess any neutrality laws. But they observe the duties of neutrality and [illegible] without attracting suspicion to their constitution. Who then is in error in this matter? Is it England or is it America?

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The counsel for Great Britain devotes much space to the [illegible] of the laws of the United States. [illegible] will be necessary, I think, to reply to his argument.

The counsel endeavors to prove that the laws of the United States, so far as this question is concerned, [illegible] of war vessels.

In support of that he cites the expressions of the third article of the law which punishes with certain penalties every person who within the frontiers of the United States equips and arms for war or attempts to equip and arm for war or wilfully takes part in the provisioning, equipment or armament for war of any boat or vessel with the purpose of employing that boat or vessel in the service of a foreign belligerent Power.

Resting upon these expressions of the law he believes that in order to constitute this crime, it is necessary that the ship should have been armed for war or that some one should have attempted to arm it for war.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE STATUTE.

But in jurisprudence this interpretation of the law is perfectly erroneous. It is established in the United States that it is not the character of the preparations which constitutes the crime, but the intention which dominates the act. This doctrine is thus exhibited by Dana:—

"With regard to the preparation of ships within our jurisdiction [illegible] we invoke is not the extent and the character of the preparations, but the intention which presides over the particular acts. If a person accomplishes or attempts to accomplish an act leading on to these preparations with the intention that the ship may be employed for acts of hostility that person is culpable with regard to the [illegible] of the preparations or the point to which they may have been carried, and although his attempt may not have in any way advanced the completion of the preparations. To furnish materials of which such use might be made and to furnish them with a knowledge of the object for which they might be used constitute an offence. This is why it is not necessary to show that the vessel was armed or was in a certain point of [illegible], no matter what epoch before or after the criminatory act, in a condition to commit acts of hostility.

"We have not raised points relative to the reunion of materials which taken alone cannot serve for acts of hostility but which taken together constitute instruments of hostility, for the intention covers every case and furnishes the criterion of culpability. It matters little where the reunion may take place, in one place or in another, if the acts committed on our territory make part of a plan in consequence of which a ship may be despatched with the purpose of being employed as a cruiser." (Argument of the United States, pp. 243-4.)

A DECISION IN POINT.

These extracts from Dana are authoritative in the matter. The true interpretation of the law has been established by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court has determined "that it is not necessary that the vessel be armed, or in a condition that permits it to commit hostilities at the moment of its departure from the United States." (United States vs. Quincy, Peters' Reports, vol. vi, p. 445. Vide Opinions, vol. 8, pp. 738-741.)

ANOTHER TELLING POINT.

Such is the law as it is understood and practised in America. Both counsel of the United States, Mr. Evarts and myself, have administered justice, and we have a knowledge of this law so personal that we are also able to speak of it authoritatively. I affirm that the interpretation of this law as given by the counsel is absolutely contrary to the interpretation received in the United States.

I call attention to the expressions of the temporary law of 1838 reported by myself to the Congress of the United States. That law permits the seizure of every vessel or vehicle "armed or unarmed when there are any circumstances which lead to the opinion that this vessel or vehicle is destined for military operations against a foreign State." (United States Statutes, vol. v, p. 213.)

That law had been framed according to the interpretation of the permanent law.

THE PREVENTIVE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

It follows that all the scaffolding of criticism which the counsel constructs with reference to the preventive power of the President of the United States tumbles to the ground. He supposes that this power is limited to the case of a vessel armed for war because he supposes that the penal clauses have only that extent. He is in error on each point. The preventive power of the President applies to every case of the law, to all the prohibitions and penalties of the law. And the law does not require that the vessel be armed for war. It is enough that its owner has the intention of employing it in acts of hostility against a State friendly to the United States.

The case of Gelston vs. Hoyt, cited by the counsel, touches on the manner of exercising the preventive powers of the law and in no way affects [illegible].

In the juridical documents annexed to the counter case of the United States may be found numerous examples of the exercise of the preventive power by the President. The fact of being armed [illegible] is only one circumstance which weighs [illegible] question—the question of the intention of the owner of the vessel.

[illegible] CASE.

The counsel cites [illegible] cases of various dates where [illegible] have been sustained by the American [illegible].

We have pressed in our argument and we persist in [illegible] of such [illegible]. [illegible] the tribunal [illegible] accused of [illegible] due diligence in observing the three rules of the Treaty of Washington [illegible] has failed or not in its duties of neutrality [illegible] to the common law is not the question submitted to the tribunal. America [illegible] her acts [illegible].

The counsel has cited some cases from the correspondence [illegible] regard to [illegible] which arose from time to time in the application of the law. The questions are without doubt analogous to questions which present themselves [illegible]. [illegible] the American [illegible] the English law constitute [illegible] common to the two countries [illegible] to the labors of [illegible].

We have [illegible] questions in our argument [illegible] not able to discuss in detail all these cases [illegible] drawn together by the counsel [illegible] longer [illegible] than we desire to [illegible] tribunal.

DANA [illegible].

The capital question is that of the powers of the President. This matter is elucidated by Dana. He says:—

"[illegible] the power to employ the army and the navy or the militia as well as the civil forces to seize the ships, or to compel [illegible] ships which are not subject to seizure to leave our ports. It is left to the direction of the Executive [illegible] what vessels the departure ought to be [illegible]."—American Argument (p. 389).

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A single example suffices to give an idea of the recognized extent of the powers of the President.

Spain caused to be constructed in the yards of New York thirty gunboats destined to be used against the insurgents in the island of Cuba. They were vessels unfit for long voyages. They were not armed and had on board neither cannons nor any other engine of combat. War existed in law if not in fact between Spain and Peru. The Peruvian Minister at New York made a complaint with regard to these gunboats. He did not pretend that they were destined to operate against Peru, as it was clear that they could not pass around Cape Horn. But he pretended that applied to the defence of the shores of Cuba they would free from that service other vessels which might thus be able to attack Peru.

The President listened to these reasons and ordained the detention of these thirty vessels until Spain and Peru should have regulated their differences. This they did, thanks to the mediation of the United States.

JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

A question of diligence presents itself with reference to any erroneous decree of a Court of Admiralty.

I propose as a principle that the government which undertakes judicial pursuit and which submits itself without appeal to an erroneous decree, has no right [illegible] with regard to the same class of cases [illegible]. This is [illegible] to fail doubly in the due diligence prescribed by the rules of the treaty. I [illegible] question.

But I affirm that the erroneous decree does not bind in any way. That is indeed evident. Moreover I affirm further that the decree does not bind in any way an international tribunal.

This principle is commented and sufficiently discussed in the [illegible] of Rutherforth, an English work of merit and authority.

Wheaton and other authorities adopt the views of Rutherforth.

This question has been raised by the English and American Commissioners appointed to lay down the stipulations of what is called the Jay treaty. The following circumstance is reported in the memoirs of Mr. Trumbull, one of the secretaries of that Commission. It appears that being in doubt the Commissioners consulted the Earl of Loughborough, then Lord Chancellor. He decided that the Commissioners in their character of international tribunal possessed a complete jurisdiction and could revise the decrees of any municipal tribunal whatever and to do justice to the government wronged in its interests or in those of its subjects. The Commission has acted accordingly.

I conceive that such is the recognized jurisdiction in the case of special [illegible] numerous international commissions which have sat since then in England and in America.

CONCLUSION.

I have just treated some of the questions put by the counsel of Great Britain solely for the sake of satisfying my conscience. I do not believe that they are of a nature to exercise [illegible] preponderating influence upon the minds of the arbitrators. The rules of the treaty are decisive in all the questions raised by the United States. If these rules are the true expression of common law, as I am convinced, it is well. If they surpass the common law they constitute authoritatively the conventional law of the tribunal.

It matters little what is the interpretation of the municipal law of England. The interpretation of the law of the United States matters still less. The law of the [illegible] matter nothing. The conduct of the United States towards Spain or Mexico or even towards Great Britain is not here in question. There is only one question to be decided—Has England failed or not in using the due diligence required by the Treaty of Washington?

The United States sustain here principles which are in their opinion of high importance to all maritime peoples and above all to Great Britain, more even than for the United States. We therefore await with respect and submission but also without inquietude the judgment of this august tribunal.

FRENCH INTERNATIONALS IN COUNCIL

The Society Under Another Name in France—President Thiers Looking After His Interests—A French Spy in the Ranks—"Strikes" in Switzerland and Spain Successful.

The spacious hall at No. 100 Prince street was filled with an enthusiastic throng of Frenchmen and more than the usual number of French women yesterday. They were of course all Internationals. Whether it was owing to the change of weather or important business on hand, certainly it was the best attended meeting that has been held for some months. Communications from different parts of the world were received from which the following was gleaned:—

The French Internationals of Baltimore are giving liberally [illegible] the strikers [illegible] north [illegible] and will do likewise.

The Internationals of France are [illegible] known [illegible] found at an International meeting.

There has recently [illegible] council organized in Paris to be known as the Cercle de l'Union Syndicale. The principle upon which the society is based will tend to the promotion of good feeling among its members and in their dealings with the outside world. The interests of the employers are regarded by its members equally with their own, and both parties have agreed to [illegible] all disputes that may arise [illegible] the decision of which [illegible] final. Nearly all the trades societies in Paris have agreed to send delegates to the Cercle or Council. It is the purpose of the society to establish schools, gymnasiums, &c., for the children of the working people, where they may learn as well as amuse themselves. In fact it seems that there are some things in France as well as Germany, as the society is somewhat similar to the German Turn Verein.

A report from Switzerland indicated a similar state of affairs there as regards Internationalism, a society on the same basis as that of France having been organized there.

The trades people have been quite successful in their strikes and demands, as mostly all of them are now working ten hours instead of twelve and receiving the same pay as formerly.

In Malaga, Spain, nineteen corporations or trades societies have come out victorious in their struggle for less hours of work.

There is considerable trouble and suffering among the miners in the north of France growing out of the recent strikes.

A report from them goes to prove that in the affair with the soldiers and the strikers [illegible].

It was decided at the meeting to make an appeal to the Internationals to contribute towards the relief of those families who are now deprived of those who gave them bread.

The following is a copy of the proclamation to be issued to all the sections. It conveys the [illegible] command to the Army Department at the outbreak of the trial:—

"Soldiers, put your knapsacks on your backs. Your tents are folded and ammunition ready. Go forward, the republic gives you the order. Seize workingmen and shoot down your brothers, your fathers, friends whose crime is that they humbly ask for an increase of wages and not to work for merely nothing, in order that they may enrich President Thiers, who is the principal owner of the mines. [illegible] (a nickname of Thiers) [illegible] you are merely a brigade, but if necessary one hundred thousand men will follow you to kill those socialist revolutionists." A rumor has been going the rounds of the International Circle that Louis Napoleon was the originator of the Anzin strike and that he gave a large sum of money towards it.

There has been quite an excitement among the French Internationals from New York to St. Louis about the discovery of a spy in their ranks. It appears that some months ago for some private reasons there was suspicion cast on one of its members as being in league with the French government and at heart an enemy to Internationalism.

Detectivism was brought into play and after a few weeks sufficient evidence was received to prove that he was as stated. The consequence is that the Internationals have his career published in their different papers, describing his height, age and general appearance, certainly to then [illegible] French Spy.

It was announced that arrangements have been made to publish their Socialist daily instead of weekly on and after the 1st of September. It is their purpose in their endeavors to make it a popular paper with the French people and run it with much the same energy as the American paper.

"KENO" IN NEWARK

The Police Renew Their Raids On the Gamblers—A "Crib" "Pulled" With Fifteen Persons.

The police of Newark have recovered from the check given them by the friends of certain persons arrested last winter and have renewed their warfare on the gambling dens of the city. On Saturday night a squad of thirteen officers and Chief Glasby made a descent on a place kept in the upper part of 194 Market street by one William [illegible] hall and [illegible], the noted lawbreaker, who has already been in the State Prison. All the persons in the place, fifteen in number, together with keno and other gambling tools, were captured and removed to the station house. The list of prisoners is as follows:—William [illegible], Frank Koforim, K. R. [illegible] Mitchell, George Beckley, [illegible] Corrigan, William Clark, Jacob McGuerin, Richard Ward, Charles Stockwell, William Wilson, [illegible] D. Wilson, William [illegible], John P. [illegible], Benjamin Sutherland. All but a few were liberated on bail. The latter was fixed in each case at $500, the principals being required to give $1,000 each. A few spent the night in the station house, but yesterday morning their friends came to time and gave the necessary bonds for their liberation. The affair created considerable of sensation. A few shots are said to have been fired, but no blood was spilled. The authorities say they are "going for the gamblers this time sure." It is said that this disgraceful violation of law is extensively practised by not a few citizens of Newark who are regarded by the outside world as moral lights and guides and examples for the youth of the community.

THE RESULT OF A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND

Thomas Jenny, of 301 First avenue, went on a trip to Coney Island yesterday and while bathing got into a quarrel with some unknown individuals about a woman. On the return trip Mr. Jenny's mercurial acquaintances, who had in the meantime filled themselves with bad rum, sought him out and demanded an apology, which he refused to give. On this they attacked him with soda water bottles and chairs and beat him severely on the head and arms. On the injured man raising an alarm his assailants fled and could not be found on a search being instituted. Jenny on the arrival of the boat at New York was taken to the Ninth precinct station house, where his wounds, which consist of four serious abrasions on the scalp and a cut on the left wrist, were dressed.

SUICIDE IN TRENTON.

An Englishman named Marshall Simpson, twenty-nine years of age, jumped into the Delaware River at Trenton yesterday and was drowned, despite all efforts to rescue him. The body was soon afterwards recovered. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death while laboring under mental aberration.

LIVINGSTONE.

Additional Comments of the Foreign Press on the Herald Livingstone Expedition.

THE SECRETS OF THE NILE.

A Land Inviting to the Adventuresome and Enterprising.

THE BELLES OF INTERIOR AFRICA.

Livingstone Something More Than a Lost Geographer.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST.

The following are additional extracts from the foreign press on the result of the HERALD Livingstone Expedition:—

[From the Christian World, an English newspaper.]

Some of our scientific and literary men have been acting a very small part with respect to the recovery of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD. From the first they were apparently annoyed at finding that this notable feat should have been accomplished by one outside of their charmed circle, and especially that the honor should have fallen upon an American. Even parties connected with our Royal Geographical Society [illegible] expressed their doubts, forgetful of the fact that their Search Expedition has played a most ignoble part and that the sooner they square accounts with the public in that matter the better for the reputation of all concerned. The authenticity of Dr. Livingstone's letters was first called in question and then insinuations were thrown out as to whether the great traveller had been over-reached. The [illegible] process had attained such dimensions that the heads of the Foreign Office and the son of Dr. Livingstone had to be appealed to by Mr. Stanley, seeing that he was reported to have brought letters to them from the Doctor. Lord Granville stated that he had inquired into the matter and found that Mr. Hammond, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Wylde, of the Consular and Slave Trade Department, had received despatches from Dr. Livingstone, and that they had not the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of these papers, which were published on Tuesday last. Mr. Oswell Livingstone also bore testimony to having received through Mr. Stanley the diary of his father duly signed and sealed, with written instructions on the outside, and it appears that a packet of letters, thirteen in all, principally addressed to members of the Livingstone family, were received at Hamilton, Scotland, on the 1st inst. They are all in the Doctor's handwriting, but the contents are strictly private by the explorer's own desire. Mr. Livingstone said he had not the slightest doubt that the journal is his father's and that this is the case with the letters Mr. Stanley has brought. As was only to be expected from the generous nature of our Foreign Secretary, Lord Granville took occasion to pay a well merited compliment to the able and adventurous American. When in Paris last week Mr. Stanley was entertained at a grand banquet by the American residents. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, presided and addresses suitable to the occasion were made. In responding to the toast of his health Mr. Stanley said that it was to the generosity of the young proprietor of the NEW YORK HERALD, Mr. Gordon Bennett, that applause was chiefly due. It was he who sent a telegram to Madrid saying he believed Livingstone was still living and that he ought to be found. "Here," he added, "is $1,000; when it is spent take another thousand and then another and another still. Don't keep a strict account, but find Livingstone." He also described his interview with Dr. Kirk, the English Consul at Zanzibar. He spoke in very severe terms of Dr. Kirk. That gentleman had afforded Dr. Livingstone no succor whatever and had spoken, when he saw him at Zanzibar, in a discouraging and indifferent tone about the prospect of finding him. Mr. Charles Austin, an English newspaper correspondent, deprecated this hasty censure of Dr. Kirk. Mr. Stanley reached London on the 2d inst. and has been quite lionized since his arrival. He has received numerous invitations from our most eminent men, and Lady Franklin has invited him to visit her. He has brought home with him an African boy of ten years of age who has become a favorite with the ladies. Mr. Stanley is described as a low sized, thick set, young looking man. Sir H. Rawlinson and Herr Kiepert, a Berlin geographer of eminence, have published letters impugning the statements ascribed to Dr. Livingstone in his second letter about the Nile and the watershed of Central Africa as containing geographical blunders. A short time will, we have no doubt, set at rest all difficulties in this respect.

[From the Court Journal, August 3.]

Now other men than *savans* are brought into contact with the Nile discovering business they are beginning to take off its halo. *Ex nil nihil fit* is perhaps however too hasty a decision. We for our part should look at it in this light. There is no difficulty in travelling in Africa and finding one's way about even alone and without resources, that is clear. On the other hand there is a great deal to be got by the enterprising. Ivory is not more difficult to obtain than rotten old wood. We shall think nothing, therefore, of the enterprise of our young men of the day who are sighing for an opening to obtain wealth to crown their wishes, and who, with a few thousands, could call the girls of their hearts their own, if they do not, if only provided with half a hundred each, club together in company and win the wealth of Africa. Africa may be to many a new India. It must be a jolly life also. Livingstone thinks so, and for those who have no such [illegible] at home his rhapsody about the belles will be quite exciting. Here is a portrait of Casembe's queen, Moari a Ngombe by name:—"Would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage near the tip of her fine, slightly turned up nose." But she had only filed one side of the two front of her superb snow white teeth, and then what a laugh she had! Let those who wish to know go and see her carried to her farm in her pony phaeton, which is a sort of throne fastened on two very long poles and carried by twelve stalwart citizens. By all means do go [illegible] interior of Africa to [illegible] if we had half a government it would see grand [illegible] and fit out an expedition [illegible] opportunity to stop the infamous [illegible] slaves [illegible] which he is so justly incensed [illegible] of Africa would be a [illegible] of such an Alpine Club [illegible] and down a big mountain do England some real and lasting service.

[From the [illegible].]

[illegible] suddenly [illegible] to all the Africans [illegible]. It has only [illegible] from Guinea to Zanzibar [illegible] our diplomatic relations with the Sultan [illegible] are of such a nature as to have [illegible] our gunboats and cruisers have [illegible] elsewhere. Dr. Livingstone has with [illegible] of detail laid before us the horror [illegible] the caravans of Eastern Africa in comp[illegible] once proverbial Middle Passage [illegible] had an opportunity of drawing [illegible] the fact that the Sultan of the slave [illegible] to forego his treaty advantages for [illegible] annual income of about five thousand pounds a year. The money sacrifice is so slight and [illegible] suppression of the slave trade apparently so easy that the Queen's speech contained no more welcome words than those which promised effectual dealing with the matter. It is a case in which ignorance of facts is the only possible excuse for inaction, and, thanks to Dr. Livingstone, our excuse for inaction exists no more. It is scarcely possible to be mistaken in connecting this sudden promise of action on the part of the Cabinet with the despatches brought to the Foreign Office by Mr. Stanley. It may be undignified on the part of the framers of a message from the Crown to acknowledge their obligations to the exertions of a journalist. But journalists themselves should be more explicitly grateful, and not like at least one of our contemporaries avoid all mention of the man who has put us in a position to do our duty. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet cannot have been alive to the circumstances or we should not have had to wait the arrival of Mr. Stanley before public anxiety could be relieved by an official allusion to our disgraceful relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the Swiss Times.]

As I do not share the social views of M. A. Dumas and of M. Du Bourg, whose maxim it is to kill, I cannot adhere to the murderous spirit of that article entitled in one of our public organs "The Political Value of African Discovery." The writer thinks that the explorations of Dr. Livingstone and his search by Mr. H. Stanley cannot have a great result; that a more correct knowledge of African geography and of the splendid additions brought by African discovery will not enrich any nation nor civilize any tribe, nor bring that wealth of land and men one whit nearer to the world alone which could use them well. He concludes therefore that it is conquest by bayonets and bullets, not exploration, which the Valley of the Nile requires. This is a very serious assertion in the age we live in. Such a conquest doubtless would prove effectual as a means of civilization, but socially and politically the right of a civilized nation to carry fire and steel unprovoked to the heart of an unknown country is very questionable. The sword in civilized hands accomplishes the same work as other weapons do in the hands of the savage—namely, slaughter. Admitting that in the course of time the natives of Central Africa may have to count a thousand or so of our countrymen "English ruffians and Arab savages," as our contemporary proposes, can Christians feel that this is civilizing?

Experience out of Africa has taught us that hate, distrust, revenge [illegible] cannot be [illegible] from the soul watered by a father's, brother's or husband's blood. Generations must die out on both sides ere civilization can be the result of such a conquest. If we turn from some imaginary scene of blood now taking place between Britons and Africans near the sources of the Nile to consider the more enlightened example shown by Dr. Livingstone at present, a doubt will not exist concerning the immense social value of his explorations. He is not only a [illegible] man of book lore; he is the living apostle of the very civilization which finds its way to the conscience of human beings, be they ever so unenlightened. [illegible] superior soul which softens even savages. The great white man is already a figure among the men around him. He is fearless, he is truthful, he is an indefatigable [illegible] all these qualities described by Mr. Stanley [illegible] Dr. Livingstone an apostle of civilization. We [illegible] strewn with the victims of [illegible] carnage.

Could not this immense discovery be turned to [illegible] the moment [illegible] more is the shame, but on the other [illegible] civilization all down the Nile from Alexandria to the Equator.

But this is not all. [illegible] the article alluded to, of which the writer has failed to mark that the political value of exploration is [illegible] in its social excellence, calls the story of the meeting of Mr. H. Stanley with Dr. Livingstone "[illegible]." He considers it so [illegible] so very novel because so much [illegible] and simplicity in the striking features of Mr. H. Stanley's narrative, or perhaps also because the whole affair, from the time of the young American's interview with Mr. Bennett, Junior, to that of the shaking hands with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, was so unlike any of the forms to which our [illegible] minds are accustomed.

It is strange as the English of [illegible], the term is correct, but I think the definition, though French, very inapplicable indeed. Neither [illegible] anything comic in the figure of the [illegible] correspondent who in the regular exercise of his profession moved neither by [illegible] nor by love of knowledge, nor by desire of [illegible], but by an order from Mr. Bennett [illegible] into an unknown continent to search [illegible] sufferings such as only African travellers endure attains [illegible] the Equator, an object desired by all mankind, to be repaid by the publication of a despatch to the NEW YORK HERALD.

The paragraph greatly diminishes the merit of the named article.

Dr. Livingstone is surely something more than a lost geographer, Mr. Bennett something more than a man of [illegible] giving orders, while Mr. H. Stanley deserves a very different appreciation to that which is usually applied to a class of people who receive salaries for the purpose of making others laugh.

There can be nothing comic connected with the heart rending scenes Mr. Stanley must have gone through, or in his twenty-three attacks of the most malignant fever, or in his daily suspense, in his hope delayed and hair breadth escapes; neither is it possible to conceive that one who endured so much could be unmoved by a nobler aim than that of sending a despatch from Zanzibar to his employer. Could a man be inaccessible to pity, who, the further he plunged into African deserts, found his bodily sufferings increase and a great endless vista of unknown trials even stretching out in his pursuit of a man like Dr. Livingstone, when he ignored what was coming next, whether the object of his search was murdered, whether he would not soon share the same fate?

Still if in mental blindness we persist in only seeing in Mr. Stanley a clear brained, cold hearted reporter, one who does not value human life so much as a telegram, we shall still have to admit that, contrasting his moral incapacity, he accomplished in the simple performance of his charge a very gigantic feat, that of penetrating 1,000 miles of unknown country. This fact would alone show Mr. Stanley to be, if nothing more, one that his nation may be proud of because he did his duty regardless of personal danger.

[From the Edinburgh Courant, August 10.]

The great Livingstone-Stanley question is, there can be no doubt, at last fairly cleared up and settled. The plucky and indefatigable correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD has discovered our gallant countryman, who in the cause of humanity and science has separated himself from England, from Europe, from civilization itself for a period of more than six years. Even so it is—the Expedition instituted by an American newspaper has achieved a signal success where the Search expedition which we ourselves attempted has ended in humiliating failure. Mr. Stanley has contrived to find Dr. Livingstone because from the first he acted in a manner the very reverse at each possible point of that in which the countrymen of Livingstone acted, because he took measures prompt, practical and strenuous while we deliberated, because he had no petty jealousies of self seeking rivalry against which to contend, no obstacles or divided counsels and distracted deliberations thrown in his path. We have no wish unduly to censure the policy or the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. It certainly seems strange that geographical science should enkindle in the breasts of its votaries sentiments of ignoble suspicion and mutual ill will which ought to have no place among the possession of the *savans*, and that a new river, a new mountain, a new lake, a new island has no sooner been discovered by one of their number than the attempt is made to discredit the [illegible] Geographical Society [illegible] that the search [illegible] humanly speaking certain [illegible] geographical object [illegible] which unfortunately still continues to sway our national destinies. Had Mr. Gladstone been in the slightest degree willing or able to interpret the feeling of the people he would no longer have hesitated to employ that feeling in action. Had Mr. Lowe been able to look at the matter through any other medium than that of the petty economies of an ignoble parsimony he would at once have seen that the occasion was one on which government might, by an expenditure comparatively small, win for itself a most [illegible] return in [illegible] great and immeasurably raise itself in the popular feeling. The institution of a Livingstone Search Expedition by government would have then been not merely a politic but in the long run a distinctly economical measure, and such a government more patriotic or less short sighted than our own would at once have recognized it to be.

While there necessarily mingles with our congratulations to Mr. Stanley on the triumphantly successful issue of his quest a keen sentiment of national humiliation, those congratulations are not on that account one jot the less sincere. America has fairly beaten England, and while it is not unnatural that we should have preferred to have the victory for ourselves, we can accord the fullest measure of admiration for the qualities by which the representative of America, Mr. Stanley, has won that victory. The despatches to the Foreign Office which we have already published must be considered as absolutely confirmatory of the authenticity of Mr. Stanley's narrative and Dr. Livingstone's previous letters to the NEW YORK HERALD in all their essential features. They thus contain very little that is now new to us. We have several vividly painted details of the difficulties and the dangers which have perpetually beset Livingstone, and the general drift of the discoveries which he has as yet made is indicated more clearly and circumstantially than it has been before. And here we may remark that we now know all of Livingstone that we are likely to know till the object of his search is finally fulfilled—till he has traced the Nile from its cradle to its *debouchement* into the Mediterranean, and has not improbably joined forces with Sir Samuel Baker. There are, it is true, papers to be read at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Brighton. But these, however rich in scientific value, will add little to our store of popular information. Amid the intensely interesting particulars in which Livingstone's despatches to the Foreign Office, extending over a period of two years, abound there are two great facts which stand out with overwhelming importance. In the first place the Doctor has evidently discovered that to the west of Lake Tanganyika there is a third great line of drainage, consisting of huge lakes, whose existence had been previously [illegible], connected by mighty rivers of which no one had ever dreamed. In the second place, as regards the supreme and central object of Livingstone's investigations, the great historical stream of Egypt, is full of mystery as the very Sphinx which frowns upon its banks, what Livingstone has done is scientifically to disprove the conjectures and the fancied discoveries of the race of explorers who had preceded him—of Speke and Grant and Baker and others. "*Hypotheses non fingo*" wrote Bacon, and this prime rule of scientific research it is which, in the opinion of Livingstone, Speke violated. He did not verify his geographical inductions at every step, and consequently he placed the sources of the Nile at a spot where it is now shown they could not by any possibility rise. Strange it seems—almost like a satire upon human knowledge and progress—that a geographer more ancient than Baker and of a period more venerable than Speke—none other than Ptolemy himself—should turn out to be much more nearly right in the position which he assigned to the earliest fountains of the Nile than any of the race of *savants* which have succeeded him. The error of Speke and Grant and Baker was that they thought they had discovered the *caput Nili* in a vast congeries of lakes, whereas "no great river has a lacustrine origin." "The mountains," writes Livingstone, "where the watershed of the Nile is are probably what Ptolemy for reasons unknown called the Mountains of the Moon. From their bases," he adds, "I find that the springs of the Nile do unquestionably arise. This is just what Ptolemy put down and is true geography. We must accept the fountains, and nobody but Philistines will reject the mountains, though we cannot conjecture the reason for the same." It is the circumstantial verification of the conclusion which Livingstone has thus arrived at on the subject of the birth of the Nile which has remained for him the last of his labors to fulfil. It is too much to say that Livingstone has as yet actually traced the Nile to its first springs. It is not too much to say that he is upon a track which will almost inevitably lead him to them.

Upon the other points, supreme as their interest [illegible] despatches of Livingstone, we must forbear to dwell. Turning by the [illegible] which he gives us on the subject of the slave trade and the cannibal tribes of Central Africa, it is impossible not to be profoundly impressed by the story which the Doctor has to tell us of the innate treachery of the natives, of his repeated desertion by them, and above all by the systematic mismanagement of the supplies with which he was provided and the despatch of the attendants who were sent to his assistance. Sometimes these supplies failed to come at all, sometimes when they did come they were not what he wanted. Natives were sent to him instead of freemen, and the natives were not good. When shall we next hear of Livingstone? He has already come within 100 miles of the historical Nile, and it is not likely that he will be able to perform the remainder of his long and toilsome journey within a year from the present time. As we have hinted above it is far from unlikely that when a new batch of communications arrives from Livingstone he will already have passed into Egypt proper and have met with Baker Pacha. Then we shall know much on which we can only now vaguely speculate. And the speculation which the discoveries and communications already made by Dr. Livingstone suggest opens up a vista of magnificent possibilities and even probabilities, from which imagination reels dizzy. The civilization of the great African continent, the solution of the great African mystery, the extinction of anthropophagy, the abolition of the slave trade, the connection of two seas by a railway right through the heart of the Libyan Desert—there is no reason why another generation should not see such and all of these things. For such a consummation posterity will be indebted to Livingstone, but Livingstone, to complete his great task, has need of more supplies and more State help, and that is our immediate moral which the nation and the government should take to heart.

[From the Paris American Register.]

The success of Mr. Stanley, correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, in his search for Doctor Livingstone has brought out some curious facts regarding the previous English expeditions, and more particularly that fitted out by the Geographical Society at the expense of the British public which was put under the charge of Lieutenant Dawson. First we are told by Dr. Livingstone himself that the stores sent to him from England were long left at Zanzibar and finally sent on in charge of Arab traders, slavedealers and thieves, who proceeded to appropriate the goods the moment they were beyond the reach of civilization. Despite this experience a second lot of goods was entrusted to men of known bad character—men who had been signalled again and again as rascals who could not be trusted with a farthing. We need not say that this caravan met with the fate of the former. During a period of three years Dr. Livingstone not only received no relief but none of the many letters sent to him through Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, reached the wearied but stout-hearted explorer. When Mr. Stanley was at Ujiji nine packets of letters sent to him from the European agent of his journal, Dr. Hosmer, were safely forwarded to him through the American Consul at Zanzibar. It makes no sort of difference whether these nine packets of letters went by nine different caravans or only five, for the fact is none the less striking that Mr. Stanley received that number in the comparatively short space of four months, while Dr. Livingstone was three years without receiving a single line from home. The secret of this matter would have long remained concealed had Stanley failed in his gallant attempt, but his success has brought out some interesting and some contemptible facts. We now know that we must look to Dr. Kirk for an explanation of his conduct, and that gentleman has been summoned to answer before the bar of public opinion. Some of our readers may remember the hints of this which we gave in our first articles, for even at that time it seemed clear to us from Dr. Kirk's complete indifference to Mr. Stanley and from the sneering, unjust, untruthful reports sent home by him that he had no heart in the work and it was a matter of indifference to him whether or not supplies or letters ever reached the courageous explorer. As he himself remarked in the presence of Mr. Stanley and the American Consul, "As a private individual he would do nothing, positively nothing, but as a British official he was bound to do his duty." Those are not the exact words perhaps, but we challenge a denial that this is the meaning, the strict sense of his remarks. In no way can we account for such apathy, to call it by no worse name, except on the ground of jealousy, and that such is the opinion of Dr. Livingstone himself is evident from many cautious and gentlemanly remarks in his letters to Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Dr. Livingstone is too kind hearted a man to make charges against any one, but upon the bare facts the public has already made them for him, and Dr. Kirk can now explain his conduct if it be possible to do so. If not, he will be a disgraced man in the eyes of the world.

The secret history of the last English expedition is scarcely less curious or disgraceful. Mr. Charles New, for many years a Methodist missionary in Africa, has just written a long letter to the *Times* [illegible]. We do not know [illegible] Livingstone [illegible] the Bible, but he was ready to give any sum to [illegible]. The government gave the [illegible] and not only sent money to [illegible] it put the [illegible] at the disposition of the Society [illegible] with Lieutenant Henn second in command [illegible] Royal Geographical Society [illegible] Mr. New [illegible] the expedition as interpreter [illegible], but before joining he was required to sign a paper saying that he would obey the chief and after him the second in command, that he would keep in his place, that he would not try to rob Lieutenant Dawson of the honors he was about to win, and that he would publish nothing until Dawson had issued his book and doubtless won the honors of knighthood. The whole expedition, it seems, down to the last donkey was bound in his way not to try to rob the two leaders of their honors. This was counting the chickens before they were hatched, but it seems that each member had some *dire* [illegible]. Lieutenant Dawson might be carried off by fever; to provide for that event Lieutenant Henn had a special clause put in the contract. In case Henn *fell*, New provided for his succession, and meantime the caravan formed slowly, and the season passed before it got under way. After months of waiting, when all was ready to start for the expected honors, some of Stanley's men came in to buy provisions, saying that their master had been four months exploring with Dr. Livingstone and was now returning. Instead of pushing out boldly and promptly as any American would have done, Lieutenant Dawson thought he would go home. Lieutenant Henn thought he would go on, but finally backed out. Mr. New was going to take charge, but as Lieutenant Henn could not make up his mind whether he would yield his rights, the missionary grew shaky. In their despair, in the midst of their quarrels, young Livingstone declared that he would go on alone to carry these provisions to his father if no one would go with him, and this bold attitude so shocked the leaders of the party that they speedily met in council with Dr. Kirk and resolved that something must be done. It was at that time that Stanley came in, passing the caravan not yet *en route*. The next morning after his arrival he began to purchase supplies for the Doctor, and before the English expedition had arranged their private quarrels a second HERALD caravan laden with everything that Dr. Livingstone might require was put under way, again passing the English caravan in its camp. What the fate of the latter may be is more than we can say. Finding his father well supplied through the munificence of Mr. James Gordon Bennett young Livingstone has returned, and Dr. Kirk can now make another present to the Arabs if he pleases, with very small prejudice to Dr. Livingstone. There are many suggestions which we might make in connection with this subject, but we cannot afford the space. In future we would recommend the Geographical Society to choose an American for the command of their expeditions. In the first place he will be free from jealousy. He will bind no man to obey him by a written contract, but he will make his subordinates obey or turn them adrift. Once the line is mapped out in his mind there will be no hesitation about the matter, and there will be no scandalous private quarrels and squabbles like those which have marked the course of Baker Pasha and Lieutenant Dawson.

[From the Panama Star and Herald, August 3.]

The success of the agent sent out by the NEW YORK HERALD in finding Dr. Livingstone in the centre of Africa is one of the most astounding events of the day and one that challenges the world's admiration. That the proprietor of a newspaper had the means, the will and the energy, with the confidence in the men that served him, to call one of them (Mr. Stanley) and merely say to him "Go and find Dr. Livingstone, spare no expense, and report for the HERALD what you have done," was putting the ways of this world, in America at least, in a novel and striking light. Mr. Stanley, nothing loth and without the least hesitation, obeyed the orders of his chief and set his face towards the sources of the Nile by way of Ujiji. After a fight with the King of Mirambo and got led into a scrape by the cowardice and cruelty of the Arabs, he at last reached Ujiji by a roundabout route and entered the latter place with such of his expedition as disease and desertion had left him, carrying the American flag and firing guns. Dr. Livingstone was seen as a frail old white man in the midst of a crowd of wondering niggers. The sight of that flag seen for the first time since creation so far in the interior of Africa must have surprised the Doctor as much as the wondering natives. The moment, as the London *Daily News* says, is one for the poet and the painter, and is as impressive for futurity as when Balboa caught the first sight of the Pacific Ocean, or any other similar event of heroic enterprise and discovery. The feelings of the two men are more easy to imagine than describe. The whole of Mr. Stanley's adventurous journey till he sighted Livingstone is in its details as interesting as any romantic book of travels. The newspaper is certainly assuming a position in the world far more reaching than even the pulpit. With the printing press, it [illegible] has the whole world who can read it for a congregation. Barbarous kingdoms and savage tribes have already learned from the pictures of themselves in the *Illustrated London News* that their doings are known and commented on far away, and thus their potentates are restrained from outrages by pride for their reputation if not by a higher motive. The natives along the mysterious head waters of ancient Nile have seen the Stars and Stripes and will not forget them. Dr. Livingstone, who in doubtless dreams saw aid coming to him in the shape of the Geographical Society and his English friends, found his dreams unexpectedly realized by Mr. Stanley and the NEW YORK HERALD'S expedition. Nay, Mr. Stanley found the supply of goods sent to him from England through the English consulate at Zanzibar had nearly all been robbed by the carriers of it, and had not yet reached him. The American mode of putting an idea into execution is certainly characteristic, compared with this: if you want a thing done, do it yourself or see it is done. Why would we expect savages whose highest virtue and idea of duty is to rob, to carry safely a bale of goods entrusted to them for a dollar, say, when nothing hinders them from taking the whole bale for their own use?

The details of Mr. Stanley's extraordinary expedition are given at length in the NEW YORK HERALD of the 15th of July last, to which we regret to have to refer our readers as being too long for our space. A notice of the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone during his long absence we give in the present issue.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

On Thursday next two great races will be run at Long Branch for purses amounting to $3,500. The first race will be four mile heats and the second a steeple chase. We understand that there will be at least half a dozen or more horses in the four mile heat race, comprising Mr. Sanford's bay colt Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred; Mr. Coffee's brown mare Morlacchi, by Lexington, dam Banner; Mr. Bannatyne's chestnut horse Milesian, by Mickey Free, dam Cornelian; Babcock's chestnut gelding Doctor, by Second Albion, dam by O'Meara, and probably one or two others whose entries are on the way. The steeple chase will have eight or nine entries, and this must necessarily be an interesting event, as the jumps at Monmouth Park are more difficult than at any other place in the country. Thursday will be a gala day at Monmouth Park.

HORSE NOTES.

Among the celebrities of the road the Fleetwood Stables are well represented by J. B. Ayres' 16½ hand team of bays Bully Briggs and William Van Cott, which can step a 2:45 clip.

Mr. G. Seaman's pair of bay mares, 15½ hands, one by Billy Denton and the mate by Manhattan, which can trot in 2:40.

Mr. E. A. Williams' pair of champion trotting mares, nice steppers.

Mr. F. D. Stiner's pair sorrel gelding Fleetwood and bay mare Dover Girl, which can trot fast and are driven to a new top wagon of the latest pattern and design, making a natty turnout.

Charles Wood's bay horse Germaine, a very nice roadster.

Mr. John Rickard's black horse Black Ink, who can trot well.

Mr. Samuel Nowell's brown mare, from the East.

Dr. Lee's pretty trotting mare, by Hiram Drew, who is rapid.

Mr. J. C. Howe's original Ice Boy, a very rapid sorrel horse.

Mr. House's pair bay geldings.

Dexter has become a perfect road horse and neither shies nor jumps at any alarming object he meets. It is not necessary to say that he can beat anything he comes in contact with.

Mr. Morton drives a very speedy gray mare of messenger strain of blood, who can step a 2:40 clip; also a [illegible] gelding, by Conklin's American Star, which is fast and of good style.

General Buford, of Woodford county, Kentucky, recently sold his chestnut colt by Alexander's Abdallah, dam unknown, for $3,000.

The Embry trotting horse, until recently owned in Kentucky, is now owned by a gentleman living in Augusta, Ga. It is said he has refused $20,000 for him.

The three year old colt Silent Friend was sold by Mr. Will [illegible] to Erastus Corning, during [illegible] for $6,000 and $2,000 extra should he win the Dixie stakes at Baltimore. Silent Friend was bred by M. B. Crits, Woodford [illegible] by imp. Australian, dam Springbok, by Lexington, out of Lunafau, by Imp. [illegible] son of American Eclipse.

[illegible] of Montreal, Canada, has purchased of [illegible] his three year old bay colt John Dix, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler.

The colt George Wilkes, by Asteroid, dam Thomas Wright, was recently sold by E. G. Moore, to Mr. D. J. Bunn, for $1,500.

Mr. Zeb Ward has sold to Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Canada, his three year old filly Cynthiana, by [illegible], dam by imp. Hooton, for $500.

Mr. John McGinty [illegible] sold Survivor to Mr. John Chamberlin. Price paid not stated.

The Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County offer three purses to be trotted for at their ensuing meeting amounting in the aggregate to $1,150. Entries to close September 19.

Mr. John F. Dawson, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., has become the purchaser of the celebrated trotter White [illegible], one of the handsomest trotting horses in the country.

At a sale of the trotting horses owned by the late [illegible] Noble, which took place at Anderson's stables the 15th inst., the following prices were realized:—

To a Fleet trotting mare Mary, raised in Bucks county, Pa., 15½ hands high, 10 years old, sired by Gaines' Bashaw, has record of 2:41 at Union Course, Long Island, and trotted two miles in 5:22—$415.

Dapple gray horse 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, by General Knox, dam Drew Mare, raised at Waterville, Me., can trot in 2:40 to wagon—$500.

Sorrel gelding Hickey, 15½ hands high, 10 years old, raised in Virginia, won a race at Fleetwood in 1871 in 2:38, the sixth heat—$875.

Sorrel mare Alice Huntington, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, sired by Champion, dam a thoroughbred Harkaway mare, trotted in private in 2:30¾—$1,225.

Brown gelding, David Ponner, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, raised in Kentucky, trotted at Prospect Park, October 11, 1870, beat Fanny Fern, Lady Emily, Jennie Grace, Bertram, Flora and Enigma in 2:31½, 2:31½ and 2:31½, making first one half mile of first heat in 1:10, December 5, 1871, at Fleetwood match $500, against Lady Wellen, distanced her in 2:34, first heat—$1,275.

A DOUBLE SHAVE.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Judge Dowling committed John Cain on a charge of having stolen a valise, which contained wearing apparel of the value of $30 and two silver watches, one of them worth $20 and the other $10, the property of Francis Campbell, who belongs to the interior of the State. Campbell was getting shaved in a barber's shop and had the valise in a corner in the saloon, but when the tonsorial operation was over it was found that the valise was gone. The Judge sent Campbell to the House of Detention.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE CLOSE OF THE COTTON YEAR

The Crop of 1871-72 as Compared with That of 1870-71.

The Great Flank Movement of the Speculators in Gold

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE DECLINE.

The Economic, Political and Special Influences Affecting the Gold Premium.

The Tendency to Specie Payments.

The Problem of Money as Modified by the Failure of the Chicago Wheat "Corner."

Saturday's Bank Statement and Its Purport.

WALL STREET, }
SUNDAY, August 25, 1872. }

The ensuing week will be the last of the so-called cotton year, which begins conventionally on the 1st of September. The crop of 1871-72 has fallen short of that of last year by about a million and a quarter bales—at least this is the discrepancy in the receipts at the ports. The amount will hardly be enlarged by the difference between the interior movement of cotton this year and last, and it may be considerably reduced because of the increased home consumption and greater use of river and land carriage. The cotton market was in the main quiet and firm. The general trade of the city is getting brisker and the merchants continue to be sanguine of a good Fall business.

IN WALL STREET

the week was a busy one in the gold market, what with the great conversion of speculators from the "bull" to the "bear" side of the account and the changing of loans incidental to the increased activity thus occasioned. On one day the clearances at the Gold Bank reached the enormous total of $142,000,000. Indeed the success and adroitness with which the leading spirits in the recent "bull" speculation executed their

FLANK MOVEMENT IN GOLD

will make it a memorable epoch in the history of Wall street. After advancing gold to 115 a 115½ and pinning it there for a few weeks they found they were dealing on the wrong side of the market. Prop it up as they would, they found it give way under them at the least effort to sell. The market was inherently weak, as it naturally would be with foreign exchange fully one per cent below the specie shipping point. The precedents on which they had relied had been unreliable indices. Gold last year had been put to 11[illegible] with comparatively little effort. It was incomprehensible why at this, the corresponding season, it

WOULD NOT STICK.

By this time the clique, or rather the leaders of it, began to find that there were too many different sources of exchange which were always taking their market away from them. Now it was a new railroad loan and again it was some city or corporation loan which kept feeding the gold market with supplies. As for the effort to "squeeze" the merchants and compel them to cover their borrowed gold, it also proved a failure, because the merchants found they could borrow bills of exchange just as easily as the gold and thus pay their indebtedness to Europe. The clique, baffled at every step and foiled in their chief design, the ensnaring of the

MERCANTILE SHORT INTEREST,

turned in their tracks at last, particularly as they thought they discovered a fresh development of a feeling in favor of the re-election of General Grant. They sustained the market for a brief spell by sporadic bidding for the Treasury gold and by like devices, but meanwhile were selling their gold. The consequence was a decline from 115 (on Monday) to 112⅝ on yesterday. The highest point of the Summer was 115¾ as against 115⅝ last year. The clique held the market in 1871 until a later stage of the Summer and sustained the price at 114 a 115 until well into the Fall. The force employed this year as well as the means involved largely exceeded those of last year, so that the

TENDENCY TO SPECIE PAYMENTS

of our finances in general is well illustrated in the decline of gold the past week. Almost superhuman efforts were made to get gold beyond 115¼, but they were doomed to failure by the inexorable laws which are governing the grand question of the relative values of our gold and paper. We are extravagant beyond precedent in our foreign imports, but yet we some way manage to keep from overdoing our extravagance. If we buy ten millions of foreign goods more than we ought to buy, along comes some European capitalist, as did the Messrs. Crossley & Co. the other day, and take ten millions of a loan. And so it is going from

YEAR TO YEAR.

The only trouble about the whole matter is in the far distant future, when we shall get to the end of our loans and bonds which are capable of attracting foreign capital, and about that the average Wall street man, American citizen or merchant is not likely to trouble himself. But by that time we may have revolutionized the financial world and made New York the centre of exchanges—a thing not improbable within the next fifteen or twenty years—and then specie payments will be a matter of course and as permanent as they are now in London or any other place. The decline in gold made an active demand at the close for bills on Europe, and the market left off strong on the basis of 109 a 109⅛ for prime bankers sixty days sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

MONEY,

under a continuance of the demand from Chicago, which outlasted the cause of its more active character—viz., the great "corner" in wheat—advanced to 7 per cent on call and induced a hardening of discounts to 7½ a 8 per cent for prime names. But with the culmination of the "corner" the demand for money ceased, especially as the decline in the price of wheat checked the movement of the crop from the interior. Chicago thus finds itself supplied with money enough to carry all its wheat at the high prices of the "corner."

A SURPLUS

therefore exists at the present time virtually, and the first counter effect has been felt in a reaction in New York to 3 per cent as the rate for money, with at the close on Saturday a steadier feeling at a later reaction to 4 per cent. With a check given to speculation in wheat and to the movement of the crop itself by the sudden fall in prices the opinion has been created that a deferment of action may be looked for unless the farmers make up their minds to sell at the new scale of prices or the marketing of the new cotton crop should assume a brisker character than usual. These are the

UNKNOWN QUANTITIES,

which are about the only obstacle to a clearer discernment of the course of the money market during the Fall months. But they cloud the problem enough to keep up speculation and doubt.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were dull and mostly neglected. The general list fluctuated within a trifling percentage but further weakness was shown by the South Carolina July bonds, the leading speculative issues, which declined to 26½, rallying at the close to 26¾ a 27. The following were the closing prices, including those for the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73½ a 74; do., new, 73⅝ a 74; Virginia, ex coupon, 46 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 38 a 41; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 51 a 51½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15½ a 1[illegible]; Georgia sixes, 75 a 78; do. sevens, 87 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33½ a 34; do. to North Carolina railroads, 40 a 48; do. funding 1866, 25 a 2[illegible]; do. do., 1868, 22 a 2[illegible]; do. new, 20 a [illegible]; do. special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 9[illegible] a 94; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 50 a [illegible]; do. new, 48 a 5[illegible]; do. levee sixes, 60 a [illegible]; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 85 a 87; South Carolina sixes, 5[illegible] a [illegible]; do. new, January and July, 2[illegible] a [illegible]; do. do. April and October, [illegible] a [illegible]; Arkansas sixes, funded, 4[illegible] a 50; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, [illegible] a [illegible]; do. interest eights, 8[illegible] a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 8[illegible]; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 85 a [illegible]; do. second mortgage eights, 84 a 86; New Orleans and Jackson first, 92 a 93; do. second, 8[illegible] a [illegible]; Memphis and Charleston first, 88 a 90; do. second, 80 a 83; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 4[illegible] a 4[illegible]; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, [illegible] a 80; Memphis city sixes, 5[illegible] a 56; Savannah city sevens, 8[illegible] a 8[illegible]; New Orleans consols, old, 6[illegible] a 70; do. issue railroads sixes, 6[illegible] a 68; do. sevens, 65 a 68.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

underwent a general and considerable decline as a consequence, in the first place, of their sympathy with the gold quotation, and in the second of large sales by holders who had bought for a temporary investment pending the low rates for money in the summer, which purpose having been served, the bonds were returned to the market. The following prices were made at the close on Saturday afternoon:—United States currency sixes, 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. coupon, 116[illegible] a 116⅞; do. five-twenties, registered May and November, 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do. 1862, coupon, do., 114 a 114⅞; do. do. 1864, do. do., 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1865, do. do., 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. registered January and July, 113[illegible] a 114; do. do. 1865, coupon, do., 113 a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1867, do. do., 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. 1868, do. do., 11[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. ten-forties, registered, 108 a 10[illegible]; do. do., coupon, 111⅞ a 111⅞; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111[illegible] a 11[illegible]; do. do. do., coupon, 111[illegible] a 11[illegible].

STOCKS

during the week were in the main heavy as a consequence of the more active demand for money in the earlier portion of it, but slowly improved in the last few days so as to regain all but [illegible] per cent of Monday's figures. The leading feature was Erie, which rose to [illegible], dropped next day to [illegible], rose again to 48, went off again to [illegible] and closed at 4[illegible], pursuing in these several fluctuations corresponding changes in the London market, by which our own is entirely guided, so far as this stock is concerned.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	9[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	48	4[illegible]
Lake Shore	89	8[illegible]
Wabash	74[illegible]	71[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	110	109[illegible]
St. Paul	5[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]	7[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
Union Pacific	3[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	34	3[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
Pacific Mail	73[illegible]	7[illegible]

The following were the prevailing quotations at the time the Board adjourned:—Western Union, 7[illegible] a [illegible]; Quicksilver, 41 a 4[illegible]; Pacific Mail, 73⅝ a 7[illegible]; New York Central, 97[illegible] a 97[illegible]; Erie, 48[illegible] a 48[illegible]; Lake Shore, 89⅜ a 89[illegible]; Union Pacific, 3[illegible] a [illegible]; North Western, 73[illegible] a 73[illegible]; New Jersey Central, 106[illegible] a 107; Rock Island, 109⅞ a 110; St. Paul, 54 a [illegible]; St. Paul preferred, 75⅜ a 75[illegible]; Wabash, 74[illegible] a 74[illegible]; Ohio and Mississippi, 4[illegible] a 4[illegible]; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 8[illegible] a 8[illegible]; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 6⅞ a 7; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 3[illegible] a 34.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	115	114[illegible]
Tuesday	114[illegible]	11[illegible]
Wednesday	114[illegible]	113[illegible]
Thursday	114[illegible]	113[illegible]
Friday	113⅞	113[illegible]
Saturday	113[illegible]	112⅝

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is quite unfavorable, owing to an impairment of the surplus reserve to the extent of about a million and a half of dollars. The heavy movement of currency to the West in connection with the Chicago wheat "corner" and the natural demand for money in this season in the rural districts are reflected in a reduction of over nine millions in the deposits. As the loss in legal tenders is only about a million and a half and the contraction in loans about three and a quarter millions the difference must have been shipped in national bank notes. A decrease in specie of two millions is

A RELIC

of the futile "bull" speculation in gold when the cliques were holding the coin off the market. The gold which they have since returned to the banks makes little or no show in the present week's averages, but will appear in all its volume next week doubtless. Hence the specie average is a [illegible] average and the banks are really stronger than the analysis of their statement makes them out to be, especially as the movement of currency has greatly abated with the fall in the price of wheat. It was the greater consideration paid to these latter facts rather than to the absolute statement itself that explains the firmness of the stock market after so bad an exhibit. Indeed with the

FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT

and with the great accumulation of grain in Chicago, it would not be surprising if the further movement of money, at least in an active degree, should be deferred until much later in the season, or until the farmers have got accustomed to the lower prices prevalent since the failure of the wheat "corner." The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	August 17.	August 24.
Loans	$2[illegible]0,[illegible]02,800	$29[illegible],[illegible]28,[illegible]00
Specie	20,399,300	18,207,200
Circulation	2[illegible],[illegible]90,600	27,371,700
Deposits	23[illegible],[illegible]57,[illegible]00	2[illegible]6,44[illegible],[illegible]00
Legal tenders	52,[illegible]33,400	50,86[illegible],000

—The changes being in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$3,374,300
Decrease in specie	2,192,100
Increase in circulation	81,100
Decrease in deposits	9,308,300
Decrease in legal tenders	1,664,400

AN ANALYSIS

of the above figures shows that the banks now hold as surplus reserve $5,620,950—a decrease for the week of $1,549,700. This result is worked out in detail in the following calculation, showing the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	August 17.	August 24.		Changes.
Specie	$20,399,300	$18,207,200	Dec.	$2,192,100
Legal tender	52,533,400	50,869,000	Dec.	1,664,400
Total reserve	$72,932,700	$69,076,200	Dec.	$3,8[illegible]6,500
Circulation	27,290,600	27,371,700	Inc.	81,100
Deposits	235,75[illegible],600	226,449,300	Dec.	9,308,300
Total liabilities	$263,048,[illegible]00	$253,8[illegible]1,000	Dec.	$9,22[illegible],200
25 per cent	65,762,050	63,455,[illegible]50		
Excess over legal reserve	7,1[illegible]0,6[illegible]0	5,620,950	Dec.	1,549,[illegible]00

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet But Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Oats Easier—Pork and Lard Firm—Coffee Quiet—Spirits Easier—Rosin Quiet and Firm—Whiskey Easier.

SATURDAY, August 24—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet for all descriptions, but former prices were yet current. We have only to note sales of 1,100 bags Rio ex Delgravia at New Orleans on private terms. We quote:—Rio ordinary cargoes, 1[illegible]c. a 1[illegible]c.; fair do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; good do., 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime, 18c. a 18¼c., gold, per lb., sixty to ninety days. Java, government bags, 19c. a 19½c.; do. grass mats, 19½c. a 1[illegible]c.; Singapore, 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 18c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 1[illegible]; St. Domingo, 1[illegible]c.

COTTON.—For speculation the market was quiet to-day, but for export a fair business was consummated. Quotations are revised, and show an advance in ordinary and good ordinary of ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. Future deliveries were only in limited request and at a decline of 1-16c. [illegible]. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,385

[illegible]

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	17[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]
Low middling	21	21	21	[illegible]
Middling	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good middling	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	24[illegible]

—The above quotations are for cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; wheat, [illegible] bushels; [illegible] We quote:—

No. 2 State	$[illegible] a $[illegible]
Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible] 00 a 7 00
Choice State	7 [illegible] a 7 75
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra Western	[illegible] a 7 [illegible]
Extra Minnesota	7 [illegible] a 9 [illegible]
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 [illegible] a 7 [illegible]
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	[illegible] a 8 [illegible]
Family	[illegible] a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 [illegible] a 7 [illegible]
St. Louis straight extra	7 [illegible] a 8 5[illegible]
St. Louis choice double extra	[illegible]
St. Louis choice family	[illegible] a 11 00
California	8 25 a [illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible] a 5 [illegible]
Southern No. 2	[illegible] a 4 75
Southern superfine	[illegible]
Southern extra	[illegible]
Southern family	[illegible] a 1[illegible]
Corn meal, Western	[illegible] a 3 6[illegible]
Corn meal, Jersey	[illegible]
Corn meal, Brandywine	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
Caloric	[illegible]
Puncheons	[illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible] We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muscovado refining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muscovado grocery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible] a 58

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible] quoted nominally at $4 50 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market was very quiet [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 50 bbls.; cut meats, 135 pkgs.; lard, 241 [illegible]. The market for mess pork was generally quiet, still the market price held firm [illegible] Lard—The market for Western was very quiet [illegible] September delivery at 9c.

SUGAR.—[illegible] We quote:—Cuba—refining, inferior to common, 7[illegible] a 8[illegible]c.; fair to good fair, 8[illegible] a [illegible]; good to prime, 8[illegible] a 9c.; grocery, fair to good, 9[illegible]c. a 9[illegible]c.; prime to choice, 9[illegible]c. a 9[illegible]c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, [illegible]; molasses, hhds. and boxes, [illegible]; melado, 4[illegible] a [illegible]. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard Nos. 7 to 9, 8 a 8[illegible]c.; do. 10 to 12, 9[illegible] a [illegible]; [illegible] white, 10[illegible] a 11[illegible]. Porto Rico—[illegible] Brazil—Dutch standard Nos. [illegible]. Java—Dutch standard Nos. 10 to 1[illegible], [illegible]. Manila—Superior and extra superior, [illegible].

RICE.—The market continued firm, especially for domestic, and the demand was fair. Sales to-day at 60 tierces Carolina at [illegible]; 100 bags Patna fair to good at 7⅞c. a [illegible] and 300 bags Rangoon at 7[illegible]c. a [illegible].

STEARINE.—Generally quiet. Sales 50 tierces an extra choice brand at 10[illegible]c.

TALLOW continued quiet but unchanged. About 30,000 lbs. [illegible] common, old at [illegible] a 8⅞c.; city quoted nominally at [illegible]c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 235 bbls. The market was rather easier [illegible]. Sales 150 bbls. at [illegible], closing rather weak.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1872.

Cotton quiet and nominal; low middlings, 1[illegible] a 19[illegible]c. Net receipts, 2[illegible] bales; gross, 3[illegible]. Exports coastwise, [illegible] per George Washington for New York. Sales, 2[illegible]. Stock, [illegible].

MOBILE, August 24, 1872.

Cotton nominal; middling nominal. Net receipts, [illegible] bales. Stock, 80.

SAVANNAH, August 24, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middling, 1[illegible]c. Net receipts, 1 bale. Sales, 5[illegible]. Stock, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, August 24, 1872.

Cotton steady; middling, 1[illegible] a [illegible]. Net receipts, 28 bales. Exports coastwise, 60. Sales, 100. Stock, 610.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1872.

Spirits turpentine firm at 45c. [illegible] firm at $3 [illegible] for strained, $[illegible] 50 for low No. 1, $3 75 for No. 1, $3 [illegible] for No. 2, $[illegible] for extra pale, $[illegible] for low pale, $[illegible] for pale. Crude turpentine steady at $2 50 for hard, $3 [illegible] for yellow dip, $[illegible] for virgin. Tar steady at $[illegible].

LOUISVILLE, August 24, 1872.

Tobacco unchanged. Sales 63 hhds. Flour in fair demand and steady.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1872.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 1[illegible] a $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 1[illegible] cash or seller August; $1 12[illegible] seller September; No. 3 do., $1 1[illegible]. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 mixed regular, 38[illegible] a 38[illegible]c.; fresh 38[illegible]c., offered cash or seller September 38c.; rejected 36c.; no grade 31c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, [illegible] 25c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 54c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Fall 63[illegible]c. Mess pork quiet at $11 7[illegible] cash, seller August or September. Lard steady at 8[illegible] for Summer, 8[illegible] for Winter. Bulk meats in good demand and held higher; shoulders 7c.; short rib middles 9[illegible]c. Bacon unchanged. Whiskey in fair demand at 89c. a 89½c.; last sales at 89c. Freights active and higher; 11c. a 11[illegible]c. for corn, 12c. [illegible] for wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 233,000 bushels wheat, 3[illegible]0,000 do. corn, 4[illegible],000 do. oats, 5,000 do. rye, [illegible],000 do. barley. Shipments—[illegible],000 bbls. flour, 127,000 bushels wheat, 3[illegible]5,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye, [illegible],000 do. barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 4,21[illegible] bbls.; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, 1[illegible] do.; oats, 7,000 do.; barley, 4,000 do.; rye, 1,109 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 6[illegible] bushels; corn, [illegible]43,0[illegible] do.; oats, 1[illegible] do. Canal freights—Wheat, 1[illegible]c.; corn, 11[illegible]c.; oats, 7¾c. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 2,257 bushels; corn, 2[illegible],000 do.; oats, 3[illegible] do. Flour quiet; Western spring, $7 25 a $7 [illegible]; baker's, $8 a $8 50; amber, $8 50 a $8 7[illegible]; white, $9 a $9 50. Wheat quiet; sales in small lots Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 3[illegible] a $1 3[illegible]. Corn advanced [illegible] per bushel; sales in small lots at 51c. Oats dull; Western at 3[illegible]c. a 37c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, August 24, 1872.

Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $[illegible] for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $[illegible] for white Winter, $10 [illegible] for double extra. Wheat dull; sales early [illegible],000 bushels new red Indiana at $1 4[illegible]; now held higher. Corn quiet; sales two car loads at 5[illegible]c.; round lots offered at [illegible]c. Oats quiet; sales one car at 41c. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 [illegible] for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts $[illegible]; shipstuffs $20; middlings $22 per ton. Highwines, [illegible]. Canal freights—Wheat, [illegible]c.; corn, 7¼c. to New York. Lumber, $[illegible] to the Hudson, $[illegible] to New York. Railroad freight—Flour to Boston, 6[illegible]c.; to New York, 4[illegible]c.; to Albany, [illegible]c. Receipts by lake—1,771,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—1,273,000 feet of lumber.

FINANCIAL.

ASSESSMENT—COULD [illegible] LUCKY MINING COMPANY [illegible] $1 (one) per share; delinquent September [illegible]; sale October 2. Payment may be made [illegible] Bank, California. [illegible]

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

MONEY PLENTY ALWAYS ON HAND TO LOAN on [illegible] securities; Mortgages and Notes purchased. [illegible], 7 Cedar street, Commissioner for each State and Territory.

$80,000 TO PURCHASE GOOD FIRST AND Second Mortgages on City Property. Large amounts preferred; will make direct loans. W. H. [illegible], [illegible] Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply with papers. L. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

THE FAR WEST.

Explorations in Central Utah by Lieutenant Wheeler.

More Wonders for the Tourist of the Future.

Colored Warm Springs and Magnificent Canyons—The Utes and Their Capers—General [illegible] of the Expedition.

SPANISH FORK, CENTRAL UTAH, August 1[illegible], 1872.

On Saturday, [illegible] August, Lieutenant Wheeler's party, which had been in Salt Lake City [illegible], in two days made the fifty miles to Provo, a Mormon town of adobe houses fifty miles south of Salt Lake and on the western shore of Utah Lake.

Lieutenant Hoxie had six days before left for the southwest of Salt Lake in command of a party which was to explore Western Utah and portions of Eastern Nevada, enter and examine the mining districts of that region and map the whole of the western quarter of Utah [illegible], and following part of the Territory, [illegible] the other party [illegible] at Beaver, in Southern Utah, about the middle of September. [illegible] operations will be duly chronicled for you as soon as a junction shall be made with the party at Beaver.

A HALT.

Lieutenant Wheeler [illegible] with the command, about half of the expedition, lay for the greater part of a week at Provo, under the shadow of snow-capped mountains, [illegible] Utah Valley, waiting for [illegible] instruments and making a beginning in the consecutive work of the season.

An [illegible] was established in connection with the survey of the [illegible] parallel under Mr. Clarence King, while [illegible] of geologists, [illegible] and naturalists did careful work in the neighboring mountains and canyons. A number of

INDIAN MOUNDS,

the existence of which in this locality has been frequently [illegible], were opened with considerable thoroughness, and after comparatively bad luck and the finding of mere broken pottery, pieces of bone, human and other, broken pestles and mortars of stone for [illegible], [illegible] numbers of arrowheads and other relics, at length an almost complete skeleton was dug out and immediately forwarded to Washington with the rest of the spoils. Until careful examination shall be made no importance can be attached to this discovery, but inasmuch as the skeleton was found in the midst of a network of mounds of various form and feature, whose characteristics have been noted, light may perhaps be thrown on the dark theme of the mounds in this region.

Northeast of Provo opens a wild canyon into the interior of the Wahsatch. Into this canyon on the morning of Saturday, the 3d inst., Lieutenant Wheeler led a portion of his command, having previously despatched two other parties under command of Lieutenants Marshall and Dinwiddie to the south to sweep the country lying directly south of Utah Lake. Thus at the present time the expedition is divided into

FIVE PARTIES,

stretching in their areas of work from the Nevada line on the west to the almost unvisited mountains and plains northwest of the Green River in the centre of Utah. Into this unvisited country Lieutenant Wheeler led his small party, in light marching order, through the grand portal of Provo Canyon. Baggage wagons, ambulance and tents were abandoned to the more easy moving commands going South, and on the backs of mules were packed the paraphernalia of a three weeks' scramble among the mountains. Libanus saw his clean roll of cherished bedding strapped in dangerous proximity to a greasy sack of pork on the back of the wildest of mules. Topographers looked dismally as his spare tripod and box of instruments banged and pounded trees on the narrow trail, and the cook was consternation itself as at the first deep ford a mule heavy laden with mess boxes and utensils staggered on the stony bottom of the river, fell, struggled with the swift current and finally kicked himself free of *aparejos* and pack, coming out bruised and trembling while we rushed in and hauled out the stranded staff and hard tack of life. Such minor incidents—the backing of unhappy mules and riding with wet feet—could not blind us to the

GRANDEUR OF THE OPENING CANYON

as we filed into it in early morning light. Past its gray walls, seamed and scarred with the falling torrents and debris of untold ages of winters, past its rarely seen waterfalls, where far above our heads they plunged sheer over precipices dwarfed into deceptive height by the marvellous atmosphere, past the stratified walls of Battle Creek Mountain, with its irregular alcove running far into the heart of the hills, surmounted by a huge cornice of snow, we kept our way. Twelve miles of canyon, and on the second day we emerge into a broad valley flanked on the west by the high peaks of the Wahsatch, rising in this view to even grander proportions than in the view from Provo on the other side. Vast masses of snow filling the deeply cleft gorges of the summit and sending their icy coldness down to us in the refreshing streams and springs that we find continually. Leaving the pack train and keeping Midway and Heber City, Mormon settlements in the valley, in sight, a few of us gallop with our judicial Mormon guide four or five miles away to a wonderful collection of limestone springs in the Snake River region. As we approach them miles of stonewall of tufa remind us of New England (until we examine the structure of the stone) and we gallop over acres of ground formed by outpourings of these springs. A dozen of them stand in a small area near each other in adjoining fields, and we see in the distance many more which we do not visit.

A SPRING.

The largest that we mounted stands sixty-five feet high, seventy-five in diameter at the top and 120 at base, much resembling its fellow countryman the Mormon Tabernacle in outline. Climbing up its crumbling sides, over which small streams are running, yearly diminishing, we find an aperture of twenty feet diameter in the top, with a black, hot, unfathomable-looking water filling it to the rim. Columns of bubbles rise from unseen depths, breaking as they meet the air, and as we gaze down into the dim interior, where blue, green and white patches of stone with curious honeycomb formations are vaguely distinguishable, unconsciously the mind follows the line of bubbles down through the dark abyss of water and wonders at the mystery of their source. The thermometer showed 108 degrees in this largest spring, and strange to say a lively frog was captured at the very summit, after many elusive dartings, from the hand of the naturalist. The smaller springs are of about the same temperature as the largest, but vary much in the color of their waters. Some are light green, some dark as emerald, some bluish black, and rumor says that a blue and a red are among the extinct, whose hollow shells stand empty, filled to the level of the outer ground with earth and weeds. A courageous farmer lives hard by and ploughs the thin soil close to their rocky bases.

Crossing Provo Valley and following up Daniel's Creek Cañon to the southeast we slept on the third night from Provo in

STRAWBERRY VALLEY,

8,000 feet above the sea. Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in camp during the night, but the sun brought warmth to shivering campaigners and we mounted our mules at seven A. M. in our shirt sleeves as usual. Thirty miles in length and nearly as many in width, Strawberry Valley lies bosomed far in circling mountains, well watered with clear streams, covered to the bases of the mountains, and often up their sides, with rich grass, inviting cattle. A solitary log hut in the middle of the valley is the only sign of man, and shows where the herder boys sleep in the cool nights of their service. This is a corner of the Uintah Indian reservation, and here the Utes are supposed to live.

THE UTES.

They are, however, disobedient to the Great Father just at this time, preferring to roam through the Territory at will to being shut up in the reservation. Ill will is the natural result of urgency on the part of the government and refusal on the part of the Utes, and with good reason we drew closer together, a small party of us cantering over the valley apart from the escort, as we saw a body of galloping Utes appear around the base of a hill heading us off. Counting scalps we found that we were nine, gentlemen of the red and gentlemen of the white. But the *commandante* remarked that every red was armed with a gun, while we whites could count but two carbines and a brace of six-shooters. Alarm was needless, however, as they proved friendly Utes, and together we cantered campwards, meeting their own moving camp on the way, their squaws doing the work while the braves rode careless and begged tobacco. Reveries of woman's rights were startled by the cry of

"ANTELOPE,"

and, like the wind, a half dozen braves flew up the hills after a couple of startled antelopes, flying through the sage brush. It was an exhilarating sight. A little shot, the sight of a greenback, and this evening we dined on antelope in the camp of the whites.

Yesterday (Wednesday), the 11th, we stood at eight A. M. [illegible] feet above the sea, on the divide between Strawberry Valley and Spanish Fork.

A FINE VIEW.

All the valley was filled with a soft haze that mellowed harsh outlines, while westward rose again in view the snowy Wahsatch that we have come to look upon as friends. [illegible] wooded slopes [illegible], while on the west was a steep descent with round top hummocks of hills rolling [illegible] until they break upon the [illegible] of the mountains. Descending over hills with ridges like knife blades, where a misstep would have thrown a mule hundreds of feet down upon rocks and gnarled trees below, climbing over hills and [illegible], we found an Indian camp—camp of Tabby, the [illegible] chief, with its [illegible] of smoke [illegible] young braves gay with red blankets [illegible] photographers [illegible] young [illegible] sat with buckskin and gaily with flying [illegible]. In an hour of the [illegible] of the blessed we have come to our camp on the Spanish Fork, [illegible] south [illegible] a day or two longer [illegible] work.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Large Number of Prisoners—Assault on a Colored Girl—The Use of the Knife—Mayhem in the Twentieth Ward—Larceny of a Watch.

Justice Cox presided at the above Court yesterday and disposed of the business with the most commendable despatch. The number of prisoners brought up was sixty-nine, of which the greater portion were charged with intoxication and the usual Saturday night brawls.

ASSAULT ON A COLORED GIRL.

As Jennie Franklin, a colored girl, aged twenty-two, was on her way to her home, at No. [illegible] West Nineteenth street, at about eleven o'clock on Saturday night she was met by two ruffians, named Patrick McNamee, of No. 118 West Nineteenth street, and Thomas Brennan, of No. 1[illegible] West Nineteenth street. They came up to the girl and used some indecent language, of which, however, she took no notice, but endeavored to pass on. She was seized by Brennan and pulled into an alleyway, when McNamee laid hold of her, threw her to the ground, and, despite her resistance, ravished her person. While McNamee was engaged in his hellish work his brave companion held the unfortunate victim down and kept his hand over her mouth the whole time to prevent her calling for assistance. The cowardly ruffians were held [illegible] in $[illegible],000 and $[illegible],000 bail respectively to answer for their brutal crime.

THE KNIFE AMONG THE [illegible]

Two young women, named Minnie D[illegible]rrest and Kate Williams, of South Fifth avenue, both well known visitors at the police station in that district, had a dispute on the street last night and finally tried to settle it with their fists. [illegible] Minnie, however, found she was getting the worst of it, and drawing a knife stabbed the girl Kate over the eye, which [illegible] to a close. Minnie was held in $[illegible],000 to answer.

LOST HIS WATCH.

Charles T. McC[illegible], of [illegible] Watts street, was invited by a philanthropic young lady, named Jennie Thompson, to accompany her to her room in Bleecker street on Saturday night, as he looked lonely. Charles accepted the kind invitation, but on leaving the young lady's apartment found his watch was gone. He had her arrested on a charge of grand larceny, but during the morning got back his watch, withdrew the charge and went on his way rejoicing.

MAYHEM IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Charles Bancroft and David Ev[illegible], both residing at No. [illegible] West Thirty-eighth street, had a quarrel on Saturday night, when Bancroft bit Evans in the cheek, taking the piece clean out. Bancroft was held to answer in $500.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

William Hengge, of 43 Thompson street, was brought up for following Christian [illegible], of 40 Wooster street, and attempting to stab him with a dirk knife. Hengge was arrested, and held by Justice Cox in $[illegible]00 to answer.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Saturday Night Sprees and Where They Lead To—Virtuous Indignation of an Alleged Pickpocket—A Lager Beer Glass as an Offensive Weapon.

The victims of intemperance and the other vile passions to which humanity is heir were plentiful enough at the above Court yesterday at its morning session. Black eyes, swollen countenances and dilapidated appearance were the rule, showing how severe had been the previous night's debauchery. The most important case brought to the notice of the Court was that of an exceedingly innocent looking youth, who was accused of being a pickpocket.

Justice COULTER to the prisoner—Is this your legitimate business?

PRISONER (with a wavering look)—No, sir; it is not. I want an examination, and I think I will be able to prove myself innocent.

The COURT—From the testimony now before me I hardly think it would be well for you to be too hopeful, but I will accord you an examination on to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime you stand committed.

From the testimony of the complainant, Mr. William Balmer, of Morrisania, it appeared that while he was riding up town on a Madison avenue car a man whose name is as yet unknown picked his pocket of a pocketbook containing $3[illegible]. The stranger then jumped off the car and ran away. Balmer attempted to follow him, but was prevented from doing so by the prisoner, Philip Wilson. Balmer finally succeeded in jumping from the car, and he followed the man who had stolen his money, who, on finding that he could not get away with his booty, threw it away. Mr. Balmer picked the pocketbook up and found the money was all right. Wilson, the prisoner, had followed close upon his heels to lend a helping hand, probably, to his friend the thief in case he needed assistance, and Balmer caused his arrest as a matter of course.

Alexander Collins, a youth of about fifteen years of age, was charged with stealing $59 from William Sullivan, of East Forty-seventh street. He pleaded not guilty, as all do, whether guilty or not, but was, notwithstanding, held for trial in default of bail.

John Delmone, a vicious looking little fellow, while intoxicated on Saturday night, attacked a peach vender and beat him because he refused to allow him to have a free lunch off his fruit. Officer Foy, of the Nineteenth precinct, came along, and a rough and tumble fight occurred between him and John, during which the latter was cut twice on the head by the officer with his club. Committed for examination.

John Early, of No. 608 Second avenue, on Saturday night had a dispute with Dennis Ca[illegible], of No. 459 Fourth avenue, during which the latter laid Early out with a blow of a lager beer glass on the side of the head. Dennis was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

John Lowe, who made desperate efforts to make the Court believe he was an honest, respectable citizen, was arraigned on suspicion of having in his possession a horse that had been stolen. He failed to give a satisfactory explanation of his possession of the animal, and was in consequence held for further inquiry.

The foregoing were the only cases worthy of note in a pretty large calendar, and when they were disposed of the Court adjourned.

THE DEATH OF MRS. DYKES.

Post-mortem Examination.

Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman yesterday made a post mortem examination at the Morgue on the body of Mrs. Margaret Dykes, late of 442 West Twenty-eighth street, who was fatally clubbed by her son Joseph, as previously reported. Dr. Cushman found extensive contusions invading the face, neck, anterior portion of the chest (on the right side), legs, and nates; also contusions beneath the scalp. On opening the chest the doctor found indications of recent pleurisy on the right side and advanced state of chronic Bright's disease of both kidneys. Death, in the doctor's opinion, was due to exhaustion from injuries connected with Bright's disease.

DEATHS.

ALLAIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, HARRIET, daughter of Edwin J. and Henrietta Allaire, of Pamrapo, N. J., aged 8 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 407 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, this day (Monday), at half-past nine A. M. Remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, August 24, GEORGE H., son of Caleb H. Baldwin, deceased, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at three o'clock, from his late residence, 87 Miller street, Newark.

BREEN.—On Saturday morning, August 24, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John Breen, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sisters, Catharine and Julia Burke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., from St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, at ten o'clock A. M.

BROWNING.—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, CHARLES W. BROWNING, aged 33 years.

Funeral Tuesday, August 27, from the residence of his mother, No. 1[illegible]5 Hudson street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CALLOWAY.—In Tamaqua, Pa., on Sunday, August 11, after a long illness, JAMES CALLOWAY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 22, ALICE, wife of Cosmas Carroll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, on Monday, August 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

COOPER.—On Saturday, August 24, HENRY T. COOPER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, August [illegible], at eleven o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 17[illegible] Dean street, Brooklyn.

DISBROW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, JOHN I. DISBROW, aged 4[illegible].

The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment on Tuesday. Train leaves at 10 o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—On Friday, August 23, ELIZABETH GARDNER, [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel [illegible], [illegible] West [illegible] street, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

GEARY.—On Sunday morning, August [illegible], JOHN JOSEPH GEARY, only son of Thomas W. and Adelaide Geary, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his [illegible], 4[illegible] West Twenty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

IRVINE.—Mrs. MARY IRVINE, of the county of Tyrone, parish of [illegible], Armagh, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 310 [illegible] street, New York, at half-past one P. M., on Tuesday, [illegible] instant.

KEHOE.—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, MARY LOUISA, wife of James Kehoe, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Eighth avenue [illegible] Ninety-first street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, Boulevard and Ninety-seventh street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, August 24, of consumption, JOSEPH A. LEWIS, a native of Bordeaux, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family and also the members of Protection Engine Company No. 5, New York Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. James' church, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, where a [illegible] mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, August 2[illegible], at the residence of his brother, John Lynch, [illegible] East Thirty-ninth street, THOMAS LYNCH.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—At Yonkers, on Friday, August 23, WILLIAM A. LYON, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Monday afternoon, August [illegible], at half-past [illegible] o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of [illegible] train from Thirtieth street.

MAGEE.—On Sunday, August 25, 1872, HIRAM J. S. MAGEE, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of Baltic Lodge, No. [illegible], F. and A. M., De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 1[illegible], R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 2[illegible], K. T., also Crusaders [illegible] and Encampment, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Church, Bedford avenue, [illegible] street, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

SUMMONS.—Members of Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the lodge room, corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Hiram J. S. Magee, F. M. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited to attend. By order.

EDWARD PHELAN, M.

WILLIAM ROLLER, Secretary P. J.

SUMMONS.—The members of De Witt Clinton Chapter No. 14[illegible], R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation at their rooms, 89 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late companion Hiram J. S. Magee. Companions of sister chapters are fraternally invited. By order of

JOSEPH FOX, H. P.

J. MURRAY HARRIS, Secretary.

SUMMONS.—DE WITT CLINTON COMMANDERY, NO. 27, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, August 26, 1872.—SIR KNIGHTS—You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Asylum, 85 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, August 27, 1872, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight Hiram J. S. Magee. Fatigue dress. Sir Knights of sister commanderies are courteously invited to attend. By order

CHARLES AIKMAN, Em. Commander.

J. ANSON [illegible], Recorder.

MORRISON.—On Sunday morning, August 25, at her residence, 40 Willett street, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ELIZABETH S., wife of Cornelius Morrison, and daughter of Isaac M. Clark, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath eve, August 25, 1872, IRENE ISABELLA MUMFORD, beloved wife of William Mumford and daughter of Bartlett Gunning, aged 3[illegible] years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 354 Carlton avenue, at three o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCAFFREY.—At Sharon Springs, on Sunday, August 25, ANNIE FITZGERALD, wife of Philip McCaffrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 242 Second avenue, on Monday afternoon, August [illegible]7, at one o'clock.

McGLINN.—At Verplanck's Point, on Sunday, August 25, DAVID McGLINN, a native of the parish of Clonbroney, county Longford, Ireland, aged 83 years.

The friends of his son Thomas are invited to meet the remains at the foot of Harrison street, per steamer Christina, from Peekskill, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, by way of South ferry.

O'NEILL.—On Saturday, August 24, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of John O'Neill, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, August 26, at two P. M., from her late residence, 157 First avenue.

PATTERSON.—On Sunday morning, August 25, MARY PATTERSON, youngest child of Thomas and Margaret Patterson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 345 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 24, CHARLES E. C. PAYNE, son of W. F. and Sarah L. Payne, aged 15 years, 9 months and 15 days.

POST.—At Quogue, L. I., on Saturday, August 24, JOHN H. POST, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock P. M.

PROBYN.—On Saturday, August 24, CAROLINE TARBOX, the wife of the late William Probyn, aged 78 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday), at two o'clock, from her late residence, 40 Clarkson street.

RUGGLES.—On Saturday, August 24, 1872, SAMUEL M. RUGGLES, aged 27 years, beloved husband of Mary A. Ruggles and son of John T. and Catharine Ruggles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 79 Willett street, on Tuesday, August 27, at half-past 1 P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SAWYN.—On Saturday, August 24, at Nyack, IDA L., elder daughter of William E. and Anna E. Sawyn, aged 2[illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, August 26, at two P. M., from the residence of her parents, Washington avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Central Morrisania. Train leaves Grand Central depot at one o'clock P. M.

Providence and San Francisco papers please copy.

SHAW.—Suddenly, at Passaic Bridge, N. J., on Sunday morning, August 25, MARY ANNE, wife of Edward N. Shaw, of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SICKLES.—On Saturday, August 24, ALBERT A. SICKLES, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 739 Greenwich street, on Monday, August 26, at two o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 24, at White Plains, MARIA SMITH, adopted daughter of the late Samuel B. Combs.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist church, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 25, 1872, JONATHAN D. STEELE, aged 75 years and five months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at three o'clock, from his late residence, 260 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TITUS.—On Sunday, August 25, HIRAM, youngest son of John I. and Ellen Titus, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 80 Horatio street, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock.

San Francisco papers please copy.

TUNISON.—At New Brunswick, on Sunday, August 25, N. S. TUNISON.

Funeral at his late residence, Tuesday, August 27, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 24, NELLIE GOLDEN, daughter of Clarence L. and Mary L. Van Zandt, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, August 26, at half-past three o'clock, from 28 East 1[illegible]th street.

WARE.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Sunday, August 25, ELIZABETH WARE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James Ware, at Union Hill, near Grove Church, N. J., Tuesday, August 27, at two o'clock. Carriages will be at Hoboken Ferry, N. J., from half-past twelve to one P. M.

WOOD.—On Sunday, August 25, BENJAMIN B. WOOD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at two P. M., at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. K. [illegible], [illegible]70 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Albany papers please copy.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

Close of the Season in the British Metropolis—Improvement in Public Taste—Sensational Drama and Physical Realism Played Out—Good Pieces Infamously Played, but Well Patronized—General Gossip

LONDON, August 3, 1872.

The result of the dramatic season is on the whole satisfactory. It speaks on the part of the public a distaste for the unwholesome diet to which they have been so long accustomed and a proportionate relish for regimen of a sound description. It also affords evidence on the part of the managers of theatres of their readiness to fall in with the views of their patrons and to provide entertainment suitable to the taste of the town. This is as it should be. The pig headedness of some managers in wilfully shutting their eyes to the signs of the times and persisting in serving up dishes for which there is no longer a demand has led to deep dissatisfaction on both sides of the curtain. Once upon a time there was a donkey who would not go. (Many such donkeys there have been both before and since.) His master complained that though he had fed him upon all varieties of garbage still he would not go. "Have you ever tried the effect of oats?" asked a venerable bystander. "Oats, I should think not. Cock him up with oats indeed!" What an idea! was the reply. In this same silly fashion have some of the London managers frequently spoken and acted, insisting upon feeding that much enduring donkey the British playgoer upon thistles and dockweed rather than upon corn. But wiser counsels must for the future prevail. It is most [illegible] that there is no longer any appetite for trashy extravaganzas and sensational melodramas.

[illegible]

is on its last legs and classic realism. Ballet dancing has had its day. The [illegible] of that wretched description of dramatic performance which travestied and distorted all that was graceful and classical in poetry, all that was grand in history and all that was beautiful in romance, and which turned everything into ridicule without even the poor compensation of turning anything into fun, have at last become utterly intolerable, and the public now turn with loathing from an "entertainment" as dishonoring to their own intelligence as it was derogatory to the dignity of the stage. The

SENSATIONAL DRAMA

is in no better plight. It has had rope enough and it has hanged itself. "*On ne s'étonne pas deux fois*," says the French proverb. The faculty of amazement has been exhausted and people are placidly content with the Horatian maxim "*Nil admirari*." We have seen upon the stage real cabs with live horses yoked to them, lakes and cascades of living waters drawn from the reservoir of the New River, flashes of genuine lightning produced by electric batteries, and we have listened to thunder that mocked the artillery of heaven. Actors and actresses have been doomed to all vicissitudes of appalling adventure, thrown down pits, chucked out of windows, hurled from the battlements of castles and the belfries of cathedrals. Nay, more. They have lain prostrate athwart the metal trams of railways in dark tunnels what time the shrill whistle of the approaching express train resounded through the house and "hell in harness" was thundering along at the rate of a mile a minute. That was pretty well in the way of "sensation," and it seemed as though the vein was well nigh exhausted, but not so. By a supreme effort of genius, such as few men, indeed, can accomplish, Mr. H. J. Byron invented yet another form of terrible disaster. In his play called

"HAUNTED HOUSES,"

produced some months ago at the Princess' Theatre, he made a whole house come toppling about the ears of a couple of moonstruck lovers, who had to run for their dear lives and only succeeded in saving themselves by the skin of their teeth. "*Après cela [illegible]*." The force of artifice could no further go. The sensation mongers were now fairly played out and the public had nothing for it but to return to "first principles," as the philosophers phrase it, or in other words, to such rational and refined entertainment as found favor in the eyes of their fathers. Accordingly we had a healthy reaction in favor of legitimate comedy and those forms of dramatic representation which depend for their effect neither on hairbreadth escapes, nor breakneck adventures, nor scenic display nor mechanical contrivance, but upon that which is the true purpose of playing—the portraiture of human character, the delineation of social manners, and in a word "the holding, as it were, the mirror up to nature." The evidences that the current of public opinion has set in a salutary direction and that a taste is springing up for dramatic entertainment worthy of the name are many and conclusive. The success of "Bells" and "Medea" at the Lyceum, of "Money" at the Prince of Wales', of "Hamlet" at the Princess', of the "Heir at Law" at the Strand, of "London Assurance" at the Vaudeville and of "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the Haymarket are proofs [illegible] incontestible that London play goers are coming to their senses and that they are willing to go to the play in search of intellectual amusement rather than of slang and tomfoolery. Indeed, there is a certain touch of pathos in the eagerness they now display to patronize a really good play, however ineffectively it may be performed. It is almost touching to observe the penitence of a generous people who, once convinced that they have been in the wrong, will submit to any kind of unworthy treatment while earnestly engaged in an attempt to retrieve their error and get back into the right groove. Take, for example, the not very handsome manner in which they are at present being used at the West End theatres—the Vaudeville and the Gaiety. At the former house

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

has been revived in a style to sadden the shade of Sheridan if those august manes could revisit the glimpses of the footlights. The costumes are dingy, the *mise en scène* is altogether shabby and what is still more grievous the acting, except in one or two characters, is miserable. Mr. William Farren, indeed, is excellent as Sir Peter Teazle, a part to which he has a hereditary claim in right of his father's admirable impersonation. Mr. Clayton is efficient as Joseph Surface and Mr. Thorne not less so as Crabtree, and Mr. Horace Wigan is very good as Sir Oliver, but *[illegible]*—the rest is all rubbish. Never was a fine play more unworthily acted, yet the house is crammed to suffocation every night and no sooner has the curtain risen than the front of the theatre is placarded with posters announcing that there is standing room in any part of the house. At the Gaiety, though there is no such rush, they are nevertheless doing a very fair business with Colman's comedy of

[illegible]

a capital play performed in a style which, with the exceptions of Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Billington's acting in the characters of [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible], is simply disgraceful. There is no [illegible] provincial theatre where the comedy might not be better played, yet the public [illegible] with the affront [illegible]. [illegible] to be witnessed at the [illegible] theatre where a drama of some merit by [illegible] entitled

[illegible]

draws good houses [illegible] performance of it with [illegible] Mr. Bandmann. [illegible] to be hoped that [illegible] becoming spirit and [illegible] their judgment [illegible].

[illegible]

It is worthy of [illegible] concomitantly with [illegible] purity [illegible] entertainment [illegible] in some of its aspects [illegible] burlesque may not [illegible] a certain grace and gayety of device and [illegible] dramatic characterization and a decided adaptability to the purposes of tuneful and spirited melody. During the past season no fewer than five of the London theatres were devoted to opera bouffe either in French or English.

MR. BOUCICAULT

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault at the Gaiety will terminate on Saturday next. Their performances have been all along advertised as a farewell series previous to the departure of both for America, yet strange to say, Mr. Boucicault has taken the Covent Garden Opera House, which he announces his intention to open for dramatic representations on the 18th inst., when he proposes to produce a play of his own bearing the strange title of "Babil and Bijou." Meanwhile a new play by Mr. Byron, to be entitled "Good News," and a comedietta founded on the nursery legend of "Ali Baba," by Mr. Reece, will be brought out at Mr. Hollingshead's Theatre.

A MANAGER'S PIOUS WILL

Mr. George Jones, of Lansdowne House, the proprietor of Rosherville Gardens, a favorite place of riverside resort whither Cockneys have been invited for generations past "to spend a happy day," has just died at the ripe age of seventy-seven. He made all his money by the people, yet he has left it all (£35,000) to the parsons for the building and endowing of churches and the providing of stipends for vicars and curates. Considering what a hostile stand the clergy not unfrequently make in this country against the amusements of the laity more particularly against such amusements as are customary at Rosherville—music, dancing, play acting and the like—the late Mr. Jones has displayed a forgiving spirit and heaped coals of fire at a season when [illegible] upon the heads of his enemies. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jones has left no poor relations.

LUCK OF MISS CHALLIS

The following paragraph is going the round of the papers:—"Miss Edith Challis, a well known actress in London and New York, while travelling some months since was very attentive to an old lady who fell ill on the journey and subsequently died. Last week Miss Challis was greatly surprised to receive a letter from the executors to the effect that the kindness shown to the old lady had resulted in her being remembered in her will to the tune of a clear £2,000 a year. In consequence of this Miss Challis retires from the stage." Of course she does. What luck some people have to be sure. Oh why have not I the chance of being kind to an old lady in travelling?

STARRING IN THE PROVINCES

The majority of the London managers are at present engaged in provincial towns. Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton) and the Prince of Wales Company are playing "Caste" at Manchester. Mr. J. H. Montague and the Globe Company are at Liverpool performing "Partners for Life" and "The Two Roses," with great success.

THEATRES STILL RUNNING

Of all the West End theatres only four are now open—the Strand, the Queen's, the Vaudeville and the Gaiety. At the first of these houses Mr. H. J. Byron is attracting crowded audiences by his clever acting as Sir Simon Simple in his own play of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks."

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. Charles Mathews has accepted an engagement at the Gaiety, where he will appear in October.

Mrs. John Wood sailed on Saturday from Liverpool by the Cunard steamer for New York.

The husband of Grisi (M. de Melcy) is said to be living in France possessed of the bulk of his late wife's fortune.

Sir Michael Costa leaves London next week for Naples and will return in November after visiting Germany.

The eldest daughter of Mario is residing in Scotland with her [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] is reported to [illegible] West End theatre for a [illegible].

[illegible] Her Majesty's [illegible] next year for [illegible] is still to have [illegible] desirable alterations.

M. [illegible], the composer of [illegible], has paid a visit to London. Preparations were [illegible] for the production of an English adaptation in London [illegible] the Lord Chamberlain [illegible].

Mr. Tom Taylor's [illegible] "Doctor Alive" is a dramatic version of [illegible] novel, "Le Colonel Chabert." Why [illegible] critic [illegible] not the fact stated in the playbill. What is the piece announced as? "New and original"—a phrase which in theatrical parlance is taken to mean neither translation nor adaptation, but all out of one's own head.

DEGRADING THE PULPIT.

A Baptist Minister in the Role of a Pugilist—He Gives Dawson a Quietus in the Streets of New Richmond—The Minister Offers a Fist and Receives a Knife in Return.

CINCINNATI, August —, 1872.

The ministers of Cincinnati and vicinity—or rather a portion of them—do not seem to ripen readily under the shade of the tree of divine inspiration. In fact, they are far from becoming etherealized. It is not so long ago but that the memory of the youngest reasoning inhabitant still retains the circumstance in all its freshness of a young man studying for a position in the Baptist Church making a number of very successful raids upon the groaning shelves of the Public Library. This enterprise was confined to the theological and religious department, and the books were all carefully taken care of by the good young man after he had taken them home. Indeed, he seemed to feel the tenderest solicitude concerning their treatment, and wrapped them up in the nicest paper bandages he could purchase. He also effaced all those ugly little marks upon them that betrayed where they came from and added to their beauty by inserting his initials in gorgeously constructed capitals upon their fly leaves. The upshot of this young man's good work was that he secured one of the finest cells in a police station house one bright night, and was fined $25 and costs by way of encouragement a week or two afterwards. He is happy now for he preaches the good old Baptist doctrine from the pulpit of his little church in a suburban village, and his parishioners never offend his feelings by mentioning the Public Library in his presence.

THE LATEST ASTONISHING FREAK

of the men in broadcloth was a display of muscle exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Hera, a Baptist who enunciates the doctrine in the town of New Richmond, situated on the Ohio River, about twenty miles above here. The reverend is a well fed and well clothed gentleman and averages well on the subject of creature comforts.

He believes young men are an abomination and tries to prejudice their cases in the hereafter whenever he opens the book. The young men of the village are tormented beyond description and would have felt under obligations to the comet if it had come to time, as Plantamour decreed, and swept him up. There is one young man by the name of Charles Dawson residing in the village, who by virtue of being interested in a livery stable wears remarkably fine clothes and has the fair sex of New Richmond "set" on him. This young man and the Rev. Mr. Hera feel as friendly toward each other as cats and dogs. Whenever they meet the honorable reverend elevates his baptistical nasal organ above the timber line and looks straight ahead for Wednesday while the gentle Dawson looks as pleased at seeing him as if he had come to borrow money.

THEIR LAST MEETING

occurred on Tuesday. Dawson was in his stable, when Hera passed and spoke of the fine clothes worn by the young man. To this Dawson replied, "If I do I pay for them," and referred insinuatingly to a habit other people had of going around begging for their wearing apparel. The meeting so auspiciously inaugurated ended in a like spirit. Hera struck Dawson a blow on his nose that will spoil its beauty for days to come, and Dawson then cut Hera with a pocket knife—once near the heart and once in the arm. Hera then closed in, secured the knife, backheeled Dawson and as he was falling, gave him a scientific "upper cut" that knocked in his larboard battery of molars. Hera then sought a doctor, but could hardly restrain himself while his wounds were being dressed from going back and opening the alleyway in his assailant's cranium. It was said he did go in search of him late in the day and abused him terribly, but for some reason, carried his demonstration no farther. Neither of his wounds is very dangerous and when he recovers his health he will probably receive instructions to follow the course of the setting sun from his congregation.

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN

His Arrival in New York and Brooklyn—What He Is as a Lecturer.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, England, arrived in this city yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. His arrival had been expected on the previous day and arrangements had been made to give him a reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he was of course unable to meet his friends. He was advertised to preach in the Seventeenth street Baptist church in this city yesterday afternoon and in the Hanson place Baptist church, Brooklyn, in the evening. Both of these engagements he fulfilled to the great delight of the large congregations that had the privilege of listening to him. His Sunday afternoon lectures to workingmen have brought him into a world-wide popularity. They have been printed and widely circulated in this country. They bear the mark of scholarship, eloquence and devout purpose. They are devoid of everything pedantic, high flown, professional, or vulgar. Yet they have been eagerly listened to by the roughest and poorest classes of Liverpool. One of their chief attractions is the happy use of proverbial philosophy. He catches the sayings common among the people and saddles them with sound wholesome lessons. Their titles betoken their contents. Some of them are as follows:—"The Devil's Meal Is All Bran." In this lecture he shows how things nefariously obtained or nefarious in themselves cheat their possessor. Another bears the title "There's Nae Luck About the House," in which he shows the true nature and conditions of prosperity. Another is called "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish," treating on false economy and ruinous extravagance. Others are labelled "Stop Thief!" "Five Shillings and Costs," "Taking Care of No. 1," &c. In these lectures he deals with the most difficult subjects in the most interesting way, and with the lowest forms of vice so that no one can mistake his meaning or be offended at his way of treating the subject.

STABBED BY HIS STEPDAUGHTER

A domestic quarrel took place last evening in the family of Michael Tracy, of 277 Mott street, and a delighted crowd of neighbors blocked up the approaches to Mr. Tracy's apartment to see the fun. After indulging in a vast amount of scurrilous invective against sundry members of his family who were present, Tracy furnished his stepdaughter, Anna Alexander, with a large slice of his mind, and the girl, not relishing the torrent of abuse showered on her, retorted, and received a salvo of applause from the bystanders. Tracy, rendered almost frantic by Anna's pluck, gave her a slap in the face and was more surprised than delighted to receive a terrible gash in the left hand from a table knife which Anna wielded right deftly. Tracy's injuries were dressed at the Fourteenth precinct station house, where he refused to prefer a charge against his stepdaughter on condition that she would never set foot in his house again.

SHARON SPRINGS.

Beauties and Health-Giving Properties of the Place—The Hotels and Surroundings—The Sulphur Bathing Establishments—Deficiencies of the System and Attendance at the Baths.

SHARON SPRINGS, August 23, 1872.

At this delightful summer retreat health and pleasure seekers are still numerous. In spite of the exodus to Europe and the attractions of other and more pretentious watering places this has been the most prosperous season in five years at Sharon Springs. All the hotels have been crowded, and in the month of July particularly, it was found impossible to accommodate the large number of visitors who were anxious to remain in the neighborhood. Very many were compelled to seek other scenes because accommodation here could not be had. We wonder not that Sharon Springs is a popular summer retreat. Our wonder rather is that the merits of the place are not more widely known and more generally appreciated. Aside from the springs, which so long as they give forth their healing waters must continue to attract crowds of invalids, there are other and powerful attractions possessed by this place above almost any watering place we know. The scenery, which is rich and varied, presents when looked at from certain standpoints spectacles of surpassing beauty and occasionally awakens in the beholder an overwhelming sense of the sublime. Elevated some fourteen hundred feet above the sea level the

ATMOSPHERE HERE IS NEVER OPPRESSIVE

nor is the heat ever intolerable. In the hottest days of this terrible summer the air here has been comparatively cool. So much certainly cannot be said for Saratoga or for Newport or for Long Branch. It will not be at all wonderful if within a few years from now the heights which surround this village shall be adorned with some of the finest hotels in the whole United States. When that time comes—and come we think it will in that not distant day—Sharon Springs will become as much a resort of the gay in quest of pleasure and the weary in quest of rest and pure air as of the invalid in search of health. As it is—and when we say this we do not depreciate the attractions which already exist—Sharon Springs as a really comfortable and truly attractive watering place has yet to be made. The hotels, which are numerous, are most of them small, and in the case of all of them much room remains for improvement in all that relates to the comfort of the guests. More hotels are needed, and those of a superior character. [illegible] and thoroughly agree this summer resort can be what it ought to be and what its natural advantages entitle it to be. It is no credit to some of the wealthy proprietors that there is not in the neighborhood a single drive worthy of the name.

THE GRAND CENTRAL ATTRACTION

of Sharon is the mineral waters. These waters with their healing properties were, it is supposed, known to the Indian tribes of the adjacent regions as early as the commencement of the present century. It was not, however, till the year 18[illegible] that their reputation extended beyond the immediate neighborhood. Since that time their fame has continued to spread and now they are annually visited by many hundreds of people from all parts of the country, but chiefly from the large cities, some of them seeking relaxation and pleasure, but most of them seeking health. The springs are numerous, gushing from the hill sides in all directions and bubbling up everywhere beneath your feet. As a rule the spring takes its name from the mineral which predominates in the composition of the water. Thus there is the Chalybeate, the White Sulphur, the Blue Sulphur, the Magnesia and the pure water, but we believe the correctness of this classification has been called in question. The White Sulphur waters and the Magnesia waters are most in favor. There are two rival bathing establishments, the one connected with what is called the White Sulphur spring, the other connected with what is called the Magnesia Spring. At the Magnesia spring bathing establishment the [illegible] bath has been successfully introduced and it is eagerly sought after by many who have great faith in its healing virtue.

AT THE SULPHUR BATH

are seen the blind, the lame, the deaf, the dumb, the halt, the withered, all waiting, if not as of old, for the "troubling of the water," at least for their turn in the bath room and sometimes for "some one" to help and lead them thither. It is a sad and somewhat sickening sight, the reverse of flattering to human pride and vanity, and well fitted to fill the mind of the onlooker with humbling thoughts of himself and his species, as well as to force upon him the question, "Wherefore all this misery and sorrow?" It is impossible to refuse to admit that the waters are possessed of certain healing properties and that in the case of certain diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, scrofula and such like, the application of the sulphur bath has been attended with wonderful results. We see proof of the healing power of this place every day, although some are disposed to attribute the healing "virtue" quite as much to the pure and invigorating air as to the curative properties of the water. Wherever the virtue lies—whether it belongs to the air or to the water or to both we care not to inquire—the fact is undeniable that cures are performed. If the blind are not made to see, and the deaf to hear, certain it is that the lame walk and that

THE WITHERED PUT ON FRESHNESS

and vigor. We are sorry we cannot write as approvingly as we could wish of the condition and management of the Sulphur Bathing establishment. In both particulars it stands out in striking and disagreeable contrast to its rival. The Magnesia Baths are in regard to appointments and management almost all that could be wished. There cleanliness and good attendance are the order of the day. At the sulphur establishment there are two bathing houses—one for gentlemen and one for ladies. In each there are fifty two rooms. At the busiest hour of the day, when the rooms are full and an impatient crowd wait for admission, one lady, with an assistant, is reckoned sufficient attendance for one house, and one man with an assistant is reckoned sufficient attendance for the other. Surely this is not as it ought to be. At a bathing establishment if anywhere cleanliness and good attendance are necessary. It is expected that the season here will close about the 15th of September. As yet, as we have mentioned before, there is no lack of visitors, among whom and at most of the hotels we notice a goodly sprinkling of the prosperous sons and daughters of Israel.

PRIZE FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.

A Fierce Encounter and an Unsatisfactory Result.

A prize fight for a stake of $500 between Martin Crow and Jerry Murphy, two Jersey "blades," came off yesterday morning at Weehawken in presence of a crowd of about four hundred, to whom the epithets "unwashed" and "unterrified" might be aptly applied. Murphy was seconded by Jack Crosby and Pete Donahue and Crow was attended to with sponge and bottle by Jimmy Wakefield and Otto Comin, the latter well known in sporting circles by the soubriquet of the "Kid."

Twenty one rounds were fought in forty seven minutes and a more desperate encounter between fistic professionals was scarcely ever witnessed in Jersey. There was no sparring, fencing or feinting, but the men sailed in with a determination that gratified the most ferocious spectator. Crow flung his antagonist to earth in nearly every round, and at the end of the nineteenth round poor Murphy's snuffbox was very suggestive of a sliced tomato. To use a poetical expression of the doggerel order, "His senses failed, his eyes grew dim."

Jack Crosby, with a laudable desire to save his money as well as his man, here cried out "Let us cut the ropes and burst the ring," which advice fifteen or twenty roughs were about to carry out when a counter movement sprung up as if by magic. The exhibition of knives and revolvers on the part of Crow's friends commanded respect and secured a continuance of the contest. Murphy, in spite of the battered condition of his visage, was still game and he faced his man on the twentieth round with a grim smile. A few ineffectual passes, two more visits on the optics and Murphy staggered into his corner. He was quickly on his feet, however, and as he jumped towards the figure in the centre of the ring Crow's mettle gave way to despair. In an individual sense, he was seized with a panic, and although he had the best of the fight thus far all the efforts of his seconds could not force him again to the scratch. The sponge was thrown up and Crow's backers gnashed their teeth with rage. Loud talk, swearing and threats were indulged in to such an extent as to make the Sabbath morning hideous.

Murphy presented a pitiable spectacle, though his brow was wreathed with the laurel, as he was carried off to Magrath's, where his wounds were attended to. It will be a long time before he enters the ring again, and there is even a probability that his injuries may prove fatal.

OCEAN STEAMERS

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamers	Sails.	Destination	Office
Manhattan	Aug 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Iowa	Aug 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nemesis	Aug 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Republic	Aug 31	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Brussel	Aug 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Columbia	Aug 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Donau	Aug 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Britannia	Sept 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Sept 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway
City of Paris	Sept 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europa	Sept 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON		HIGH WATER	
Sun rises	5 21	Gov Island	eve 2 17
Sun sets	6 42	Sandy Hook	eve 1 32
Moon rises	eve 11 23	Hell Gate	eve 4 02

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 25, 1872.

ARRIVALS

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS

Steamship City of Brussels (Br), Brooks, Liverpool Aug 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse and 195 passengers to J G Dale. 20th, lat 48 55, lon 37 23, passed a bark rigged steamer bound west; 24th, lat 40 [illegible], lon [illegible], passed ship Alexander Marsh [illegible], Liverpool for New York.

Steamship Columbia (Br), McKay, Glasgow Aug 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse and 501 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather with light variable winds the whole passage; [illegible] passed steamship California, hence for Glasgow; same time, ship Nelson (Br), Calcutta for New York; [illegible] lat 41 18, lon 66 18, steamship Scotia (Br), hence for Liverpool; 24th, lat 40 33, lon 70 0, passed a German bark showing signal letters [illegible]; at 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, [illegible] steamships Algeria, City of [illegible] and City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool; about 60 miles east of do, steamship [illegible], hence for Glasgow.

Steamship [illegible], Baker, [illegible] 7 days, with mdse and passengers to [illegible].

Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans Aug 17, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co. Had [illegible] the passage.

Steamship Emily B Souder, [illegible], New Orleans Aug [illegible], with mdse and passengers to [illegible] Baker. Had strong head winds and [illegible].

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship [illegible], Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to [illegible].

Steamship [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible] days, [illegible] to H Mallory & Co. [illegible] passed schr [illegible].

Steamship Volunteer, [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse to [illegible].

Ship [illegible] (Br), Alexander, Liverpool June [illegible], with [illegible]. [illegible]

Ship [illegible] (Br), [illegible], Liverpool [illegible]. [illegible]

Ship [illegible], [illegible], Liverpool 46 days, with mdse to [illegible]. Took the northern passage and had light westerly winds; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Ship [illegible] (NG), [illegible], Rotterdam [illegible] days, with mdse to [illegible]. [illegible]

Ship Charles (Br), [illegible], Antwerp 54 days, in ballast to [illegible]; had light westerly winds; been [illegible] west of the Banks.

Ship [illegible] (Br), [illegible], Padang May 31, with mdse to W I Wells & Co.

Ship [illegible], Oporto July 4, [illegible]. [illegible]

Bark [illegible] (Nor), [illegible], Newport [illegible] days, with railway iron [illegible]. [illegible]

Bark Miranda (Br), McNeil, Barrow 56 days, with railway iron [illegible]. [illegible]

Bark [illegible] Armstrong (Br), [illegible], 45 days, with [illegible]. [illegible]

Bark [illegible] (Nor), [illegible], Port Talbot [illegible] days, with railway iron [illegible]. [illegible] with light winds and calms and thick fog.

Bark Familiens Minde (Nor), Jansen, Port Talbot 45 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had fine weather, has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Bark Hedwig (Swed), Nilsson, Batavia April [illegible], via Padang May [illegible], with mdse to Johnson & Smith. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July [illegible]; crossed the Equator July 31 in lon [illegible]; had [illegible] weather to the Cape; from thence had NE and ENE winds.

Bark Kalstad (Nor), Jansen, Havre 55 days, with mdse to B & C [illegible]; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took northern passage and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 25 days with light winds and calms. Aug 9, lat 41 28, lon 60 15, spoke schr Liber, from Boston for [illegible].

Bark Erstatning (Nor), Jensen, Cardiff 59 days, with railway iron to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Bark [illegible] (Nor), Nielsen, Cardiff 41 days, with railway iron [illegible]; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather; took the northern passage, been 17 days west of the Banks.

Bark Kathleen (Br), Mockler, Buenos Ayres 49 days, with wool, hides and 1 passenger to Heney & Parker. Crossed the Equator July [illegible] in lon 32 40; had fine weather with fresh SE trades. Aug 1, lat 41, lon [illegible], spoke ship Rainbow, from Singapore for New York.

Bark New York (Ital), Lallis, Cadiz, 43 days, with wine.

Bark Golden Fleece (Br), Rhodes, Barbados 12 days, with sugar and molasses to Trowbridge's Sons. Has been six days west of Bermuda, with light winds and calms.

Brig Josephine (Br), Gannon, Little Glace Bay, CB, 17 days, with coal to Heney & Parker; vessel to [illegible] & Co. Had light winds and calms, with thick fog the entire passage.

Brig Open Sea (of Boston), Veazie, Portland 8 days, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.

Brig Rio Grande, McLean, Portland 8 days, with lumber; [illegible] bound to Elizabethport.

Schr [illegible], Coleman, Baracoa 10 days, with fruit, to William Douglass; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr L A Webb, Hatch, St Martins, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.

Schr Franklin Bell, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore.

The steamship Spain (Br), from Liverpool, arrived 24th, reports—Aug 18, lat 43 20 N, lon 40 40 W, passed an Inman steamship bound east; 19th, lat 47 50 N, lon 36 14 W, a bark rigged Cunard steamer bound east; 23d, lat 41 52 N, lon 63 30 W, steamship Scotia (Br), hence for Liverpool, 105 miles east of Sandy Hook; ship Pomona (Br), Liverpool for New York.

The steamship Republic (Br), from Liverpool, arrived 24th, brought 578 passengers. Aug 20, lat 48 37, lon 39, passed a bark rigged Cunard steamer bound east; 21st, lat 46 33, lon 47 0, a Cunard steamship bound east; 22d, lat 44 41, lon 54 47, fishing schr Julie (of Nantes) bound east; 23d, lat 42 45, lon 63 32, a Norwegian vessel becalmed.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Cloud, Tapscott, Providence for Taunton.
Schr Cate, Martin, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Electric Spark, Cole, New Bedford for New York.
Schr England, Lynch, Roslyn for Albany.
Schr Eliza J Rayner, Mitchell, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr A H Heaton, Treat, Lockport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Fancy, Sackett, Greenwich for Staten Island, with stone.
Schr Mary Louisa, Kelly, New Bedford for Rondout.
Schr J F [illegible], Gurney, Providence for New York.
Schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Whip Wing, Hall, New Bedford for Rondout.
Schr [illegible], Fisher, Norwalk for Philadelphia.
Schr J H [illegible], Russell, New Haven for New York.
Schr Robt R Smith, New Bedford for New York.
Schr B F Wolsey, Merrill, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Thomas P Cooper, Cooper, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Hallowell, Norwich for New York.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to [illegible].
Schr Lucy [illegible], [illegible], Pidgeon Cove for New York.
Schr Henry May, Brackett, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible] Tilly, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Herald, Fay, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Union, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Addie P Avery, Ryan, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Edward Kidder, Kidder, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T Hester, Davis, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Breeze, Hart, Hartford for Trenton.
Schr Flight, Smith, Somerset for New York.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New London for New York.
Schr Island City, Allen, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.
Schr R W Brown, Brown, Providence for New York.
Schr H W [illegible], Barlow, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr A J Wallace, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr R L Fitch, Hope, Bristol for New York.
Schr Planet, [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr J [illegible], Hudson, Providence for New York.
Steamer [illegible], Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST

US steam launch Fowler, Bashford, from Brooklyn Navy Yard for Newport on a trial trip.
Steamtug Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Brig Bismarck, McCully, New York for Cow Bay, CB.
Schr [illegible] Williams, [illegible], Elizabethport for St John, NB.
Schr Oliver O Mullin, Crane, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Mocking Bird, Thornson, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Iris, Griffin, New York for Providence.
Schr Connecticut, [illegible], New York for Fall River.
Schr J Barrett, Smith, Rondout for Boston.
Schr B D [illegible], Seaman, Philadelphia for Vineyard Haven.
Schr Nettie Card, Charles, New York for Boston.
Schr Edward Collyer, Lyman, New York for New Haven.
Schr O H Perry, Murphy, Brooklyn for Glen Cove.
Schr Joseph Hall, Hatfield, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ruth Halsey, Mitchell, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr Charles H Northam, Hubbard, New York for New London.
Schr Charles Roberts, Rogers, New York for New London.
Schr Davison, Smith, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Excelsior, Murphy, New York for Wareham.
Schr A & L Baker, McRoberts, New York for Providence.
Schr Silas McLoon, New York for Rockland.
Schr Stephen Faber, Mott, New York for Glen Cove.
Schr A J Lawson, Fitzgerald, Haverstraw for Providence.
Schr [illegible], Olsen, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Frederick Hall, Chadwick, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, New York for Wareham.
Schr Ontario, Cartwell, Hoboken for Greenwich.
Schr New Regulus, Ellis, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Mary E Sheridan, New York for Boston.
Schr J P [illegible], Selton, Amboy for Providence.
Schr Louisa Raymond, Rowe, New York for Providence.
Schr Angler, Pressey, —— for Wareham.
Schr Alice C Noyes, Baker, —— for Somerset.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, New York for Providence.
Schr Belle, Holt, Elizabethport for Plymouth.
Schr Minerva, Trent, Hoboken for Fall River.
Schr G H [illegible], Tillotson, Georgetown for New Haven.
Schr Mary H Mifflin, Elizabethport for Warren.
Schr Golden Eagle, Dow, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Anthony, Burton, Hoboken for Pawtucket.
Schr Emerald.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, New York for Providence.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, New York for Providence.
Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

SAILED.

Barks Antonietta, Trieste; Frank, Konigsberg; Village Queen, Elsinore.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP CORDELIA (Br), from New Haven for Quebec, ashore at Scatterie, has become a total wreck. The materials have been shipped to Halifax.

SHIP NAUTILUS, Bethie, from San Francisco 14th inst for Timber Cove, returned 17th, having carried away centre board.

SLOOP GEORGE B BROOKS, from Hartford, with brown stone for New York, while passing through Hell Gate 24th ran ashore on the Negro Head, filled and rolled over. Was got off by Wreckmaster Brown and put on the beach at Astoria.

A SLOOP laden with brick, the name of which has not been ascertained, collided with the drilling machine in Hell Gate yesterday (24th) and sunk. No lives lost.

CAPE HORN, June 22—The Fifeshire, from Glasgow for San Francisco, arrived May 3 with mizzen rigging gone and cargo shifted.

HAVRE, Aug 14—The steamship Erin, in leaving this afternoon for New York, got aground at the entrance to the port, but got off at high water and proceeded.

[illegible], Aug 13—A Newport pilot boat boarded on the 11th of Aug, [illegible] bearing W by S, the Adelaide Baker, McMullin, from New Orleans, via Nassau, NP, for Liverpool (since arrived), which vessel had lost head gear and sprung bowsprit. She had another vessel's crew on board.

PORTLAND, Me, Aug 25—The brig Domino, commanded by Capt White, of Halifax, and laden with coal from Pictou to [illegible], went ashore at Beals Island on the 17th inst and bilged. The crew were saved and brought to this city on Friday night.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 1[illegible]—The Smiling Morn, from New York, in proceeding to sea [illegible] fouled and carried away three stanchions and portrail of the Friends brig.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—At Castine 21st inst, from the yard of Jas A Webster, a fine schr of about 50 tons, called the [illegible], [illegible].

LAUNCHED—At Tenants Harbor 10th inst, from the yard of R Long & Son, three masted schr [illegible], owned by [illegible] of Boston, [illegible] and others. [illegible] Rates A1 for eleven years. White oak frame [illegible] and heavily fastened with copper and iron. She is 450 tons.

Notice to Mariners.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF GALVESTON LIGHTSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Aug 2[illegible], 1872.

The Secretary of the Lighthouse Board this morning received a telegram from Galveston stating that the lightship off Galveston bar had been withdrawn for repairs, being in a sinking condition, and there was no vessel to replace it. Admiral Boggs immediately telegraphed to [illegible] to charter a schooner on any terms and temporarily fit her as a lightship until the other could be repaired.

A steam fog whistle has been established at Cape Flat[illegible] [illegible] of the Straits [illegible] 1st day of November, 1872, during thick and foggy weather at intervals of [illegible] seconds, the length of each blast being 5 seconds.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford Aug 23, bark Herald, Sturges, from Indian Ocean, Barbados May 10, with 1320 bbls sp and 80 wh oil and 600 lbs bone. Has on board 50 galls sp oil saved from the wreck of bark Hecla.

A letter from Capt [illegible] of bark [illegible], of Westport, reports her at [illegible] Aug 1[illegible], with 440 bbls sp oil [illegible]. [illegible]

A letter from Capt Swift, of bark [illegible], of New Bedford, reports her at [illegible] Islands, [illegible], having taken 475 bbls sp oil since leaving. [illegible] Reports [illegible] and Tarawau, of Dobert Town, 50 do.

Spoken.

Ship [illegible] (NG), [illegible], from Rotterdam for New York or Baltimore, Aug 7, lat 44, lon 40.

Bark [illegible] (Br), [illegible], from New York for Yokohama, July 1[illegible], lat [illegible] N, lon 31 45 W.

Bark Elektra (Nor), [illegible], from Newport for Portland, O, Aug 5, lat 41 18 N, lon 13 20 W.

Bark Dingo, Mallett, from New Orleans for Boston, Aug 16, Tortugas bearing N by E.

Bark [illegible] (Nor), from Savannah for Buenos Ayres, July [illegible], lat 10 S, lon 30 W.

Bark Ocean (NG), Gerdes, from New York for Bremen, Aug 11, lat 44, lon 7.

Bark Schiller (NG), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, no date, &c.

Bark Enchantress, from Newcastle 47 days for Philadelphia, Aug [illegible], lat 40 15 N, lon 71 40 W (reports being three weeks on the coast, with light, variable winds and thick weather).

A Spanish brig showing first distinguishing pendant 064, from New York for Buenos Ayres, July 18, lat 40 N, lon 53 W.

Schr C S Flint, from —— to Boston, no date, off Montauk (by pilot boat Mary [illegible], No 4).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 12—Arrived Geo H Jenkins, Savannah. Sld, Baxter, Philadelphia; Wellington, Harris, New York. 13th King of Algeria, Smith, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, Aug 13—Arrived Geo Henry, Cann, Baltimore; Lady McDonald, Whitmore, Philadelphia.

BARBADOS, Aug 12—In port US ship Supply, for New York same day.

CARDIFF, Aug 11—Arrived Ardour, White, New York. Cleared 10th, Odin, Otto, New York.

CORK, Aug 12—Arrived Francesco, Avegno, New York; [illegible] Dubrovacki, [illegible], do.

CAEN, Aug 11—Arrived Mary Hardie, Charleston.

CETTE, Aug 6—Arrived [illegible], Viviano, New Orleans.

CADIZ, Aug 9—Arrived Kossack, Peters, New York.

DOVER, Aug 13—Off bark Kosmos (NG), Meyer, from New York for Bremen.

DUBLIN, Aug 13—Arrived Askur, Jorgensen, New Orleans; [illegible], Robson, Baltimore.

Arrived at Kingstown 13th, Jane Anna Anker, Philadelphia.

DEAL, Aug 14—Arrived Helen Campbell, Brook, London for Boston (and proceeded).

Off the South Foreland 13th, Henry Wessels, from Bremen for New York.

Off the North Foreland 13th, [illegible], from Newcastle for San Francisco (and passed Beachy Head 14th).

FALMOUTH—Off (no date), Marcia C Day, Chase, from Elsinore for Cardiff.

Passed the Lizard Aug 14, Portlaw, Lloyd, from Antwerp for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Aug 12—Arrived, Magda, Sorensen, Richmond.

GREENOCK, Aug 13—Arrived N & E Gardner, Journeay, Quebec; Corwenna, Evans, New Orleans; Ada Barton, McGrath, Havana.

GRIMSBY, Aug 13—Passed, three masted schr Rosina, of Boston, bound upwards.

GOTHENBURG, Aug 7—Cleared P A Munch, Bernsten, Philadelphia; Uncle Joe, Sewall, Boston.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 9—In port bark Teresa (Br), Adams, from New York arrived 8th, dis, for [illegible]; brig Julia, McCulloch, from do arrived 7th, do for Malta.

Sailed 5th, brig Lavenia (Br), Lockhart (from Tarragona), New York.

Passed the Rock 6th, bark Fury, Lond, from Philadelphia for ——.

HAVRE, Aug 12—Arrived Erin (s), Lawson, London for New York.

HAMBURG, Aug 11—Arrived Tyr, Lammers, New York. Sailed 12th Heinrich [illegible], Meyer, New York.

HALIFAX, Aug 23—Arrived steamship Austrian (Br), Richardson, Liverpool for Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 13—Arrived Scandinavian (s), Ballantine, Montreal; City of Paris (s), Leitch, New York; Calabria (s), McMickan, do.

Sailed 13th, Western Empire, Grozier, Boston; Magnet, Brown, City Point; Expounder, Crocker, Boston (before reported sailed 10th).

Also sailed 13th ship Nautilus, Spencer, Charleston.

Entered out 13th [illegible] (s), [illegible], for Boston; Missouri, Cook, Miramichi; Eugenio, Luna, Norfolk; Tiber, Lewis, Charleston.

LONDON, Aug 13—Arrived Lochnagar, Neill, Boston. 14th [illegible], New York.

Cleared 13th Rhine, Jordan, New York (and sailed from Gravesend 14th).

Entered out 14th [illegible], Luce, for New York.

MANILA, July 16—Sailed Derby, [illegible], San Francisco.

MONTREAL, Aug 23—Arrived steamship Richmond (Br), McNabb, Cardiff.

Cleared 23d bark Lepanto (Br), Smith, Montevideo.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 13—Sailed [illegible], New York; A L Lovitt, [illegible] (from St John, NB), Liverpool.

Arrived at do 14th ship Centaur, Foster, Rangoon.

QUEBEC, Aug 23—Cleared, steamship Peruvian (Br), Smith, Liverpool.

ROUEN, Aug 12—Sailed [illegible], Byass, Boston.

SCILLY, Aug 9—Off S Carling, Smalley, from Mejillones for Hamburg.

SLIGO, Aug 12—Arrived [illegible], Blix, Baltimore.

SWINEMUNDE, Aug 10—Arrived [illegible], King and Anna Marie, Hock, Philadelphia.

STETTIN, Aug 10—Arrived Hebe, Freytag, and [illegible], Meyer, Philadelphia.

TENERIFFE, Aug 5—In port [illegible], Tobey, from St John, NB.

TRAVEMUNDE, Aug 9—Arrived Arcadia, Larsen, New York.

TRIESTE, Aug 8—Arrived [illegible], Russo, New York. [illegible] do.

TABLE BAY, CGH, June 2[illegible]—Sailed brig Piccadilly, Byron, Algoa Bay.

In port June 29 brig [illegible] Phantom, Masters, for Boston.

VIGO, Aug 7—Arrived Joaquina Barreras, Leon, New York.

YOUGHAL, Aug 12—Sailed [illegible], for New York.

[illegible], Aug [illegible]—Arrived, Templar, Bartlett, New York for Rotterdam.

(PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.)

ANTWERP, Aug 11—Arrived [illegible], [illegible], New York.

ACCRA, WCA, July 21—In port [illegible], for Boston.

BELFAST, Aug 1[illegible]—Arrived [illegible], Philadelphia. Sailed 13th [illegible], New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug 11—Arrived Carl Otten and Franz Shutte, New York; [illegible], Baltimore; [illegible], Philadelphia.

CARDIFF, Aug 14—Arrived [illegible] Percy, Antwerp (and entered out for [illegible]).

Cleared 13th C G Bigelow, Raymond, and [illegible], New York.

Entered out 13th Laura, [illegible], for Boston.

CUXHAVEN, Aug 12—Arrived S Carling, Smalley, [illegible] for Hamburg; [illegible], Wilmington; [illegible], Philadelphia.

CADIZ, Aug 10—Arrived Daniel Draper, Bottone, New York.

Sailed 10th Masonic Temple, Gloucester.

DEAL, Aug 14—Arrived, Rhine, Jordan, London (and sailed for New York).

DUBLIN, Aug 14—Arrived Jane Anna Anker, Philadelphia; Nuevo Veritas, Bertoletti, New York.

FOWEY, Aug 13—Sailed, Silver Stream, Tadd, Philadelphia.

GLASGOW, Aug 14—Arrived, Corwona, Evans, New Orleans; Caledonia (s), New York.

HULL, Aug 1[illegible]—Arrived, Aetna, Baltimore.

HELVOET, Aug 13—Arrived, Susannah Knapp, Davies, Boston.

HAVRE, Aug 13—Cleared, Erin (s), Lawson, New York (and sailed 13th).

Sailed 13th Merchant, Gammans, New Orleans.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Off the Wight Aug 15, Sosper, Canto, from Newcastle for Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 14—Sailed, Nevada (s), Forsyth, New York; Ganges (s), Urquhart, Philadelphia; 15th Regina, London, New York; Lizzie Moses, Cox, New Orleans.

Cleared 14th Barracouta, Goddard, Portland, O.

Entered out 14th Autocrat, Healy, for Boston; J C Lamb, Taylor, New Haven; The Queen, Tanner, New Orleans; Calabria (s), McMickan, New York; Ithuriel, Cameron, Gloucester, Mass.

LONDON, Aug 15—Arrived, Jason (s), Hanck, New York.

Entered out 14th, Loch Ness, Meikeljohn, for New York; Fjelde, Hansen, Philadelphia; 15th, Henrietta, Wishart (master changed), Boston.

Cleared 15th, Lief, Larsen, Baltimore.

Arrived at Gravesend 15th, M E Corning, Hughes, Matanzas.

MONTEVIDEO, July 10—Arrived, Louise, Holingsen, San Francisco.

MONROVIA, July 27—In port, Tropic Bird, Jewett, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Aug 13—Sailed from the roads, J H Stetson, Stetson (from Akyab), Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 15—Arrived Smiles, New York.

THURSO, Aug 13—Passed Pentland Firth, 12th, Fear Not, Berding, from New York for Elsinore.

TRURO, Aug 13—Arrived, Francis John, Pallot, Baltimore.

WEXFORD, Aug 12—Arrived, Emily Raymond, [illegible], St John, NB.

WATERFORD, Aug 14—Sailed, James W Elwell, [illegible], Newport.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 24—Arrived Br bark Norn, Logan, Pictou; brig [illegible], Miller, Port Caledonia, CB. Telegraphed brig C H Haviland; schr Stephen Morris.

Cleared—Steamers [illegible], Philadelphia; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore; brigs Jacinta (Br), [illegible], Cork or Falmouth; J W Hunt, Hunt, Brunswick, Ga; Clara Pickins, Rogers, Baltimore; schrs Wreath, Foss, [illegible], and Skylark, Small, Baltimore; H S Squires, Fisk, and L & D Fisk, Baker, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamer Wm Lawrence; brig J W Hunt, outward bound; [illegible] outside.

25th—Arrived ships Abyssinia (Br), Thompson, [illegible]; Virginia, [illegible], Bath; barks Sophia [illegible] (NG), [illegible], from Liverpool; [illegible]; brigs Emma, Prince, Turks Islands; [illegible], from Bahamas; Hattie B Hatch, Dirigo; schr Annie Burr, Wheeler, Gothenburg.

BATH, Aug 23—Sailed schrs [illegible], Bucklin, Baltimore; Grace Cushing, Adams, New York; Thos Fish, Young, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Aug 21—Arrived schr Walter Irving, New York.

23d—Arrived brig [illegible], Eddy, Baltimore.

Cleared—Brig [illegible], Sprague, Las Palmas, Grand Canary; [illegible] Locke, Hatch, [illegible]; [illegible], Washington.

[illegible], Aug 16—Sailed schr Abby Wasson, [illegible], New York.

CHARLESTON, Aug 25—Arrived steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York.

Sailed—Schr [illegible], Locke, Baltimore.

CALAIS, Aug 20—Cleared schr [illegible] Hinds, Clendennin, Hoboken.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Aug [illegible]—In port schrs J Simonson and [illegible].

ELIZABETHPORT, Aug 23—Arrived schrs Memento, [illegible] (and sailed on her return); [illegible] Mills, [illegible]; [illegible] Johnson, do; [illegible], Providence; [illegible] Green, Green, do; [illegible] Matthews, New York.

Sailed—Schr [illegible], Providence; [illegible]; Sam Weller, Brockway, Hartford; [illegible], Providence.

[illegible], Aug 17—Arrived schrs [illegible] (and sailed on her return); [illegible] Rondout; A M C Smith, Harris, New York (and sailed 18th).

[illegible], Philadelphia.

LYNN, Mass, Aug [illegible]—Arrived schrs J S Watson, Houck, Philadelphia; [illegible], Kelly, Rondout.

MOBILE, Aug 20—Arrived Spanish bark Teresita, [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, Aug [illegible]—Arrived ship [illegible]; bark [illegible] Marion, [illegible]; [illegible] Matanzas; Minerva, [illegible].

Cleared—[illegible], Ruatan Island.

[illegible] PASS, Aug 21—Arrived ship Anna Camp, [illegible]; [illegible] Annie [illegible]; [illegible], Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Aug [illegible]—Arrived schr Lizzie [illegible]; [illegible] Clark, Williams and Ocean Wave, [illegible], New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 23—Sailed schr Breeze, Bartlett, [illegible].

24th—Sailed schr [illegible], South Amboy.

Sailed—[illegible], Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 24, AM—Arrived schrs Maggie P Smith, Grace, New Bedford; [illegible], Smith, Boston; [illegible] Harris; [illegible] Ingersoll, Providence; [illegible], New York.

Cleared—Steamships [illegible] Willetts, Boston; [illegible]; schrs [illegible]; Anna Myrick, [illegible].

[illegible] Aug 2[illegible]; [illegible] Moses (Br), [illegible]; [illegible] brig Von Schack, [illegible].

PORTLAND, Aug 23—Arrived bark [illegible], McDonald, Boston.

Cleared—Brig Ida [illegible], Washington; Mary C R [illegible]; schrs [illegible] Baker, [illegible]; [illegible], Brunswick, NJ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 1[illegible]—Arrived steamship [illegible]; bark Bayonnaise (Fr), Michel, Tahiti.

Cleared—Steamship Olympia, Thorne, Honolulu; ship Elizabeth Kimball, [illegible], Port Townsend; bark Anna (NG), [illegible], Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamships [illegible], Yokohama; [illegible] bark Contest (Br), Jameson, [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Aug [illegible]—Arrived steamship Seminole, Matthews, Boston.

SALEM, Aug 21—Sailed brig Helen G Rich, Cow Bay; [illegible], Wilmington, NC, and a fleet of others bound south.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—A.—HITCHCOCK'S CORONA PARK,
Adjoining the village of Corona, formerly West Flushing,
affords a fine opportunity to invest money and
OWN YOUR HOME.

The prices are as follows:—
Corner Lots, $500, all others $400 on Hitchcock's popular plan,
which enables you to select your lot and pay for it in TEN DOLLAR MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.

You can now choose lots near the depot, and by going at once
SECURE THE CHOICEST.

Now in progress are
SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS,
among which are a magnificent depot, a pretty public school house with fine shade trees and elegant shrubbery for every lot, without extra cost.
Around each block will be laid the
ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENT,
such as on the Battery and Madison square, New York, with splendid terraces and drives.

CORONA PARK,

five miles by steam from New York city,

Is situated on the new line of railroad between Hunter's Point and Flushing, with a fine depot on the property, adjoining the prosperous village of Corona, which has a population of over 1,000, with churches, schools, factories, workshops, post office and stores, adding its [illegible]—where already [illegible] 500 lots have been sold to persons mostly engaged in business (mechanical and otherwise) in New York city. Half a mile distant from the village of Newtown and but one mile from Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants. Only [illegible] minutes by steam from the New York City Hall via James slip ferry and but 23 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, New York, with commutation for both railroad and ferry costing but $64 per year, or 10½ cents a trip. This favorite Park affords an opportunity for residence [illegible] attention to business unsurpassed within the suburbs of New York. Located on remarkably high ground, gently undulating and sloping outward to Mill Creek, which has its outlet into Flushing Bay and Long Island Sound, Nature has supplied it most effective drainage. From Corona and Hitchcock avenues a broad expanse of varied scenery is presented to the eye and for miles the adjacent villages attract attention.

Until quite recently the beauties of Long Island have been comparatively unknown to most of New York city's overcrowded inhabitants. Excellent railroad facilities in certain portions of New Jersey, [illegible] by the inadequate accommodations and unavailing methods for travelling on Long Island, induced many to seek homes upon the cold damp clay soil of that State, instead of the salubrious dry sandy loam of Long Island, which has long been recognized as the "garden spot" of America.

Thanks to genius and enterprise, a new order of things exists. Stewart's Garden City, which calls for an expenditure of millions, looms up on Hempstead Plains. Near us are Jamaica, Whitestone, College Point and Flushing, almost interwoven by lines of rail which pass through Corona and Corona Park, with thousands of [illegible], where but six [illegible] years ago [illegible] and two more lines of railroad and two more depots argue well for our future. Land has increased in value from 100 to 300 per cent per annum for the last five years, and as Kings county, on the south of Newtown Creek, is built solid further from the [illegible] River than Corona is situated, it is but fair to calculate that with its additional advantages the north side of the creek will be still more rapidly occupied. In fact, by the building of the bridges across Blackwell's Island, [illegible] now chartered, Corona with the rest of the [illegible] of Newtown will soon be a ward of the city of New York.

Corona Park has a [illegible] upon which to land coal and [illegible] brought from the sound. Boating and fishing can be enjoyed by its population, while the celebrated Shady Lake Farm [illegible] will afford choice vegetables and is the [illegible] for summer use.

It is well conceded that the nearer to New York the [illegible] will be the [illegible] value of property [illegible]; that it is better to pay a fair price for improved property near the city than to buy what seems cheap land at a great distance [illegible] and to come daily, which [illegible] more than the necessary outlay and which will [illegible] increase in value from [illegible].

[illegible] called to the fact that the [illegible] is largely interested [illegible] several years past to the [illegible] possess [illegible] the $10 [illegible] of New York [illegible] assisted in making [illegible] improvement through this system [illegible] experience with [illegible] improve their [illegible] Corona Park as [illegible] the crown [illegible] among places for suburban residence.

To Manufacturers.—Several large plots of ground well [illegible] will be sold on terms to assist manufacturers. Large and small plots on long time without [illegible] to those who will build at once, or large plots [illegible] for the erection of suitable [illegible].

VISITORS' GUIDE.

[illegible] lower part of New York city can go to [illegible] James slip ferry boat, foot of Chambers [illegible] which meet with the Flushing cars [illegible] at Hunter's Point each day [illegible] Sundays and other days from [illegible] East River which will be [illegible]. The land office [illegible] to the railroad depot and open daily [illegible] A M to [illegible] P M with attendants to show visitors [illegible]. Corona is one mile short of [illegible] to New York city.

FLUSHING RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TO CORONA.		RETURN TO NEW YORK.
From 34th st Ferry	From James Slip	Leave Corona
[illegible]	6 30 A M	5 37 A M
[illegible]	7 30 A M	6 07 A M
8 [illegible] A M	8 30 A M	7 07 A M
9 [illegible] A M	9 30 A M	7 37 A M
11 45 A M	[illegible] 30 A M	9 07 A M
[illegible] P M	2 00 P M	11 07 A M
4 [illegible] P M	4 00 P M	1 07 P M
5 [illegible] P M	5 00 P M	3 37 P M
6 15 P M	6 00 P M	5 37 P M
7 15 P M	7 00 P M	6 14 P M
9 [illegible] P M		8 37 P M
10 30 P M		11 [illegible]7 P M
12 00 P M		

Maps free.

Sunday Trains—Take Thirty-fourth street ferry only, at 9 20 A M, 11 20 A M, 12 M, 1 15 P M and 5 15 P M, and return at 8 50 A M, 10 32 A M, 11 32 A M, 11 52 A M, 4 47 P M, 6 20 P M, or 10 52 P M.

Purchase tickets for Corona, formerly West Flushing. Ferriage 4c., railroad fare 15c., except to commuters, who pass both railroad and ferry for 10c. Call or enclose stamp for a map.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
store 439 Third avenue, New York, above Thirtieth st.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD—FURNISH AND REPLENISH at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S Great House Furnishing Emporium, Cooper Institute, Astor place.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A M to 9 P M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Counsellor, &c., 180 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Congregations in the City and Country—What Was Said and What Was Done.

Pulpit Polemics and Pastoral Piety.

The Rev. J. F. Elder on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness.

Father John McCarthy Urges the Obligation of Attending Mass and Reproves Its Neglect.

A NEW RITUALISTIC CHURCH.

The Personality of God and His Good to Man Commented on by Dr. Foss at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEASIDE SERVICES AND SERMONS

A Crowded Attendance at the Episcopal Church at Rockaway.

Babylon and Its Presbyterian Church.

Services at Newburg, on the Hudson—Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Personal God and His Relations to His Creatures—Discourse by Rev. O. D. Foss.

The usual morning services were held yesterday in the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. O. D. Foss, the pastor, officiating. There was a very meagre attendance, and the discourse took more the form of a dissertation upon the personal God and His good to man than an elaborately prepared sermon. The minister took for the subject of his remarks the words of Paul found in Philippians iv. 19—"My God shall supply all your needs according to His riches and glory by Christ Jesus." The pastor expressed his astonishment that in this enlightened age men of scientific attainments and great minds could be found to ignore the presence of

A PERSONAL GOD

and explain the mechanism of creation by scientific theories that are in utter antagonism to the Bible. He referred to the writings of one scientist who argues that every mechanical action on the earth's surface is produced by the sun. To such atheism, said Mr. Foss, do some speculators of the present day go. One says, "I feel no need of a God, the sun supplies warmth and life to vegetation, it produces the means for man's subsistence." If this be true the world ought to fall down and worship the sun instead of God, the Creator of that sun. If the sun be God

IT IS NOT THE GOD I WANT,

the God my soul yearns after. There is a personal God who painted the lilies, created me, formed my brain, and He it is who supplies our every need. This grand truth of our religion—the existence of a personal God—is clearly shown in the next. This is the foundation of all religion. Still there are those who claim that man's brain is produced by the sustenance he eats, that Dante's Inferno is the creation of

THE MUTTON CHOP HE ATE FOR BREAKFAST.

Away with such atheism. The very first word of the Old Testament proclaims the existence of a personal God. It says, "In the beginning God created the world." Mark ye, God did it, not sunshine. If there be not a personal God then

THE BIBLE IS A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

The relations of this personal God to man are already shown. Paul addresses Him as "my God." He believes He is personal, not electricity or sunshine, a person he can commune with; a God who, sitting upon His throne, utters and sends out His decrees, but does not let His subjects approach him.

OUR GOD IS A GREAT KING,

who is on terms of personal friendship and communion with each one of His subjects. In the Bible we are told that He is the God of Isaac and Jacob. The Apostle tries to lift us up so that we will cry out as he does and as David does in the Forty-third Psalm, "My God! my God!" The assertion in the text is, "My God shall supply all our wants." All your needs, dear brethren, shall never outrun God's gift of grace. The minister proceeded to discuss the nature of man's needs and said that many of our needs are imaginary. Many feel that if they had wealth they could do vast good with it, but God knows what is best for us and He gives us everything we need. No good thing will He withhold from those who love Him. This promise is emphatic. Paul says, "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be contented." That is worth a hundred million dollars to any man. We should feel that God will give us all that is good for us according to His riches. You

CAN'T OVERDRAW ON THE BANK OF HEAVEN.

God's smile makes millions of fields ripe with golden harvests. This earth is only the footstool of the Great King. If you could enter His presence you would see much greater beauty. The last words of the text, "By Christ Jesus," defines the duty of the Lord. Jesus brings all the supplies we need. In the text we are shown that

JESUS CHRIST, THE PURVEYOR,

is not the Majestic King, He is the source of supply. God supplies us by giving us Christ Jesus, and everything that this personal God feels is good for us will be showered upon us with a bountiful hand.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. J. F. Elder—A Discourse on Justification by Faith and an Attack on the Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church was filled to overflowing yesterday morning by a congregation which had assembled from all parts to listen to a discourse from the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, who had been announced to preach and who, next to Spurgeon, is considered to be the most distinguished pulpit orator in England. Mr. Brown was to have arrived by steamer on Saturday, but to the great regret of the pastor and congregation at the Madison Avenue Church he did not put in an appearance, and in his absence an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Elder, the regular pastor, from the fifth chapter of Romans and first verse—"Therefore, being justified by faith we have peace unto God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." He said—How little of peace has this world ever known. Our ears are constantly saluted by the sound of warlike arms and the strife. Like the arctic sky on a winter's night, it sometimes seems as if the whole heavens were lurid with the flames of war. This warfare is not confined to kingdoms, it penetrates to neighborhoods and even families, and we hear of strife and bickering where all should be harmony and love. But turning from all these human conflicts we come to one compared with which they all sink into insignificance—the war of the soul with God. There is not a man or a woman who grows up to years of maturity that does not manifest enmity to God, and it is from this fount of a depraved nature that all other conflicts grow. It is a lifelong struggle if the grace of God does not terminate it, and the great question is—how can it be terminated with safety to ourselves and honor to God? We must come into that state of continual peace spoken of in the text. It is a mighty privilege, a transcendent state into which we are introduced by the death of Christ and His sacrifice on the cross. Now, there are many will say there is no justice in this sacrifice of Jesus, why should an innocent man suffer for the sins of the guilty? In such an instance there is no punishment for transgression, for an innocent man who suffers the penalty due to a guilty one is not punished, he only suffers. Every man consequently should solve the problem of personal holiness for himself and attain to salvation through his own exertions. Of those who reason thus we would ask—How readest thou? Can you attain to the perfect holiness which God demands? Can you hope to reach the immaculate purity which the lofty sacrifices which every page of Scripture teems with? Can any one say he has fulfilled all those obligations and think himself saved? No, the law is too exacting, the attainment too difficult for ordinary men; it is only by the sacrifice and righteousness of Christ that life and salvation come. These laws of God are not unnecessary obligations and cannot be easily relaxed. In earth and hell and heaven they must be obeyed, and it contributes to the anguish of many a soul in torment to think that he spent a life time in effort to achieve an impossibility and found himself lost at last through his own instrumentality. How then, with such a law holding your conscience, can you meet God and answer as to your personal holiness. The objection to the injustice of the sacrifice of Christ is only superficial. We cannot judge of Christ's work by any earthly parallel. Jesus was the personification of humanity, and as such endured the penalty to humanity. He was not an individual but he was the God and man together in His sinless person. By His death He endured all the pains and penalties due to sin, and there was no time in His career upon earth that He could have laid down without wishing the eternal destruction of mankind and His own destruction also, so intimate was the relationship of Jesus with those He came to save. We do not wish to deny the doctrine of imputed righteousness without reason; we merely desire proof which cannot, however, we think, be given. It is an unreasonable doctrine, a horse jockey doctrine—God standing on one side and man on the other. Man throws over his sins and receives in return Christ's righteousness. By faith only are we saved, and not through any merit of our own, and though a certain likeness of holiness accompanies salvation it is the result of that salvation and not the cause. There is no word in the Scriptures which so faithfully represents the victory of faith as that little verse, "One in Christ." As a wife is to her husband so Christ is to His people—the protection of their honor, the shield of their reputation and the guide of their lives. He is indissolubly linked with the destinies of the race, and His death and righteousness are the only passwords to eternal glory. We find indeed something like this doctrine of imputed righteousness, but as Jonathan Edwards has said, "That which is it that's the first pal?" so the inherent righteousness of the saved sinner is only his because Christ has died that he might live, the Saviour having become a partaker of his sufferings and his merits. Again it is said that this doctrine tends to licentiousness and that it affords a license to sin, but how can we who are dead unto sin live again to it? and is not the spectacle of Christ suffering on the cross for our iniquities the strongest restraint that could be possibly supplied against transgression? By Him alone are we saved, and the doctrine of self righteousness is the doctrine of self-destruction and self defeat. It is only through Christ we are enabled to triumph, "For being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

How and When to Obey God—Preaching Not Intellectual Gymnastics and Penances Not Piety—Sermon by Rev. Samuel J. Stewart.

The West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian church seems to have, considering the weather, more than its share of religious worshippers. At the services yesterday morning there were very few vacant pews. They have had no Summer vacation at this church, and Rev. Samuel J. Stewart is the regular pastor. He is quite a young man but delivered a good sermon nevertheless. Over the pulpit is written in evergreens, "Welcome," which is quite appropriate, seeing all are invited to attend this place of worship. On the afternoon of the first Sabbath of each month Rev. Mr. Stewart will preach to the young people. After the customary prayer—which was of great length, or seemed to be to those standing in the vestibule—and hymn came the sermon, the text being Jonah iii. 1, 2—"And the word of the Lord came unto Jonah the second time, saying, Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." God commanded Jonah a second time to be obeyed. God generally gives but

ONE CHANCE FOR SINNERS.

Do what the Almighty bids you at the first command, for you may look vainly for another chance. We should obey God directly and promptly, with no questions or doubts. Sometimes we intend to obey Him eventually, but not when He first commands us. We think that when we become wealthier, more famed or heighten our reputation, that then we will obey God. But do not wait, you who are Christians. The circumstances may never be the same again, you may never again have it in your power to heed the order of the Most High. We may have it in our power to save or help to

SAVE SOME SOUL.

No other time will do but the present. Our hearts are sinful, and the more we shun and try to put off a duty the harder it is to perform. Temptations may and do surround us at every turn, and the only safe method is to obey God implicitly. The day will come when there will be no chance to obey, and it is one of the

DEVIL'S TEMPTATIONS

to think that we will do the good which we originally intended by and by. God commanded Jonah, but he ran away without fulfilling His mandate. He almost lost his life in doing so, but God was merciful and gave Jonah another chance. God's command to Jonah was that he should proceed to Nineveh and preach to the sinners, crying that in forty days the city should be destroyed. He was a minister and was bidden to preach what God told him. There are two things in preaching—the law and the gospel. God told him to tell the people of their danger. When we set out to preach the word of God we must preach all of it. This system of covering up the Gospel and making it so profound that no one can understand it is not preaching as God desires His ministers to do. Preaching is talking. It is standing before God's creatures and telling them of their Saviour and their sins. The duty of every Christian minister is to preach all unpleasant as well as pleasant truths. The

INTELLECTUAL GYMNASTICS

of some speakers is not the preaching of God. It is declaring damnation to those who do not trust God and love Jesus Christ. Neither excitement nor sensational preaching converts the soul. What if it be dry, it is the truth, and God commands us to always speak the truth. We cannot convert men alone. He helps us. God's people must perform their duty and be sanctified. He has resolved that we obey Him or be cast out forever. Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey, and its circumference sixty miles. Jonah went into the city crying out what the Lord had bade him, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be destroyed." This was whispered around the city, and at last came to the ears of the king, who with his nobles heeded this warning. He ordered that all, from the king down, should cover themselves in

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

and fast, sending up prayers for the forgiveness of their sins. The King and his people were heathens, but they listened to the Almighty's voice. In time of trouble it was customary for the inhabitants of the city to fast and pray to God for deliverance. A man's fasting does not really amount to anything but consists of something else. We can worship God as well and feel as sincere and much more happy and in a healthy frame of mind and body. This system of abstaining from food and reducing the body will not make a man more spiritual or more repentant. Having a disease is not piety. We might suffer and fast for days, but if repentance is not in our hearts God would know it, and all our sacrifices would do no good. When we feel penitent we naturally decline food, just as when a dear friend dies. True fasting is laying down the soul before God. Notice the prayer of these people of Nineveh. It was no

FORMAL PRAYER,

but a heartfelt and true one. They were "crying mightily from the very depths of their souls in their agony." We go along listlessly and indifferently, not knowing at what hour the Son of Man cometh. There was another thing about this fasting—they turned from their evil ways. A man may be sorry because a sin brings him into trouble, but if it cost him no pain he would sin always. The suffering of the dumb creatures during this period of fasting served to remind them of their sins. The decree of God ever remains the same, but His external works sometimes differ. He threatens us with severe punishment unless we repent. Repentance and faith go hand in hand. The people of Nineveh repented at the first verse in the sermon of Jonah, and they were heathens, knowing nothing about Jesus Christ. How shall it be with us who know all about Him?

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, on the Inflexible Nature of Law.

The worshippers in this edifice under the administration of Rev. O. B. Frothingham were they to visit it now, would scarcely recognize the interior, so changed has it been by the alterations which the present directors considered necessary for the peculiar form of service that now obtains therein, which service is of the highest possible form of ritual that could be adopted in the Episcopal Church. To ritualists perhaps no more attractive place can be found in the city, every attention being paid to those parts of the service which speak directly to the senses. The rector being in Europe, the duties are performed by the Rev. Dr. Meade, of Philadelphia, whose sermon yesterday morning was taken from the text "To redeem them that were under the law," Galatians iv., 5, words setting forth the design and result of the incarnation and sacrifice of Christ, and implying the fact of a captivity and a release from its bondage. Man's nature is represented as confined in a dungeon, the law being a fetter or chain binding the condemned sinner unto destruction. Jesus Christ is set forth as coming to redeem and deliver. There is a divine power or principle hemming in every sinful soul and insuring that sinful soul's destruction. Of the immaculate holiness of that law the Apostle testifies in several passages. The very word "law" indeed means something fixed and inviolable, and God's law is the most unchangeable of all His works. On the integrity and steadfastness of it rests the safety of the universe. Let but one of [illegible] and [illegible] matter [illegible] and [illegible] would rush to [illegible] God, in the beginning declared that law universal and unchangeable. Yonder mountains stand firm on their foundations and the [illegible] on in their courses while it holds good, and there is no power of man which can [illegible]. The drop of dew which fell from a flower in Eden and disappeared before the morning sun, however it may have been changed and recharged by the various degrees of cold and heat, will upon assuming the form of water be gathered together in its primary globular form by reason of the force of this law. So in the moral world the law is immutable, else its very foundations would be subverted. One single thought, word or deed permitted to go unpunished in the case of one would give to all others a divine license, and so we have the Apostle representing our condition (as if to impress us with the full weight of its meaning) as "under the law" of Almighty Jehovah—Him who holds us in the hollow of His hand, and who has sworn by Him self that not one jot or tittle of His law shall fail, and that every breach of it shall be fully avenged. Redemption therefore is more than deliverance, for it implies all that is conveyed by this word "avenged." Jesus Christ is consequently represented not as coming in military power and authority to bring a city to the captive—that would be the abrogation and not the vindication of law—but as releasing them by satisfying every demand, fulfilling every condition and enduring every penalty, so that after all it is rather the justice than the mercy of God which unbars the door and sets us free. The claims of God's law on this are now ever set aside. Omnipotent power is not equal to unlock the dungeon walls to him, but Love inspires the sacrifice which redeems and ransoms and brings us back. He was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities, and by his stripes we were healed—redeemed not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ. And if we will not accept such deliverance from the condemnation of the law ye must remain under it to all eternity. The man and natural laws if neglected or disobeyed bring its own punishment, much more will the spiritual laws of Him who rules with living justice be the savor of life unto them that accept the remedy, or of death unto death to those who being under the law desire not to be redeemed from its curse.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Earnest Work Required to Find Salvation—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin.

This beautiful house of worship on Fortieth street near Lexington avenue was quite well filled last evening by an earnest and attentive congregation. The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, who continued his discourse of the morning, the text being Matthew xi. 12, "And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." In the morning service the preacher explained fully the meaning of the text, and eloquently dwelt upon the Saviour's great work of saving a fallen, sinful world and the fact that sinners are not able to appreciate the extent of their responsibility to Him, and the fears of humanity in this respect, and last evening Dr. Chapin concluded his sermon by taking the last portion of the text—"The violent take it by force," saying that he wished to dwell awhile on the kind of effort that was needed for salvation. The effort was not wholly different from that required in the acquisition of temporal wealth. To obtain this kind of prosperity he must be diligent and prudent, energetic and cautious and just the same

DILIGENCE AND LABOR

in obeying and carrying out God's behests are required to attain Heaven. All are dependent on God, and if they will comply with His word grace will surely be meted out to them. In the many of the more industrious, the more patient toil to secure temporal welfare, ending their days as poor as when they were ushered into existence, but spiritual welfare can be obtained for the asking. Nothing will be refused the seeker after salvation. God's promises are "yea and amen." There is more encouragement in seeking spiritual than temporal good. We live in a land where the Bible is scattered far and wide and which shows us the way to eternal life, but there is a

LAXITY AND DEARTH

about it that requires earnest stir, and few there are that give it that amount of thought as is paid to secular learning. This is wrong, and if a sinner wishes to be saved let him study the works of God diligently, and he would soon learn his salvation and what the Saviour would have him to do to find eternal life. Earnest effort should be made in seeking the face of God. There is power in earnest importunities. Never stop to reason as many do, but appear at the throne of grace with earnestness and God will respond to your cry for mercy. The reverend gentleman then referred to the faith a seeker after salvation is required to have, and how hard, under such circumstances, it is to cherish it, but though the combat was a terrible one the Saviour must be

FULLY AND WHOLLY TRUSTED;

all reliance must be placed in Him, no help must be sought in one's self; good deeds alone are nothing, but Jesus to the Christian must be all in all. The temptations of Satan are many, and when the seeker after salvation is not allured from it by the pleasures of the world held up to him by the adversary, he then often whispers in his ear that he is too great a sinner to be saved. How fallacious! Sin rules many around us, and earnest effort is needed to overcome it. Even with a Christian it is hard to resist all temptations. The preacher closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers, asking them to use all diligence in attaining spiritual welfare, to begin to-day in seeking Christianity in earnest, and not go down to perdition a self destroyer.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Sermon by the Rev. Father John McCarthy—Necessity of Being in Time for Mass—Where the Obligation of Hearing Mass is Violated—Evil of Leaving Church Before Mass is Over—The Sacred Name—Dishonoring That Name Condemned—New Society—Its Object—An Exhortation.

The pastor of St. Paul's church, Rev. Father Maguire, being ill, the Rev. Father McCarthy delivered an excellent discourse to a very large congregation at high mass. In the front tier of seats sat about forty orphans neatly robed in blue and white dresses, while in rear of them sat some half a dozen Sisters of Charity. The choir is a very efficient one, and deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which the choral services are rendered. After the communion the Rev. John McCarthy made the usual announcements relative to deaths in the parish, society meetings, &c., and then called the attention of the vast congregation to the fact that it had recently been noticed, as a thing of frequent occurrence, persons being

LATE FOR MASS.

Last mass was frequently half through when persons were to be seen walking into the church right through the aisle. Such persons ought to feel most thoroughly ashamed of themselves to be interrupting the services in such a manner. All could be present in time if they earnestly desired to be present. Those who could be in for the middle of mass could as well be in for the beginning if they had a mind to. Any one with a desire to be present, if they be here at all, could be in church at a quarter before eleven o'clock, the hour at which high mass commences on Sundays. Persons coming late not alone commit a mortal sin, but they cause

CONSIDERABLE ANNOYANCE.

The congregation are interrupted in their prayers, and their devotions are interfered with, when by a little exertion on the part of those coming late all this extra [illegible] could be easily avoided. It would seem that some persons cannot be punctual. There are some persons who are late habitually—the same parties all the time. It should be remembered that all those who are late for the first gospel are

LATE FOR MASS.

After the first gospel persons lose the benefit of the holy sacrifice when they are not in before. Unless they are in before the Book is removed they are guilty of a violation of the third commandment. Besides, good Christians who approach the altar are not at all edified by the conduct of such persons, and, as every one is aware, we are bound to edify one another as much as possible. Some, again, not being satisfied with being late for mass, will leave the church

BEFORE MASS IS FINISHED.

This also was wrong, and the reverend gentleman hoped it would not occur in future, for it not alone interrupted others, but often caused scandal—a thing that should be avoided on all occasions. All knew that, if anything, the time devoted to mass was too short, but those persons, it would seem, think it too long to spend three quarters of an hour in the week worshipping God. Was it too much to consecrate this short time to God? And yet, short as the time is, people refuse to comply in this respect with the

LAW OF THE CHURCH.

It should not be forgotten that the hearing of mass on Sundays is obligatory under pain of mortal sin, and, apart from this obligation, all should attend at the holy sacrifice, through love of Jesus Christ, who was offered a victim for the salvation of mankind. Here the reverend preacher dwelt at length on the shameful habit among men calling themselves Christians of blaspheming the name of Jesus. Blasphemy in the presence of ladies is avoided, but it is continually practised in the presence of

GOD AND HIS ANGELS.

Thus it would seem that men respect the creature more than the Creator. The second precept given us commands us to honor the name of God. The first precept is as to believe in God—in no false God but in the one true and living God. It is not enough to believe in God, but we must respect

THE NAME OF GOD.

This unfortunately is an age of blasphemy to a great extent. When men pass along the streets of the city they hear [illegible] all [illegible] oaths that will shock the stoutest. In other times old men [illegible] on the brink of the grave, soon to appear in the presence of their Maker, might be [illegible] using this name as if they were never to render an account to Him of their impious language. This practice of cursing and blaspheming is the most horrid one that could well be imagined. The most wonderful part of it is that it does certainly good whatever to the blasphemer. It is not only degrading, but it is an utterly

USELESS VICE.

Besides, people should not forget that the curse of God never leaves the house of the blasphemer. People could not expect to be blessed by God when they desecrate His name. Saul on his way to persecute the Christians became by the grace of God the noblest advocate of the name of Jesus. By God's grace all could imitate the glorious Apostle, and none should [illegible] in imploring of Heaven that grace so necessary to salvation. The name of Jesus is so venerated that the sacred Council orders that at the mention of that Name every knee must bend in

HEAVEN, EARTH AND HELL!

So sacred is this holy Name that it strikes terror into the evil spirit. How is man saved? By virtue of the holy name of Jesus. The eloquent and reverend gentleman all he mentioned. These things now that [illegible] being convinced of the sin of blasphemy would induce their children to join

THE NEW SOCIETY.

This society has for its object the honoring of the name of Jesus, and it is to be called "The Society of the Sacred Name of Jesus." Train up the youth in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it. As the plant in lines in the beginning so will it be as it grows up. The fundamental principle of this new society is to encourage devotion to the Sacred Name, an object all good Catholics should be anxious to accomplish. By means of this society not alone will blasphemy be to a great extent put a stop to, but obscene discourses and other evil practices will also cease. If necessary, all should enroll themselves at once in the society. All should check this terrible habit of blaspheming—[illegible] are addicted to it. In the early ages of the Church persons bent the knee even when writing the name of Jesus on paper, and now at the present time we should honor Jesus still more. The reverend gentleman requested all to join the society in St. Paul's church on next Thursday at eight o'clock, when Very Rev. Father Drennan will deliver an address.

SERVICES AT BABYLON, L. I.

The Oldest Church Organization on Long Island—The Results of Right and Wrong Doing—Sermon by Rev. James McDougall, Jr.

BABYLON, L. I., August 25, 1872.

It is not generally known that the Presbyterian Society of this village, which is now thronged with visitors from New York and Brooklyn, was formed a century ago and is probably the oldest religious organization of that denomination on Long Island. They have recently erected a spacious and neat edifice, furnished it with a good organ, and two years since called the Rev. James McDougall, Jr., from Brooklyn to supply its pulpit. He is a young man of culture and more than ordinary pulpit ability.

He preached an able discourse this morning from Galatians vi., 7 and 8—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." In his opening remarks the preacher said that the expression "Be not deceived" is a note of warning, calling attention to the importance of what is about to be said. We have next God's law for human conduct, that there is an invariable and indissoluble connection between actions and their results—a connection of cause and effect. As every seed contains in itself by God's ordination the determining principle of its own increase and harvest, so is it with the lives and actions of men. Whatever you do you shall hear from it again. It will come up and it will make no mistake. Corn does not come up wheat. This law is of universal application. In the natural world the springing of seeds does not depend at all upon the intention of the sower, or whether he be in earnest or in sport, or reckless or calculating, or if he go away and forget what he has sown. The seeds come up just the same. So with human conduct. Alike your most deliberate and most hasty actions, your best and worst. You may repent bitterly the next moment, no matter, you must reap. You are appalled by an unexpected and calamitous result, but by scrutinizing it carefully you may recognize the harvest of a long forgotten sowing. That hold rank and noxious weed, polluting and poisoning all its neighborhood, was a most innocent looking seed. So do the consequences of our actions oftimes exceed our wildest hopes or direst forebodings. If good, then good perhaps a hundred fold to your delighted and blessed surprise, but if evil then evil to your consternation and despair. Secondly, this law of God for human conduct is also inevitable, wherefore the Apostle says, "God is not mocked." All sorts of men are here warned that God is not to be trifled with, that He cannot be circumvented or outwitted in respect to this or any of His appointments. The Eastern magi were too smart for Herod. They mocked him and disregarded his command, and yet kept out of his reach. And this word of Scripture suggests that men attempt this very thing with God. Many pass their lives in the hope that they can successfully mock Him, that by shrewdness or craft or artifice they shall not indeed sow as they reap. If God says "The way of the transgressor is hard," men reply in their hearts, "It is hard only for the weak, the simple; the wise, the sharp, the strong—these may transgress and yet their way not be hard." The speaker here at some length illustrated the methods by which evil men endeavor to delude themselves into the belief that God can be successfully mocked in violating the laws of health, of nature and of society. In all those cases it is the men themselves who are mocked—who deceive and befool themselves. Judge, too, with what feelings the Lord on High must contemplate those who persist in sinning against Him, trusting to their shrewdness or perhaps their impudence to get clear at last. We get a view of this in those wondrous words spoken but once in the Bible—"He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." If men would but set this down as a fact that God cannot be mocked, that they must reap as they sow, then might we expect to witness a different line of conduct. What is wanting in most men's lives is the element of responsibility, the clear and assured expectation of meeting face to face, every action, and of answering to God and to man for all its long train of consequences. If this were present we should see men sober and careful walking in the fear of God and in preparation for their final account. In speaking of sowing to the flesh and reaping corruption or sowing to the spirit and reaping life everlasting, he said that, amid all possible forms and under all disguises there were really but two kinds of life, but two species of actions. All life and conduct either has or has not in it the element of endurance. Men reap from their sowing either life or death. There is but the one principle which can preserve human achievement from corruption, here expressed by the word "spirit," the principle of vital piety. Everything which springeth from the natural man is natural and earthly, and therefore corruptible. It has not in it the seed of life everlasting. In this passage the Spirit gives us a figure of two wondrous fields into which all seeds of men's lives are sown. Every man soweth either into the flesh or into the spirit. Oh! wondrous field the flesh, saturated with the unfailing principle of death and corruption, in which all seeds sown come up, indeed fair and strong and rank, but come up to wither at last, to become pestilent and noisome! Oh, wondrous field the spirit, imbued with life, where the smallest, tenderest seeds spring up with immortal vigor! The speaker then sketched a panoramic view of the abodes, the pursuits and the activities of men, and remarked that the recording angel, touching and testing all things with his mystic wand, wrote upon each one either the word "life" or "death." Plainly, you must take your choice between these two—to sow to the flesh or to the spirit. You, whose springs and roots of life are all in this world, all in the field of the flesh, see just what and only what you can make of life, see to what it must all come, corruption. This is not an arbitrary appointment. It is the law stamped upon all nature from the beginning, that every plant shall bring forth seed after its kind. Settle it in your minds that sin must bear evil fruit, that the way of the transgressor must be hard, if not at first then surely afterwards. Understand not only that the harvest must be reaped, but that in your self must be the reaper. And in the choice of this figure of growth and harvest we have a fearful suggestion of the increase, the multiplication of evil consequences to him whose life is evil. It is a harvest, thirty, sixty or a hundred fold. Lastly, he considered the assurance there is here for those who in patience and hope are sowing to the Spirit. You shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. Your life is united with Christ's life. His spirit imbues all your actions, making them imperishable. The speaker then illustrated how the future blessedness of the saints would be a true reaping of the harvest which had been sown in this life. Is it not because the grace of kindness, of love, of gentleness, of generosity, of large sympathy, of rejoicing in others' joy with others of like nature, shall largely make our blessedness there, that we are bidden to plant and cultivate them here? Thus sowing to the Spirit we shall directly and literally reap life everlasting. "Ye who sow in tears shall reap in joy." In every good work you are committing imperishable seeds to the garden of the Spirit, and your harvest is coming apace.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES AT NEWBURG, ON THE HUDSON.

An Interesting Sermon by the Rev. T. Sproule on Salvation and the Saviour's Love.

Yesterday morning the venerable Rev. T. Sproule, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Newburg on the Hudson, chose for his text the sixty-third chapter and first verse of Isaiah, which is as follows:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in His apparel, travelling in the greatness of His strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

The speaker in his opening remarks further quoted the sayings of Moses and his people when sorely afflicted and tempted to rebel against the Almighty, and showed the hopeless state of mankind without the hope of salvation and possessing the elements of strength to obtain it. Salvation implies peril, and it went the ways of all [illegible] that they who need it stand in peril. Rich and poor, great and small—all require the divine protection if they hope to come within the heavenly portals when earth and all that is earthly must be discarded. Christ came to seek that which was lost, and by His benignant influence help to convert the heart of erring mankind, be it never so adamantine. There is not

A SOUL IN THIS CONGREGATION

who can honestly say that his heart does not require to be changed, and we need all to be rescued from that abyss of sin and degradation into which our naturally evil dispositions have plunged us, and we know that Christ whom He justifies glorifies. My brethren, the unhallowed past of our lives arrays itself in solemn dignity before our eyes, and we feel that if we desire salvation we must look to quote the words of our text to Him "mighty to save." Christ can save us from ourselves, and He alone can do it, and He can make the scarlet mantle of sin white as the driven wool. He is willing to save sinners and those who put their trust in Him will always find consolation and help in their hour of need. Parents would have their children virtuous, but without the divine help their wishes would be vain, and it is necessary for them to realize their own and their children's weakness.

AN AMUSING CHOICE.

We are illustrated upon to [illegible] between our love of God and our duty and the wickedness of this world. I remember once reading of a selfish clergyman who was attempting to rescue his wife and babe from a water grave after the vessel in which they were had been driven on a lee shore. The hold man struggled and used almost superhuman efforts in bringing those who were near and dear to him safely to the shore, which beckoned him as it were to make renewed efforts. But human strength is finite, and the overtaxed man was rapidly losing his strength, when the idea occurred to him that if he abandoned his infant to the deep he might save its life. He did so and saved his beloved wife. Can any human tongue depict the agony undergone in that awful moment? Can pen describe the father's perpetual remorse? No. The deed was done. A sacrifice had to be made and the infant was offered up. The choice for you my brethren is an extreme one. There is no meeting the question half way—you must either be with your Divine Master or against Him. Christ will save all who come to Him in the true spirit of repentance. His resources are boundless. His pity without limit, and He can save to the uttermost. Men would do wisely if they would pray often to the government of our country and those of other lands, so that the affairs of this world may be carried on in the spirit of our Saviour's light, so that truth, honor and fidelity may reign paramount. The history of the world and the Church proves that salvation has come invariably to those who sought it. You remember doubtless the question of the traveler to the Bedouin of the desert who was sitting before his tent, to ask if any other travellers had passed that way lately. The Bedouin stated that travellers had passed, and that he had seen the recent impress of their footsteps in the desert. So you, in like fashion, must cleanse or what you are about when you transit your worldly minded heart to God. Our Saviour dries the widow's tears, comforts the smitten sister and gave consolation to the weeping friends at Bethany, quickens the dead and is Lord of Lords and King of Kings, for He came to this world of ours

WITH HEAVEN'S CREDENTIALS.

He identified Himself with those He came to save, for He saw the end from the beginning, and drank the cup to the bitter lees.

During the wars of Scotland a story is related of a detachment of soldiers who were attracted by hearing an infant's cries issuing from a small cottage. Entering it they found the father lying in a pool of blood, shot through the heart, and the mother likewise a corpse. Hanging to her breast was the child trying in vain to draw milk. Now, had not God directed these men engaged in the lurid crowd of warriors, that child, who was subsequently adopted by the regiment, would have perished. We must cling to Christ as that poor babe clung to its mother, and our Heavenly Father when life shall have left this earthly tenement will receive us among His own.

On their [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Tempted [illegible] this force

All [illegible]

SUNDAY AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Scenes Early in the Morning—Pickpockets Vanquished—Catching a Shark—The Churches—Dr. Pierson on the Old and New Worlds—Agrippa and His Refusal to Accept Christ and the New Testament.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, August 25, 1872.

As early as five o'clock yesterday morning hundreds of people were ambitious enough to venture into the surf, and their teeth were made to chatter audibly for their daring, the water being icy cold. Nevertheless they withstood the freezing element now and noses of scarlet hue were made almost as blue as indigo in consequence. In anticipation of something serious three doctors were strolling leisurely about, but brandy and coarse towels upset their hopes of exchanging phials of medicine for greenbacks.

TAKING A SHARK.

Three fishing boats took a westerly course and had taken considerable menhaden, when the occupants heard a cry, "A shark! a shark!" from the foremost boat. All lines were out and the middle boat hooked him while the other boats ran up on either side of him. He continued to run carrying the boat with him, and had reached the entrance to Jamaica Bay when the boat grounded. The other boats came up and one of the party shot him six times. When taken on the bow of the boat he measured nearly eight feet. Four of the pistol balls had taken effect. This was a good piece of sport for the fishermen.

THE SUNDAY VISITORS.

Rockaway would be a miserable place but for Mr. Norford of the Long Island Railroad, who gives splendid Sunday accommodation to the thousands of oppressed city people. Mr. Douglas, of the Southside road, feels the inadequacy of his road deeply. Insufficient cars and engines have made the rolling stock almost dangerous to human life. Cars sent out in the morning are kept running hourly without examination, and when accidents happen an investigation proves it to have been caused by the worn out condition of the rolling stock. The President is to blame for this, his desire being to pay a dividend at all hazards. He will not run Sunday trains, despite the general demand for them. The number of visitors over the Long Island Railroad yesterday, by actual count at the ticket office, was 6,742. Not the slightest accident happened and the running time was excellent. The thieves attempted to work the cars, but were brought to grief by Detective Heidelberg. He arrested James Dubois, of Carmine street, New York, for picking the pocket of Richard Hennessy, of 237 East Fifty-seventh street. The pocketbook, containing $90, was found on his person and he was locked up.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The people are very precise about attending church, especially the ladies, who are present in large numbers in splendid attire. In the Episcopal church yesterday the congregation was packed almost to suffocation. Dr. Pierson preached from Acts of the Apostles xxvi. 28—"Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The reverend gentleman said that recent textual criticism insists upon changing the time honored significance of these words from that of an honest earnest utterance into that of an insincere and even contemptuous declaration of a sensual worldling, proud of his wealth and dignities. The sneer of a fool will often drive man from his principles, which ought under every pressure to hold him as with hooks of steel. A single spark of real loyalty and love of truth will explode a whole horizon of sneers into foul air and vanishing evaporations. Agrippa's declaration is resolved into a sneer, but the Apostle did not so reply to it. We are introduced in this chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to a strange meeting of the Old and New Worlds. On the one side we see the stately and proud Roman Empire, mistress of the world with her imposing splendors, its power and its justice, by which it has subdued the world. We see Festus the Roman Governor in his supercilious pride of office; we see Agrippa in the arrogance of his inherited dignities, and we see Bernice with the gloss of wealth and power upon her outer enormities. On the other side we see a very poor man, friendless, moneyless, despised and a chained prisoner. Festus seems to have looked on this poor enthusiast with mingled respect and amused and somewhat scornful condescension. But the bright ministers of God whose glories if visibly revealed for a moment would have blasted the ministers of the empire, not to say their tinsel. The powers of the world to come were made known to Festus in the person of the Apostle, though Festus recognized them not. Other governors were occupied with their ordinary duties of earth, and the unseen government of the one true God met them not as here in visible encounter. Festus and Agrippa were here to meet the Supreme Sovereign. They must receive Him in the person of this strange representative. They are singled out for this special privilege and high trial. In their hearts the world's show and glitter and the bright truth of Christ shall meet and struggle, and by that struggle shall be measured and determined. Paul's words of heavenly wisdom were to him madness only to be scoffed at. But Agrippa, however he might affect contempt, had in his moral consciousness the power to struggle against convictions and the painful stinging of religious feelings. His half-Jewish descent, his knowledge of Jewish Scripture, prepared him for the Apostle's teachings. The great grandson of the first Herod, whose sword had drunk the blood of the innocents of Bethlehem, the nephew of Herod who had slain the Baptist, the son of Herod the King who killed James, the brother of John, and then [illegible] Peter also. He was expert in all the customs and questions which were among the Jews, and in him were hidden many of those things which Paul spoke. He could weigh the Apostle's arguments drawn from the Old Testament, for he believed in the Prophets. He was familiar at least with the outline of the mighty scheme of God's government. The expectation of the coming Messiah was not strange to him, so that what was madness to the common Festus was, or ought to have been, the wisdom of God to the Jewish Agrippa. Agrippa was but seventeen at his father's death, and the foul whorl of indulged passion had not yet corrupted the springs of his natural nature. Young as he was and early clad in the purple of kingly rule, life had looked in upon him in some of its sterner and more appalling characters. The brilliant life of the great family of his line, Herod the Great, was darkened and embittered through all its course by unrelieved suspicion and misery, and had ended in extraordinary ignominy and agony. Paul spake to him as never man before had spoken. His inner man responded to the Apostle's words as to words he had never heard before. Impulses were awakened which threatened to overmaster his levity and scorn, but he resisted the warnings. Like small vessels on coast which might appear for a moment in the moonlight and are then lost in the darkness, Agrippa stands brightly before us for a moment and then vanishes into gloom. He lived for many years afterwards, but only to suffer shame and, if it is to be feared, only to sin even until death. Let us seek more earnestly the habitually the aid and guidance of the blessed Spirit of God. The more deeply reflective and spiritually sensitive we are the more shall we feel our need of this aid and guidance. The very answers to our prayers are dangerous to us. The voice of God in the Scriptures, the voice of our own conscience, the ordinances of our holy religion, all are full of danger to us because of the deceitfulness of our own hearts. We all need continually to pray for the aid and guidance of that Holy Spirit who alone can enable us to perceive and know such things as we ought to do, and can secure us grace faithfully to fulfil the same, so that in particle and in all in each [illegible] if not in total attainment, we may be not almost, but altogether Christians.

SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVITIES.

There were hops at nearly all the hotels on Saturday night. The Grand Opera House troupe gave an operatic concert at the St. James, but through mismanagement it failed of success. The hop which followed, however, was a grand success, the Regiment Band [illegible] lent much spirit to the scene by its splendid music. Prominent among the multitude were Frank Swift, wife and daughter; John McHugh and lady, Mr. Arthur McCommerford and lady, Miss Sweeney of Brooklyn, Miss Lizzie Donnelly, the Misses Rigney, Miss Josie Taggart, Miss Kelly, G. G. Barclay and lady, Liz D. Downs, Miss O'Neil, Mr. Van Wagner, John McHugh and lady, Mr. C. J. Brown and lady, J. M. Steele and lady, Miss Kate Dempsey, Charles Heidelberg and lady, Miss Cal[illegible], Miss Kinsey, Miss Cornell, Hugh King, J. F. Butler, Mr. Lichbury, Dr. Duffy, George Falor, G. F. Swift, George Cahill and lady, Mr. Young and lady of New York, John Cassin and lady of Albany, Miss Hatfield, Jamaica.

NEW YORK CITY

Emma Ostrander, a little girl, five years of age, whose parents live at 53 Broome street, on Friday last while playing with matches during the absence of her mother set fire to her clothes and was so severely burned that death ensued on Saturday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the remains.

Thomas Rockwell, forty-two years of age, a teamster by occupation, on Friday last applied for admission to Bellevue Hospital, saying at the same time that he had been kicked in the stomach by a horse. A post mortem examination showed that death resulted from rupture of the intestines. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Augustus Bowen, a youth of only nineteen years. He was drowned on Friday morning while bathing in the dock at the foot of Sixth street, East River. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is thought he was seized with one after entering the water. There were several witnesses in the case. Deceased lived in avenue B near Eighth street.

William Weeks, one of the boys on board the school ship Mercury, off Hart's Island, fell overboard on Saturday morning and sank immediately. He was in the act of unhooking one of the fore stay [illegible] and it is thought must have been accidentally struck by one of the blocks and stunned as he [illegible]. All possible measures were taken to recover the body, but no trace of it could be discovered. [illegible] was nineteen years of age and a native of New Jersey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JOHN ANDERSON, ALEXANDER ANDERSON AND [illegible] vs. John Maynard, administrator of William [illegible]—[illegible] Court of Equity, Charleston District, State of South Carolina, on 23d March 1870. John Maynard, administrator of William [illegible], James Anderson and the representatives of Balthazar S. Beaudequin and the representatives of John [illegible] and Alexander Anderson—Bill of interpleader filed 23d March 1870. [illegible] administrator [illegible] of William [illegible] as the representatives of John Tilly and John and Alexander Anderson, and Augustine Beaudequin, survivor of Balthazar & Beaudequin—Bill [illegible] filed 1823. [illegible] information is desired of the persons who are the legal representatives of John Tilly and John Anderson and Alexander Anderson, and of Balthazar A. Beaudequin and Augustin Beaudequin, survivor of Balthazar and Beaudequin, all formerly of England, [illegible] entitled to certain funds paid into Court in the above entitled causes.

Communications addressed to—
Messrs. LESESNE & MILES, Solicitors,
No. 23 Broad street,
Charleston, S. C., U. S. A.,
will receive attention.
S. Y. TUPPER, Receiver.
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1872.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MARIE Antoinette style, cost $400, for $200; one do. $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirror, Curtains, Silver Chamber [illegible], Book [illegible], Chamber Furniture [illegible] property of family leaving city. 38 W. 15th st., near 5th av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE No. 124 W. 41st [illegible] st.—Parlor Suit, $75; rep. $40; Bedroom Suit, $15 and $30; less cheap for cash.

AT LESS THAN HALF COST—PROPERTY OF A private family—Magnificent 6 best style Parlor Suit in [illegible], cost $450, for $175; one to $150; walnut rep Suits $50 and $50; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; walnut Chamber Suits, $40 up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Dining Furniture; a great bargain for cash. Residence 25 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenue.

A.—MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1st—ALL THE elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 19 West 23d street—[illegible] Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Buffet, Chairs, Extension Table, &c.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARPETS, Bedding, cheap for cash or by weekly and monthly payments. E. CANNON & CO., 209 and 211 Hudson, corner of Canal street.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.—A large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, [illegible] square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. BROOKLYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEGANT designs. Slate Work of every description. Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, one block west of Sixth av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

63 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook in a small family or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best city references.

64 VARICK ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a good boarding house; thoroughly understands her business; good city references.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to the country; [illegible] references.

138 MOTT ST., CITY.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN cook in a restaurant or first class private family. Call on or address.

147 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN [illegible] understands all kinds of cooking; will do coarse washing; [illegible].

150 WEST 28TH ST., REAR ROOM.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of English, French and American cooking; no objections to the country; good city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., BASEMENT.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended.

309 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from last employer. Call for two days.

318 EAST 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as good cook or an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

330 7TH AV.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COOK, also a laundress and chambermaid, for a private boarding house.

341 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—SITUATION [illegible] a competent person as cook and washer; prefers steady place to the highest wages; reference.

344 WEST 16TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; best references.

407 WEST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE aged Protestant as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objection to the country; good references.

436 WEST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing.

936 8TH AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

22 RECTOR ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do upstairs work or waiting. Call to-morrow.

40 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

45 CLARKSON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has good city reference. Call for two days.

103 SHERIFF ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl as chambermaid or to help in the kitchen; American family preferred.

325 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good references. Call for two days.

348 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and assist with the care of children; city reference.

426 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference from last place.

505 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid, waitress or to do general housework; country preferred. Call for two days.

543 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; best city reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

543 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting. Call or address.

749 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERwork and assist with washing and ironing or would do housework in a small private family.

775 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a Cuban family.

844 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork or waiting in a private boarding house; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 WEST 4TH ST.—A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER wants a few engagements to go out day's work; she has received the latest Parisian fashion.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; is a good operator on Willcox & Gibbs machine; no objection to the country; will take care of one or two growing children; good reference.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; one who can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; good city reference.

44 1ST ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS THAT cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses (both boys' and girls') perfectly, shirts and undergarments; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

101 EAST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker; understands cutting, fitting and trimming thoroughly and the use of machines; wishes engagements by the day. Address.

250 EAST 31ST ST., FIRST DOOR FROM SECOND av., second floor.—A competent dressmaker and seamstress would go out by the day or take in work; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

317 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent dressmaker and trimmer, just disengaged, would like a few more customers by the day or week or would go to the country for a month. Call for two days.

394 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS operator to go out by the day in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days.

565 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, good fitter and trimmer, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Call on or address M. A. for two days.

1,036 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl to go out by the day to do family sewing or would take it home. Call all the week or address.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER—HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, wants employment by the day in families; would like to go in the country for a few weeks. Address S. M. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, A situation by a respectable person, where she could have her little girl with her; is a good dressmaker and family sewer; has her own machine, which she would like to take with her; is willing to make herself useful in any way; well recommended. Address DRESSMAKER, station D.

General Housework, &c.

23 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH a child [illegible] years of age in the country to do general housework; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Call for two days.

62 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; 14 months in the country; city reference.

63 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

100 2D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance from the city; good reference. Call from 9 to 12 for two days.

121 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children or do light housework; country preferred.

144 7TH AV.—WANTED, BY TWO SISTERS, THE entire work of a private family; both competent. Call on or address at present employer's.

229 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM 3.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a respectable family.

238 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do the work of a suit of rooms for a gentleman and wife.

337 EAST 47TH STREET.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small private family. Please call for two days.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as general servant; is kind to children; no objection to the country.

406 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; is neat and obliging.

446 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; has three years reference from last place.

505 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 10TH AV., OVER THE tea store.—A respectable girl lately from the old country to do housework in a small family. Call.

525 EAST 12TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

564 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; is neat, willing and obliging.

819 9TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

1,467 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A GOOD GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

A YOUNG LADY LATELY ARRIVED FROM France (speaks French and German fluently) wishes an employment at general housework or as nurse with children. Address S. H., Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

12 STANTON ST., REAR.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow as housekeeper.

29 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST.—A LADY AGED 21, prepossessing appearance, finely educated, with good musical qualifications, as housekeeper in a widower's family preferred; no objection to travel as companion to Europe; references exchanged from a lady; trifling parties need not answer this. Call for two days on Miss WOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

98 GREENWICH AV.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a [illegible] family; reference given and required. Call between the hours of 1 and 3.

118 40TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A young widow as housekeeper.

219 CHRISTIE ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to go as housekeeper.

318 4TH ST., JERSEY CITY.—A WIDOW LADY would like the position of housekeeper in a small family. The comfort of a good home more of an object than salary. Address Mrs. F. GOODS.

735 8TH AV.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted for tenant houses by an English lady. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER for one week.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., SECond floor.—A middle aged German widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or to two elderly gentlemen; best city reference given. Call for two days.

A WIDOW LADY, 35 YEARS OF AGE, WITHOUT encumbrance, would like to get a situation as housekeeper; or have some gentleman of means to assist her in hiring a house for boarders. Address A. M., Herald office.

A GERMAN WIDOW, WITH DAUGHTER 7 YEARS old, wishes a situation in housekeeping for old lady or gentleman; Protestant preferred. Address box 144 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES SOME POSITION OF TRUST OR a situation as housekeeper. Address M. V. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—ABOUT OCTOBER 1, A SITUATION AS housekeeper in a private family or as matron or as assistant matron in a public institution, by a lady of experience; will give satisfactory reference. Apply to R. M. COPELAND, Ridley Park, Delaware county, Pa.

Laundresses, &c.

20 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's washing or the washing of a small family.

26 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND MADIson avs.—A first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; four years city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; best city reference.

48 ELDRIDGE ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 8.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's washing at her own house.

109 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, rear house.—A respectable woman to take in washing at her own residence or to go out by the day.

110 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—A RESpectable woman wishes to take in washing of private families or gentlemen; good references.

123 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; understands fluting; best reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM 6.—A FIRST CLASS laundress desires washing and ironing at her own house or will go out by the day; fluting and puffing done; references.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; understands French fluting; linen done in superior style.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing and ironing to do at home; terms reasonable. Mrs. E. H. BROWN.

230 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out to work or would take washing to her own house; is an excellent washer and ironer.

240 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do family or gentlemen's washing at her own house or would go out to day work; best reference.

242 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., basement.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day as washer and ironer and to do general housework.

253 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or week; can do fluting; will go out by the day; references given if required.

303 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW solicits washing to do at home or would go out by the day; best references given.

320 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen and families' washing at her own home; good references.

321 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out to do day's work or take in washing.

327 WEST 38TH ST., ROOM 8.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done by hand or machine. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

335 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing at one dollar a dozen; best city reference.

341 EAST 5TH ST., BELOW 2D AV., FOURTH floor, room 18.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or house cleaning.

341 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., SECond floor.—A respectable widow wishes some washing at her own room; would do them at moderate prices; good reference.

425 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A woman to do gentlemen's or family washing at $1 per dozen, or would go out three days in a week; is a first class shirt ironer.

429 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., THREE stairs up.—A first class laundress to go out by the day or week; can do all sorts of polishing or fluting; can do housecleaning; good city reference.

429 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a few families' and gentlemen's washing; satisfactory reference; best conveniences; terms 75 per dozen. Call or address.

650 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day or is willing to take washing and ironing to her own home; can do all kinds of French fluting. Call or address.

1,353 BROADWAY, CORNER 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a few gentlemen or ladies' washing; is a first class ironer and fluter; terms moderate.

Nurses, &c.

51 LEROY ST.—MONTHLY NURSE.—AN ENGLISH married American lady, just disengaged, would like to make an engagement with a lady or would take charge of an invalid. Apply for one week.

173 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman to nurse a baby at her own residence; best reference.

212 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL 16 years of age as nurse and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a baby living two months old. Call for two days.

239 EAST 28TH ST., ONE FLIGHT STAIRS.—A respectable Scotch woman as nurse.

270 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., first floor, front room.—A nurse or good plain seamstress or will assist with chamberwork; good city references.

302 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes an infant to nurse by the bottle. Call for two days.

335 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as weekly or monthly nurse; best doctors and ladies' city reference. Call for two days.

418 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; references given.

709 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR FRONT.—A RESpectable married woman as nurse; no objection to go to the country.

1,521 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of a grown child and assist with chamberwork; is willing; city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

90 10TH AV.—A GIRL OF 15 TO WAIT ON TABLE and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for three days.

48 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is honest, willing and agreeable; city reference.

Miscellaneous.

237 WEST 10TH ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG LADY would like copying or writing of any kind in an office or at home.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LARGE DRESSmaking establishment as assistant; can bring own machine if required; in or out of the house. Address ORPHY, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A NUMBER OF FIRST class cloakmakers. Apply at the 9th st. entrance, Broadway, 4th av. and 10th st.

A.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED ALL THE week at 15 Division st.

A SALESLADY WANTED.—APPLY TO LANGLEY & Co., 19 University Place. We have a full line of first class Sewing Machines to rent; machines repaired; new parts applied and made good as new.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class dressmakers. Apply at the Manager's desk, Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A WET NURSE WANTED TO TAKE A NEW BORN baby to her own home to be well taken care of. Address M. A. C., station D.

A FIRST CLASS VELVET SEWER. 97 MERCER ST. S. V. McBRIDE.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD SITUations ready; now is the time to get places for the winter. Come and see, at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN MAKE $25 PER week by selling the improved Ætna Sewing Machine on small payments in work. 201 6th av., near 29th st.

MILLINERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS and trimmers wanted immediately; wages no object. Inquire at KURZMANN'S, 31 Division st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MILLINERS WANTED—FIVE FIRST CLASS TRIMmers, round milliners, also improvers and apprentices wanted. Apply to J. LOTHSCHILD, 55 West 14th st.

SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS WANTED FOR THE best situations. Apply at CARPENTER'S, 18 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT LADIES, TO whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Apply or address [illegible] after 9 A. M. at 119 and 121 Nassau st., room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AS AN assistant, to go South [illegible]; parties need apply to C. G. LE THIERS, at Austin, Thorp & Co.'s, 580 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST BE GOOD AND healthy and have a fresh full breast of milk; one who understands the care of a child and who will go South for the Winter will get a good situation by addressing box [illegible] Post office, stating where she can be seen.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at [illegible] East 50th st.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL branches of cooking and can give good city references. Call between 10 and 12 at 45 West 38th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family in a village one hour from the city. Apply at 113 East 15th st. on Monday from 1 to 3.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a family of four persons; wages [illegible]; good city reference required. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock at 18 West [illegible]th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; good wages given; reference required. Apply at 311 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at [illegible] East 50th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER; NONE other need apply; steady situation to a competent person. Inquire at 270 6th av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class German cook who has good city references. Apply at 25 West 38th st.

WANTED—ON A FARM, ABOUT TWO HOURS FROM New York city, a middle aged woman for general housework in a small family. One who wants a good home and steady employment may apply to National Mill, 97 10th av., before 11 and after 2 o'clock, for one week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing and assist with the chamberwork in a small family. Apply at 116 East 60th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES and several to learn to sell; must live with their parents and give good references. Apply only from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. at HARRIS BROTHERS', [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; American preferred. Apply at [illegible] 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with the general housework in a small family. Apply at 942 Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESWOMAN FOR flowers, feathers and millinery goods; none need apply but those thoroughly acquainted with the business. A. SELIG, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO WASH, IRON AND do chamberwork, the other to take care of children; must be competent; best city reference required. 115 East 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. GRAHAM, 303 East 47th st., New York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call from 10 to 1 at 13 West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at 146 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; to go to Harlem. Apply at 100 East 50th st.

WANTED—A REFINED YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 or 20 years of age, to travel; must have some knowledge of music. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT IRONER WHO UNDERstands fluting, every Tuesday. Call on Mrs. O'CONNOR, 41 Park place.

WANTED—IN A SMALL HOTEL AT BAY RIDGE, A good cook. Wages $25 per month. Inquire at 87 5th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family hotel. Wages $15 per month. Inquire at 17 5th av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN TO assist in the work. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A SMALL private family. Call at 63 West 55th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR AN OYSTER and chop house; also a boy to make himself generally useful. Apply at [illegible] 8th av., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FULL BREAST of milk. Apply at 115 West 42d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; she must be a good plain cook and washer and ironer and have good reference. Apply at 130 West 44th st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL OF 12 OR 13 years old to take care of a baby. Mrs. ANGROIN, 439 West 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WILLING TO ASsist in washing. Call at 120 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, also a child nurse, willing to go to Springfield, Mass.; only those with first class city references. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at 18 West 30th st.

17 WEST 46TH ST.—A NEAT RESPECTABLE WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; must have city references. Apply from 10 till 3 o'clock.

301 EAST 23D ST.—WANTED, A GOOD SMART GIRL to do general housework.

343 WEST 20TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, to make herself generally useful; one who is willing and obliging; German or colored girl preferred. Call for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation in a first class real estate office; salary no object. Address W. T., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A MAN SPEAKING GERMAN AND ENGLISH wishes a situation; is willing to work at most anything. Call for two days at 95 Hudson st.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION OF RESPONsibility in some insurance, banking or mercantile house; can give [illegible] reference. Address VICTOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN through misfortune so reduced that his family are in actual want from his need of work; can give the highest recommendation; security for integrity, industry and ability; available as superintendent, agent to manufacturer, real estate collector or any position of trust and responsibility, where the pay will be in accordance with the fidelity rendered. Address H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as driver or porter; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Apply at [illegible] Rivington st. JOHN W. DOWNING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT), AGED [illegible], a situation as private waiter with a first class family; no objection to travel; unexceptionable reference and security. Address for two days COMPETENT, box 164 New England Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a first class house of business as clerk, bookkeeper, secretary &c.; thoroughly qualified and unexceptionable testimonials; would give $1,000 security if required. Address ESSILON, Herald office.

A LAW CLERK AND COPYIST WANTS A SITUAtion; at present in A1 office. Address L. ARMSTRONG, 53 Greenwich av., New York.

A GENTLEMAN NOW ENGAGED IN RETAIL BOOT and shoe trade desires a position in a larger retail establishment or wholesale or manufacturing trade; is a first class salesman, and will work at very reasonable terms. Address S. H., box [illegible] Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WITH GOOD REFERences desires a situation as a traveling salesman; can command some Western trade. Address A. H. I., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING—WANTED, I WILL INSTRUCT practically, no theory, a few young men in bookkeeping, mercantile calculations, penmanship &c. at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; near three lines of cars and ferries; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

CROCKERY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, REcently arrived from the Staffordshire potteries, England, a situation in the trade as clerk, selector or salesman; has had seven years' experience; references first class. Address for one week box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent and can come well recommended. Apply at corner Sand and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS THORoughly competent and of good character. Address with references SENNA, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST HAVE GOOD references. Apply at W. A. ASPINWALL'S Gates avenue Pharmacy, corner Downing st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—ACQUAINTED WITH NEW York, Southern or Western trade, to sell ladies' suits; splendid goods that sell readily; advantageous to those having other line of goods. Inquire at 253 Bowery, up stairs.

SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN AS BOOKKEEPER or hotel clerk in any part of the United States; will work for a small salary; refers to past employers. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

TEN SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL CIGARS IN the city and country; good salaries paid. Apply at 28 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address box 4,442 Post office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER ACCUSTOMED TO NEW York trade; will be required to collect bills; must deposit $500 security, half cash and half responsible bond; salary $60 per month. Address J. M. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN clothing store; one who speaks German; single man preferred, with good reference. Apply at 321 Grand st., Williamsburg.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CIGAR MANUFACturing business; one that can command a good city trade; [illegible] required. Address WILLIS, box 112 Herald office.

WE RECOMMEND A DESERVING YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant; is a good penman, quick at figures and [illegible]; good character; speaks English and German. Ellsworth Commercial College, 836 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY, COMPETENT TO take charge of books, finances &c., wanted to join advertiser in a manufacturing business well established. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL FANCY goods store; must understand the business thoroughly. [illegible] Catharine st.

WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY sewing machine house in this city.—Live canvassers wanted; also a thoroughly posted city salesman; good salary. FANCHER & CO., 11 University place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, A SITUation in the [illegible] grocery trade; has had 8 years experience. Address ENTERPRISE COUNTRYMAN, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is well worthy of it. Call on or address COACHMAN, 19 East 32d st.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A situation as groom; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself generally useful; [illegible]. Call on or address CARROLL, 114 East 41st st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man who understands the business thoroughly and is a [illegible]; satisfactory references. Address C. O., box [illegible] Herald office.

A GOOD STEADY MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as plain gardener; can take care of horses; is sober and industrious. [illegible] av., Brooklyn, E. D.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; English; married; can furnish best city reference. Call on or address T. M., 147 West 38th st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS gardener. Apply to Mrs. NEILL, West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.

A FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a Protestant man on a gentleman's place; 15 years in this country; has his testimonials. Address W., box 135 Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman or will take care of a road team; city recommendations. Call at 871 4th av.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST class single man; can give the best city reference; can be seen at [illegible] Broadway. Address COACHMAN.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishman (Protestant, married), no encumbrance; understands his business; is a good groom and gardener, a sober and steady driver; one who will help in house when needed or take a light place as cook or other work; good reference. Address J. MORSE, Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, married, no family; thoroughly understands his business. Best city reference. Address R. B., [illegible] West 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man (English) in city or country; best of reference. Call on or address for two days JOHN, at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 Fifth avenue.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN married man who has a practical knowledge of his business, including greenhouse, graperies and the improvement of country places; 11 years' references from his last places. Address M. B., gardener, No. 1 John st., seed store.

GARDENER WHO HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, including greenhouses, graperies &c., and who has taken several prizes at horticultural fairs, would not object to superintend a farm at the same time. Address M. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; willing and obliging in all work on a gentleman's place; five years' reference. Address JOHN, box 140 Herald office, or [illegible] West 15th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHout children, as first class coachman. Best city reference. Call on or address WM. MC., at M. A. Coleman's harness store, [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TEMperate American of 45 as coachman and plain gardener; can milk; is willing and obliging; will keep a place in order. Address CHARLES, 30 Bowery.

SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom where there is a careful man wanted and things kept in order; ten years superior reference. Address box 305 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, the man as first class coachman and groom, understanding gardening in all its branches; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; best references. Address O. M., 141 Washington st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUation by a young married man; wife to do house work in a small family; best city reference. Address FRANK, box 228 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; 40 years of age; five years reference from last place. Address 140 Washington st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND PLAIN gardener by a single man just come from the West; understands the raising of all kinds of stock, breaking colts and steers. Address L. W. C., 513 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom of 13 years experience in the care and treatment of horses; can be well recommended. Address JOHN, No. 9 Rose st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A FIRST CLASS situation as coachman; best city reference. Apply at 44 East 41st st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERstands the business in all its branches; single; age 40; English; good reference. JAMES HOWARD, 3 John st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a single man; can milk and make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address R. R., box [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS coachman and groom. Address J. O. H., box 110 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A FIRST class driver and groom; obliging and willing; for sobriety and industry can give best city references. Address JAMES, box 300 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER ON A GENtleman's place, by an intelligent young German man of steady and sober habits, and experienced in all branches of horticulture; best references. Address L. S., Astoria Post office, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A SMALL POLITICAL Banner; also a canvasser. 636 Broadway, up stairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AUSTRAlian Liniment; daily increasing in demand. Apply at depot, 58 Dey st.

A DEMAND—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN Telegraphy; $80. We are prepared to [illegible]. THOMPSON'S Studio, 4th avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; no vacation.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, [illegible] Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man as gardener and farmer and useful man on a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold grapery, fruits, flowers, vegetables; will keep things in good order; [illegible] German preferred. First class reference. Address [illegible], Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SMART MAN WANTED—WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to superintend and make himself generally useful in a ladies' lace or hat manufactory. Only those who have been in a manufacturing establishment before and are steady, reliable and have good references need apply to GLIENBERG & CO., [illegible] Canal st.

A.—WANTED, AN EXPERT CUTTER ON LADIES' under garments. Liberal wages for a good man. SIMON STERNS, No. 6 Great Jones st.

A BARKEEPER WANTED—A GOOD STEADY man with references. Can address box 191 Herald office for two days.

A GENTLEMAN, ENERGETIC AND PERSEVERING, for a permanent position; salary progressive. Address with particulars R. S. I., Herald office.

ABOUT $10 PER DAY MADE BY AGENTS FOR CAMpaign Badges; territory given free. Office hours 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. JONES & CO., [illegible] Broadway, room 30.

A.—BOYS WITH GOOD VOICES, AGED FROM 9 TO 14 years, will be taught music and paid liberally, according to ability. Apply from 7 to 8 P. M. at school building, adjoining rear of church, corner of 9th av. and 28th st.

A SMART INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and clams and wait on table; one who understands his business and can bring references. Apply for two days at 306 Wooster st., after 10 A. M.

ALL PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CAN MAKE $5 to $10 per day canvassing for the most popular work yet published. Apply to DUTTON & CO., 713 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPErience in a paint store. Apply at 936 3d av., corner 56th st.

BOY WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, 254 ATLANtic av., Brooklyn.

BARTENDER WANTED—GOOD CITY REFERENCE. Apply at 13 Catharine slip.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS—MALE AND female; sells readily in every store and family. C. M. JOHNSON, [illegible] Broadway, room 28.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BARTENDER, SOUTHWEST corner 13th st. and 8th av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in a store. Apply at 360 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART YOUTH ABOUT 15 IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; a German residing with his parents preferred. Address A. Z., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A STOCK BOY WITH EXPERIENCE IN the notion business, also an errand boy living with his parents; both must be recommended. Apply to [illegible] & CO., 438 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE COFFIN STORE, 11 Nassau st., Brooklyn, who understands to trim and to drive. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SMART MAN WHO IS CAPABLE OF taking charge of a cellar and storeroom; must be well posted in the treatment of wines and liquors and competent to keep the accounts of same. Apply at PARK'S, Broadway and [illegible] st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—GENTEEL AGENTS; MOST FORTUNATE chance to make money pleasantly and surely; $3 to $12 daily without fail; convenient article for everybody. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER WHO UNderstands his business. Apply after ten o'clock to PHILIP McGUIGAN, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with running bar and lunch table. Address H. C. JAMES, care of W. W. Sharp & Co., Tribune Building, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BARkeeper, one who can come well recommended. Address in own handwriting F., box 201 Herald office.

WANTED—AT 600 BROADWAY, GOOD MEN ON salary and commission to sell the [illegible] sewing machine; the [illegible] opening for a man of experience to take an office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 able bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 30 Chatham street, New York city.
HENRY A. BARTLETT,
Captain United States Marine Corps.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN HAVING A SELLING acquaintance with grocers in the city and vicinity. Address COMMISSION, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with real estate. Apply to or address THOMAS G. HOYER, 935 3d av.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG BOY WISHES TO LEARN A TRADE AS fresco painter or bricklayer. Call on or address L. OSBORN, 321 5th av.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; ten hours to be a day's work. Apply on Monday, 26th inst., between 8 and 9 A. M. T. H. JENKINS, 321 Fourth av.

CAKE BAKER WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS ON fine plain cakes and thoroughly reliable will hear of a permanent situation by applying to FULLER & READ COMPANY, [illegible] West 20th st.

TO FILE MAKERS.—A NUMBER OF FILE FORGERS, grinders and rasp punchers of good habits can find steady work, pay Saturdays and the highest wages; experienced and none others need apply to the Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHiers can always obtain first class cutters, journeymen, bookkeepers and porters by applying at DITTMAR'S Tailors' Agency, 257 Greene street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD MARBLE TURNER WHO UNderstands turning and polishing marble and granite columns, at JAS. SHARKEY'S monument works, 5th av. and 24th st., Greenwood, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FILE CUTTERS ON MILL BASTARD taper, [illegible] and shoe rasps; also a tap [illegible] forger; highest prices paid. Apply at BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS OLD, A SITUATION at the carpenter or carriage making. Address for three days WILLIAM F. CASEY, 237 West 37th st.

WANTED—A MALTSTER COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of one or more malt houses. None need apply unless thoroughly understanding the business and who can give testimonials as to character and capability. Address HUDSON RIVER, Herald office.

WANTED—TAILORS TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; A good pantsmaker with his wife; good wages and regular employment. Apply to R. CARDALE & CO., 51 Lispenard st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE UNE place dans une famille pour voyager comme femme de chambre. S'adresser [illegible] à Mme. TAILLET.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfants dans une maison privée. S'adresser [illegible].

UN COURRIER, QUI RÉCEMMENT VIENT D'ACCOMpagner une famille américaine de l'Europe, désire obtenir une autre famille pour le retour ou n'importe quelle partie du monde. De bonnes recommandations. Adresser N. M., 31 West [illegible] st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale cheap—in the best location in Brooklyn, doing a good business; a good lease and low rent. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap, on a leading avenue and doing good business; rent low. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 240 quarts. For particulars inquire at the grocery 203 West Thirty-fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE—FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE for sale. Lease, Stock and Fixtures. Apply at 513 Canal st., corner of Greenwich st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A KINDLING WOOD YARD FOR SALE—WELL ESTablished; extensive patronage; cash trade; extraordinary chance for enterprising man to make money. Particulars 23 Chambers street. [illegible] Store Agency.

A WELL LOCATED AND NEATLY FITTED UP Liquor Store for sale cheap—Doing good business; rent low; if not sold privately will be sold on Wednesday at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND ICE CREAM SAloon for sale cheap—On the best thoroughfare; doing good business; rent low; if not sold privately this day, will be sold to-morrow at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A DENSELY POPUlated neighborhood; well stocked and doing a good paying business; terms easy to a responsible party. Address D., box 129 Herald office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE IN GREENPOINT.—ONE large first class store, elegantly and completely fitted; also small store neatly fitted; both well stocked and doing good paying business; present owner going into other business. Apply to JOHN B. WINTLE, 118 Franklin street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET. Apply at No. [illegible].

FOR SALE—3,000 TIN LAMPS FOR TORCHLIGHT processions; will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. BAUMGARTEN, 59 William street, room 14.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT THIRTEENTH WARD corner liquor store; must be sold for particular reasons; good lease; will give a bargain. D. J. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A STATIONERY AND TOY BUSINESS in a lively part of city; 6 years old, with stock and fixtures. Inquire at [illegible] Broome street.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE AND DEPOT, USING nearly 100 quarts per day; will be sold at a sacrifice. Particulars 20 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, THREE VALUable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply at 50 Park place.

FOR SALE—ONE HUGHES & KIMBER LITHOgraph Press, second hand. Inquire of WHITE & BRAYLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR SALOON down town, corner store; long lease; cheap rent. THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 6 Centre street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store on second avenue, one door above 113th street, Harlem. Apply on the premises or to [illegible].

SAFES.—PARTIES NEEDING SECOND HAND SAFES will do well to examine the large assortment of all makes at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

$1,500.—NICELY FITTED UP FRUIT AND CONFECtionery Store; fine chance for a Frenchman to catch an unsurpassed first class trade; would take a partner who could manage the business. THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

$2,500.—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A first class Millinery Establishment; sickness the cause of selling. Address BUSINESS, box 475 Post office, New York.

MACHINERY.

BOILER TUBES—LARGE DISCOUNT FROM MARket price on Boiler Tubes at New York Tube Works, Nos. 530 and 532 Water street, corner of Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—FOUR OR FIVE TON OF SHAFTING, Pulleys and Hangers, of different sizes; used two years; also [illegible] Wood. Inquire Monday at 34 West Twenty-ninth street, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BED PLANER IN PERfect running order. Cigar box Factory, 499 Water st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND GEARED LATHE 6 or 8 feet long, with 16 or 18 inch swing. Address, stating full particulars, W. B., box 1,761 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL CALORIC ENgine for 1½ horse power; must be in good running order and cheap. Inquire at 209 Pearl street, up stairs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENGINE, 15 to 20 horse power, also a combined Planer and Matcher. Address A. O. BENNETT, Hudson City, New Jersey, stating price &c.

EUROPE.

L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMES
207 Rue St. Honoré 207, Paris.
Specialty for preservation of beauty.
Ess Oriza and Oriza Lys.
Distinguished perfumes of various bouquets.
Sold by all Perfumers, Druggists and Hairdressers.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician. [illegible]

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES—YOUTH, BEAUTY, CANDOR REstored. Dr. [illegible], No. 6 Lexington avenue. French, German, English, Spanish, Italian. 3 to 5.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN, DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years' practice, guarantees sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause; elegant rooms, board and nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. MARY A. MITCHELL, 1,149 Broadway, New York.

DR. AND MADAME SELDEN, 67 AMITY STREET. Confidential [illegible] treatment; ladies visited at Home. Call or write.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing illness by Dr. and Mme. WEST, Ladies' Physicians, 112 West Twenty-fifth street.

MADAME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife; 25 years successful practice; private lying-in; consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate.—Dr. BOTT, 125 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue. Relief guaranteed.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—FOUR story substantial brown stone Residence; every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $80,000, unfurnished low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON'S SEPTEMBER FREE list of city houses, lots &c. and 44 pages valuable information of real estate; new complete city map &c. 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, first house west of the corner of Madison avenue; house 20x55, lot 100 feet; new and finished in hard wood and will be sold at a sacrifice to a cash customer. Apply to JESSE S. CALMAN & BRO., 71 Cedar street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE YEARS' LEASE OF the four story brick house formerly known as "The Office," 17 East Houston street, two doors from Broadway; rent [illegible] per month; possession immediately. Apply to F. HIGHAM, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING NO. [illegible] EAST Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue, four stories high, [illegible] and 4 feet wide in the rear, adapted to a livery stable or factory. Apply to [illegible] CARTER, No. 580 Broadway.

65TH STREET, CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK and Madison avenue cars, just east of Fourth avenue, desirable three story and basement new modern high stoop brown stone Dwelling, for sale reasonably, terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House on West Twenty-second street, in fine condition, size 18x55, price [illegible]. Also on West Twenty-first street a very cheap three story high stoop House, price [illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40 West Eighteenth street, suitable for store or manufactory. Apply at 52 West Nineteenth street. W. MACKENZIE.

4 LOTS TOGETHER ON SIXTEENTH STREET FOR sale.—Inquire at 123 West Sixteenth street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, BOTH FURNISHED AND unfurnished; also Houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, and parts of houses. Apply to JOHN FITCH, [illegible] Third avenue.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, desiring to sell or let will be promptly supplied with purchasers or responsible tenants by leaving or sending full particulars to [illegible], [illegible] Broadway, basement, room 11.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—5 MINUTES FROM FERRY, ONE BLOCK from Fulton street, first class two and three story new brown stone houses; from $10 to $50 per [illegible]. JAS. A. FISHER, 59 Nassau street, room 22, from 12 to 1 P. M. only.

TO RENT LOW—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; [illegible] minutes walk from two ferries in Brooklyn. JOHN LEROY, 212 Broadway.

$650 CASH DOWN (BALANCE $3,400) FOR A TWO story and attic house on [illegible] avenue; has 7 rooms, water, marble mantels &c. S. H. HASTINGS, [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn, near DeKalb avenue.

$11,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY AND basement brown stone House 174 Bedford avenue, size 20x40; house is new and has every modern improvement; possession immediately. A large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to STOOVER & LAUER, 201 Canal street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINTER RESIdence in complete order with all improvements—stables, poultry house &c.; [illegible] acres; high and perfectly healthy; charming views; [illegible] within one hour of Wall street, in Westchester county. For sale or lease. Address Post office box 613, New York City.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

BARGAINS—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, COTTAGES, French roof and others; Homesteads, Lots and Plots [illegible]; also for exchange [illegible]. JOHN H. [illegible], opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT VILLA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, situated at [illegible], L. I., within five minutes walk of depot, with [illegible] acres of land under cultivation [illegible] summer kitchen, stables and outbuildings, horses, carriages and farming utensils; [illegible] fruit trees; would exchange for a lot with or without building; terms easy. Inquire of JACOB MILLER, on the premises, or address S., Herald office.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 70 ACRES, ONE HOUR in New Jersey, [illegible]; fine house, outbuildings, splendid [illegible]. [illegible] BROTHERS, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—A VARIETY of New and elegant Cottages and Mansion Houses, [illegible]; healthy and retired [illegible]. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, [illegible] or ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, [illegible] Pine street.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A new French roof cottage with all the modern improvements; only four minutes walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; time to New York 50 minutes. [illegible]

AT NEW BRIGHTON—TO LET, TWO BRICK VILlas, unfurnished; gas, water and all modern improvements; delightful location near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., [illegible] Front street, or HOYT & CO., [illegible] Pine street.

COME TO BROADWELL'S COTTAGES, SHADED [illegible] grounds, water, [illegible] view. Floors $18. [illegible] Rooms $8 monthly; healthy and pleasant location. To BROADWELL, apply [illegible] West [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—TWO TWO STORY Cottages on land, 10 minutes walk from third landing, Staten Island; $1,500; small cash payment. DARLING, 58 Broad.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 16 ROOMS, 2½ acres, large number choice fruit trees, carriage houses, grounds beautifully laid out; [illegible] one hour from city, Staten Island; [illegible]. DARLING, 58 Broad.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE HOUSE, 158 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., which has been occupied for twenty years as a Russian bath establishment and electro-chemical establishment. [illegible] the most desirable location in the city and there is no other similar place. It has many regular customers; [illegible] health of the proprietor. Address [illegible], northwest corner Charles and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT BARGAIN—FARM OF 41 ACRES, 30 ACRES clear, balance wood; house, [illegible] rooms, barn and other outbuildings; price $1,200; [illegible] $100 yearly. WILSON [illegible].

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, five acres, fine buildings; [illegible] cheap or will exchange for a Brooklyn house; also a nice place of thirty acres. [illegible], 25 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—BEAUTIFUL SHORE front Residence for sale; 12 rooms, modern improvements; [illegible] health unsurpassed. $8,000. Address J. W. STEWART, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FREE OF INCUMbrance, to exchange for a Country Residence near by. Address H. D., Herald office.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR GOOD FARMS, LOTS, villa plots, East New York property &c. Some splendid exchanges. Write descriptions; patent rights and personal property. TAYLOR, 200 Broadway, New York, room 11.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE and charming Country Residences in New Jersey, with forty [illegible] frontage on a navigable river. J. WARD, Jr., [illegible] Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Mineral Lands in Southwest Missouri, also improved Farm in Kansas. Inquire of J. H. RANDOLPH, French's Hotel, during the week.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROperty, a Farm in Portage county, Wisconsin, near railroads. Address I. W. M., Herald office.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW four story brown stone House, on Madison avenue, near the Park, furnished, for a Country Home of about five acres of land (New Haven road preferred) or for a small House about Thirtieth street. [illegible], owner, corner Elm and Franklin streets. No agents.

HOTEL—TO EXCHANGE, 60 LOTS AT RUTHERfurd Park, N. J., for a Hotel, Dining Saloon or some other paying business. Address BUSINESS, box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—75 LOTS NEAR RUTHERFURD Park, N. J., for improved property or a good farm. Address BUSINESS, box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$7,000 WORTH PATENT HAY FORKS TO EXchange for real estate, with or without patent—Lightly mortgaged no objection, or cash added for desirable unincumbered property. Apply at 84 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES that have four or five Houses in same block, first [illegible], for sale, located above Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues or Fifth avenue and Broadway, not costing above $40,000 a house, can find a party with ready cash for investment, when suited, by calling or sending where and when property can be seen at 35 West Twenty-third street. No agents or brokers need apply.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, FIFTEEN years, [illegible] appliance. Beautiful Sets $1, Set $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks a specialty. Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand, near Broadway.